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An Introduction to Early Welsh

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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
EARLY WELSH

BY
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PREFACE

THIS book is the outcome of the courses of lectures on Welsh grammar and literature given by the late Professor Strachan at the University of Manchester during the sessions 1905-6 and 1906-7. Indeed, the Grammar is in the main an expansion of notes made for these lectures. For the numerous quotations from early Welsh literature contained in the Grammar, as well as for the Reader, Strachan made use not only of published texts, notably those edited by Sir John Rhys and Dr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans, but also of photographs specially taken for the purpose, and of advance proofs of the edition of the *White Book* and of the photographic facsimile of the *Black Book of Chirk*, about to be published by Dr. Evans, both of which were lent by him to Strachan. The Reader includes Middle Welsh Texts selected as likely to be of most value for illustration or of special interest. The very valuable work done by Dr. Evans in relation to these texts was of the greatest assistance to Professor Strachan, and as an expression of gratitude for the help thus given, as well as in recognition of the services rendered to Welsh scholarship by Dr. Evans, it was the intention of the author to dedicate his book to him.

The idea of working up his notes into a book that might serve as an introduction to the study of older Welsh seems first to have occurred to Strachan in the spring of 1907. On the fifth of April he wrote to Mr. R. I. Best, the Secretary of the School of Irish Learning in Dublin: "I have been thinking of drawing up a little primer of Early Welsh. With that the language of Middle-Welsh prose should be child's play

to learn. However, that may or may not come off." And to his old friend Dr. P. Giles of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he wrote on the same day: "I think I must draw up and print outlines of Middle-Welsh grammar. I cannot well teach without some book, and the beginner is lost in the wilderness of the *Grammatica Celtica*." His original intention evidently was to publish a mere sketch of the grammar, somewhat like his *Old-Irish Paradigms*. But at the suggestion of his friend and colleague, Professor T. F. Tout, he decided to expand the Grammar on the larger and fuller lines of the present volume. At the same time the plan of adding a Reader of excerpts from mediæval Welsh literature took concrete shape in the course of conversations and correspondence with Dr. Evans. On both these tasks he began to work during the Summer Term of 1907. With what amazing rapidity he must have toiled to have all but completed the work by the end of the following August! Giving up a visit to Germany to which he had long been looking forward, he devoted the whole long vacation to the preparation and printing of his book. At the moment of his death, on the 25th of September, both the Grammar and Reader were in type, and he had read a first, and in some cases a second, proof. Writing to Professor Thurneysen a week before his death, he says that he had then only the notes and vocabulary to add.

After Professor Strachan's death, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Manchester University, Professor Kuno Meyer of the University of Liverpool kindly undertook the task of reading final proofs of the Grammar and Reader, and of adding a Glossary, an Index and a list of contents. In this task, which involved very considerable labour, he obtained the assistance of Mr. Timothy Lewis, who had worked for two years under Professor Strachan, and who returned

from Berlin whither he had gone to continue his studies with Professor Zimmer, and devoted the winter to help with the completion of the book. Mr. Lewis verified the quotations in the Grammar where this was possible; drew up the Glossary, prepared the Index, and revised proofs. An old student of Professor Meyer's, the Rev. Owen Eilian Owen, placed his collection of Old and Middle-Welsh words at his disposal for the elucidation of rare and difficult vocables, while both Mr. Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies read proofs of the whole book, many valuable suggestions being due to them. But Professor Meyer and Mr. Lewis are solely responsible for the Glossary.

There can be no doubt that if Strachan had lived to complete the book himself, he would have made alterations and additions in several places both in the Grammar and Reader, and would have still further normalised the spelling in his critical versions of sections IV. and V. in the Reader. It will be observed that his treatment of the texts varies greatly. Except in the sections just mentioned, he does not seem to have aimed so much at the construction of a critical text as at the presentation of a clear, precise, and intelligible version, which would at the same time serve to introduce the student to the characteristic features of Middle Welsh orthography. In the Corrigenda some necessary emendations¹ have been indicated by Professor Meyer

1. From a collation of the poems printed from the Red Book with the original, it appears that the following corrections should be made:—

- P. 233, l. 4, *for dōg read dōng*
- ib., l. 19, *for aghaeat read agkaeat*
- P. 235, l. 29, *for gōawr read gōaōr*
- P. 236, l. 2, *for can read kan*
- P. 237, l. 22, *for uvuldaōt read uvulttaōt*
- P. 238, l. 9, *for dyrnaōt read dyrnnaōt*
- ib., l. 11, *for diffirth read diffyrth*
- ib., l. 18, *for vedissyawt read vedyssyaōt*
- ib., l. 20, *for adueil read atueil*

who has also added some further variants (marked *a*, *b*, &c.) in the foot-notes.

Strachan had left behind no material for the Glossary except a first rough list of words. In drawing it up use was made of a letter to Thurneysen, in which he expressed his intention to arrange the words according to their actual sounds. His only doubts were about the phonetic value of final *c*, *t*, *p*. On this point he wrote: "Of course final *b* is common, also certain of my texts write *d* for *d*. But none of them have *g* for final *g*." In accordance with modern pronunciation, Professor Meyer considered it desirable to substitute the letter *g*, though the period at which final *c* became voiced has not yet been established.

No notes to the texts were found among Strachan's papers. He had brought back from Peniarth, from MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, and 46, a large number of variants to the Story of Lear and that of Arthur, which he would no doubt have used for his notes. Those to Lear have been printed in an Appendix; but the Peniarth versions of Arthur seem to differ so much from those of the *Red Book* and the Additional MS. 19,709 that they would have to be printed in full.

Since the great work of Zeuss, this is the first attempt to write a grammar of Early Welsh on historical principles. It was the hope of the author expressed in letters to friends that his work would stir up Welsh scholars to investigate more thoroughly than they have done hitherto the history of their language. But no one was more conscious of the gaps still left by his work than Strachan himself. "It is only a beginning," he wrote to Thurneysen. "I hope people will make some allowance for the difficulties of the work and the scanty amount of trustworthy material. One is continually finding out something new." References to the need of further investigation will be found in many places throughout the Grammar. His own discoveries

of the functions of *ry*, of the relative forms of the verb, and his account of the uses of the verbal prefixes *a* and *yδ* point out the way to future investigators in this neglected field of research. To these discoveries he was led by his unrivalled knowledge of Irish grammar, so intimately connected in its origins with that of Welsh that he believed no true progress possible without their parallel study. "It is absurd to think," he once wrote to Mr. Best, "that either branch of Celtic can be satisfactorily studied apart from the other;" and to Mr. Giles: "Without the knowledge of Irish early Welsh grammar is rather like a book sealed with seven seals."

The circumstances under which this book has been produced having been thus indicated, it remains to express acknowledgement of the work of the scholars who have contributed towards the result: first to those whose assistance to Professor Strachan in his lifetime he would specially have desired to recognise; in particular to Dr. Evans who furnished the editions both published and unpublished of the Welsh texts which were used in compiling the Reader; to the late Mr. Wynne of Peniarth who freely gave access to the MSS. in his possession; and to Sir John Rhys (joint editor of the *Red Book* and of other texts) and to the Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford, who afforded every facility in their power; secondly to those who since the author's death have enabled his work to be presented to the public, especially to Professor Tout who initiated the idea of preparing the book for publication and undertook the arrangements for it; to Professor Kuno Meyer, whose long and intimate association with Strachan in his Celtic studies specially fitted him to undertake the duty of revising the whole work and seeing it through the press; to Mr. Lewis in assisting Professor Meyer particularly in the preparation

of the Glossary; and to Mr. O. Eilian Owen and Mr. J. Glyn Davies for their help in reading proofs. The title of the book was chosen by Strachan himself.

It has been the earnest wish of those who have taken part in preparing this work for publication that it should appear in a form worthy of the reputation and memory of the distinguished scholar whose career was cut short so sadly in the midst of his full literary activity, and that the results of his devoted labours and profound learning should not be lost to students of the Welsh language.

February, 1909.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Anc. Laws. Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, edited by Aneurin Owen. 1841.

Arch. Archiv für celtische Lexikographie.

Arch. Cambr. Archaeologia Cambrensis.

BB. Black Book of Carmarthen, edited by J. G. Evans. Oxford. 1888.

BCh. Black Book of Chirk.¹

Bezz. Beitr. Bezzemberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen.

Bret. Breton.

CM. Ystorya de Carolo Magno, from the Red Book of Hergest, edited by Thomas Powell. 1883.

Corn. Cornish.

Cymrod. Y Cymrodor, embodying the Transactions of the Cymrodorion Society of London. 1877 ff.

CZ. Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie.

E. Lh. Archæologia Britannica, by Edward Lhuyd. Oxford. 1707.

Eng. English.

Eriu The Journal of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin.

FB. The Four Ancient Books of Wales by W. F. Skene. Edinburgh. 1868.

Gaul. Gaulish.

Hg. Selections from the Hengwrt MSS. edited by Robert Williams, vol. I. 1876; vol. II. London. 1892.

Ir. Irish.

KZ. Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung.

LA. The Elucidarium and other tracts in Welsh from Llyvyr Agkyr Llandewivrevi, edited by J. Morris Jones and John Rhys. Oxford. 1894.

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the photographic facsimile about to be published by J. G. Evans.

Lat. Latin.

Laws, see *Anc. Laws*.

Leg. Wall. *Cyfreithjeu Hywel Dda ac eraill, seu Leges Wallicae*,
edited by W. Wotton. Londini. 1730.

Lhuyd, see *E. Lh.*

Lib. Land. *Liber Landavensis*, edited by J. G. Evans and
J. Rhŷs. Oxford. 1893.

Loth Mab. *Les Mabinogion* traduits en entier par J. Loth.
Paris. 1889.

MA. *The Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*. Denbigh. 1870.

Mart. Cap. *The Old-Welsh Glosses on Martianus Capella* edited
by Wh. Stokes in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1873,
p. 1 ff. and in *Beiträge zur vergl. Sprachforschung* VII.
p. 385 ff.

Mid. Middle.

Mod. Modern.

O. Old.

Ox. gl. *Glossae Oxonienses*, edited in Zeuss-Ebel, *Grammatica
Celtica*, p. 1052 ff. Berlin. 1871.

Pughe *A Dictionary of the Welsh Language* by W. Owen Pughe.
2. ed. Denbigh. 1832.

RB. *The Red Book of Hergest* edited by J. Rhŷs and J. G.
Evans, vol. I. (*Mabinogion*), Oxford. 1887; vol. II.
(*The Bruts*), Oxford. 1890.

Rev. Celt. *Revue Celtique*.

Rhŷs, Celt. Heath. J. Rhŷs, *Lectures on the Origin and Growth
of Religion as illustrated by Celtic Heathendom*. 3. ed.
1898.

Rhŷs, Lect. J. Rhŷs, *Lectures on Welsh Philology*. 2. ed.
London. 1879.

WB. *The White Book of Rhydderch*.¹

1. The references in the Grammar are to the pages of the edition
about to be published by J. G. Evans.

§§ 1, 2.] SOUNDS AND SOUND-CHANGES.

SOUNDS AND SOUND-CHANGES.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

1. Middle Welsh has the following system :—

Vowels :—**a, e, i, o, u, w, y.**

Diphthongs :—**ae, oe, ei, eu, aw, ew, iw, yw, wy.**

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations :

(a) **u** is written **u** or **v**, e.g. **un** or **vn** *one*. That **u** already in O.W. approached to an **i** sound is shown by the spelling **Dinoot** (from Lat. *Donatus*) in Bede for what in O.W. would be normally **Dunaut**, later **Dunawt**.

(b) **w** (=**u** in sound) is in Mid.W. commonly written **w** or **6**; in O.W. it is written **u**, and in some Mid.W. MSS. **u** or **v**, e.g. O.W. **crunn** *round*, later **crunn**, **crvnn**, **cr6nn**, **crwnn**. The same applies to **w** in diphthongs, e.g. O.W. **dui** *two*, later **duy**, **dv̄y**, **d6y**, **dwy**; O.W. **bleu** *hair*, later **bleu**, **blev**, **ble6**, **blew**.

(c) **y** is in O.W. written **i**, in Mid.W. MSS. **i**, **e**, **ý**, **y**, e.g. O.W. **hinn** *these*, later **henn**, **hýnn**, **hynn**.

(d) The diphthongs **ae**, **oe**, are in O.W. **ai**, **oi**, later **ai**, **aý**, **ay**, **ae**; **oi**, **oý**, **oy**, **oe**, e.g. O.W. **air** *slaughter*, later **aýr**, **ayr**, **aer**; O.W. **coit** *wood*, later **coýt**, **coyt**, **coet**.

(e) The diphthong **eu** appears in O.W. as **ou**, e.g. **aperthou** *offerings*, later **abertheu**. In final position in Mid.W. **-eu** sometimes appears as **-e**, e.g. **minhe** *on my part* = **minheu**; in Mod.W. it is written **-au**, e.g. **pennau** *heads* = Mid.W. **penneu**.

(f) For **wy**, **oý** and **oe** are also found, e.g. **boý** = **bwy** *he may be*, **moe** = **mwy** *greater*.

VOWEL QUANTITY.

2. The quantity of vowels depends not on their prehistoric quantity, but on the nature of the syllables in which they stand. Apart from dialectal variation, the following may serve as approximate rules, at least for the period subsequent to the shifting of the accent (§ 4).

A. Accented vowels are :—

(a) Long.

(α) In monosyllables ending in a vowel, e.g. **ty** *house*.

(β) In monosyllables ending in a single consonant, e.g. **dŷn** *man* (= O.Ir. *duine*), **gwłād** *country* (= O.Ir. *flaith*), **māb** *son*, **glān** *pure* (= O.Ir. *glan*), **glās** *green* (= O.Ir. *glas*), **crŷch** *curly*.

NOTE.—s always goes back to an earlier ss ; ch, th, ff (=f in sound) to an earlier double consonant, e.g. **crŷch** *curly* = Gaul. Crixos, **brith** *variegated* = Ir. mrecht, **clōff** *lame* = Low Lat. cloppus; here the reduction to a single consonant was prior to the operation of the above law. In Mod.W. a vowel is short before final c, t, p; these final sounds occur only in late borrowings.

(b) Half-long, in open syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **dì-nas** *city*: **dīn** *fortress* (= Ir. dūn), **tà-deu** *fathers*: **tād** *father*.

(c) Short.

(α) In monosyllables originally ending in a double consonant (with the above exceptions), e.g. **pěnn** *head* (= Ir. cenn), **trw̄m** *heavy* (= Ir. tromm), **pärth** *part* (from Lat. part-em).

(β) In closed syllables of polysyllabic words, e.g. **pěnneu** *heads*: **pěnn**, **ündeb** *unity*: **ün** *one* (= Ir. öen). The vowel is somewhat shorter in polysyllables like **penn** than in monosyllables like **penn**.

B. Unaccented vowels are short. This rule also applies to proclitic words like **heb** *without*, **fy** *mine*, **dy** *thine*.

THE CONSONANTS.

3. The consonants may be classified :—

	Explosives.		Spirants.		Nasals.	
	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.	Voiceless.	Voiced.
Gutturals	c	g	ch	(z)	ngh	ng (= ŋ)
Dentals	t	d	th	ð	nh	n
Labiodentals			ff (= f)	v		
Labials	p	b			mh	m

Liquids. Voiceless:—ll, rh; voiced:—l, r.

Semivowels:—y, w.

Sibilant:—s.

Breath:—h.

NOTE.—The following are the more important orthographical variations:—

(a) For O. W. c = k, both c and k found in Mid. W., c particularly at the end of a word; e.g. O. W. *cimadas fitting*, Mid. W. *kyvadas* and *cyvadas*. In Mid. W. sc, sp became sg, sb, e.g. *kysgu* by *kyscu to sleep*, *ysbryd* from Lat. *spiritus*.

(b) With regard to the graphic representation of the mediae the following may be noted. In Old British the symbols c, t, p were taken over from Latin with their Latin values. In the course of time, before the loss of final syllables, c, t, p, when they stood between vowels, or after a vowel and before certain consonants, became in sound mediae g, d, b, but continued in O. W. to be usually written c, t, p, e.g. *trucarauc compassionate* = Mid. W. *trugarawc*, Mod. W. *trugarog*, *dacr tear* = Mid. W. *dagyr*, *atar birds* = Mid. W. *adar*, *datl gl. foro* = Mid. W. *dadyl*, *etn bird* = Mid. W. *edyn*, *cepistyr halter* (from Lat. *capistrum*) = Mid. W. *kebystyr*. In Mid. W. g, d, b are regularly written in the interior of a word (except that c, t, p may appear in composition, e.g. *rac-ynys fore-island*, *kyt-varchogyon fellow-horsemen*, *hep-cor to dispense with*, or in inflexion and derivation under the influence of the simple word, e.g. *gwlatoed*, by *gwladoed countries*: *gwlat*, *gwaet-lyt bloody*: *gwaet*). But final g is regularly expressed by c, and final d by t (except in certain MSS. such as BB. which express d regularly by d and use t to express the spirant d). Final p for b is not so universal; there are found, e.g. *pawp*, *pop*, *everyone*, *every* by *pawb*, *pob*, and *mab son*, *heb said*.

(c) The spirant f is in O. W. written f, and this orthography survives in Mid. W., but the usual Mid. W. symbol is ff or ph. In O. W. the tenuis is sometimes traditionally written for the spirant, e.g. *cilcet gl. tapiseta* (from Lat. *culcita*) = Mod. W. *cylched*.

(d) With regard to the graphic representation of the voiced spirants the following may be noted. g, d, b, m were taken from Latin with their Latin values. In time, between vowels and before and after certain consonants, they became spirants ȝ, ȝ, v, but continued to be written g, d, b, m, e.g. *scamnhegint gl. levant* = later *ysgavnheynt*, *colginn gl. aristam* = Mod. W. *colyn sting*, *cimadas fitting* = Mod. W. *cyfaddas*, *abal apple* = later *aval*. In O. W. the spirant g had already been lost in part, e.g. *nertheint gl. armant* by *scamnhegint*, *tru wretched* = Ir. *truag wretched*. In Mid. W. the spirant g has disappeared. The spirant ȝ, which in Mod. W. is written dd, is in Mid. W. usually expressed by d, e.g. *rodi to give* = Mod. W. *rhoddi*, except in certain MSS. such as BB. which use the symbol t, e.g. *roti* = *rhoddi*. The spirant v in Mid. W. is written u, uu, v, fu, f, the last particularly at the end of a word, (e.g. *cyuadas*, *cyvadas*, *cyfuadas*, *cyfaddas fitting* = O. W. *cimadas*, Mod. W. *cyfaddas*), in Mod. W. f; in certain MSS., however, such as BB. it is expressed by w, e.g. *calaw reeds* = *calaf*. In O. W. final v has been already lost in part, e.g. *lau hand* = Ir. *lám*, and in the course of time it tends more and more to disappear, e.g. in Mid. W. the superlative ending -af appears also as -a.

(e) The guttural nasals **ng** (i.e. *ŋ* as in Eng. *sing*) and **ngh** are often written **g** and **gh**, e.g. **llog** = *llong ship*, **agheu** *death* = *angheu*.

(f) The voiceless **l** is in O.W. written **l** at the beginning of a word, e.g. **lau** *hand* = Mid.W. **llaw**, elsewhere **ll**, e.g. **mellhionou** gl. *violas*. In Mid.W. it is in all positions written **ll** or **lll**. For the voiceless **r** = Mod.W. **rh**, Early Welsh has no special symbol; it is written **r**.

(g) The semivowel **y** is in O.W. written **i**, e.g. **iechuit** gl. *sanitas*, **mellhionou** gl. *violas*: in Mid.W. it is expressed by **i**, e.g. **ieith** *speech*, or **y**, e.g. **englyon** *angels*. In the initial combinations **hw** (from an earlier **sv**), which in Mid.W. appears as **chw** or dialectally as **hw**, and **gw** (from an earlier **wv**), **w** is in O.W. expressed by **u**, e.g. **hui** *you* = Mid.W. **chwi**, **guin** *wine* (from Lat. *uinum*) = Mid.W. **gwin**; in Mid.W. it is commonly written **ö**, **w**, but in some MSS. **u**, **v**, e.g. **göynn**, **guynn**, **gvynn** *white*; but in Mid.W. O.W. initial **guo-** becomes **go-**. In other positions in Mid.W. **w** is expressed by **ö**, **w**, sometimes by **u**, **uu**, **v**; here it comes from O.W. **gu**, e.g. O.W. **neguid** *new* = Mid.W. **newyd**, **neuyd**, **neuuyd**, **nevyd**, O.W. **petguar** *four* = Mid.W. **petwar**, **petuar**, **petvar**. It is to be noted that initial **gw** from an earlier **w** does not form a syllable even before a consonant; thus **gwlad** *country* from ***ulatis** = Ir. **flaith** *kingdom* is monosyllabic.

THE ACCENT.

4. In accented words in Mod.W. the accent, with certain exceptions, falls on the penult, e.g. **pechádúr** *sinner*, **tragywyddol** *eternal*. This accentuation, however, has replaced an earlier system which was common to all the British dialects and is still preserved in the Breton dialect of Vannes, according to which the accent fell on the last syllable, e.g. **parawt** *ready*. The effect of this earlier accentuation is seen in the weakening of vowels in syllables that according to the later system would have borne the accent, e.g. **pechadúr** *sinner* from Lat. **peccātōrem**: **pechawt** *sin* from Lat. **peccātūm**, O.W. **Dimét**, Mid.W. **Dyvet**: **Demetae**, O.W. **hinhám**, Mid.W. **hynhaf** *oldest*: **hen** *old*, Mid.W. **llynghes** *fleet*: **llong** *ship*, O.W. **cilchét**, Mid.W. **cylchet** from Lat. **culcita**, Mid.W. **drysseu** *doors*: **drws** *door*. The date of the change of accent has not yet been accurately fixed; with it seems to be connected the change of **aw** to **o** in final syllables, e.g. Mid.W. **pechawt** = Mod.W. **pechod**, of which there are sporadic instances in early Mid.W., e.g. **rýmdýwod** (= rym dywawt), BB. 28^a 13.

CHANGES OF VOWELS.

Changes due to a vowel which follows or which originally followed.

5. The quality of a vowel is liable to be influenced by the vowel of the following syllable. Sometimes the infecting vowel remains, e.g. **Ceredic** from Old British **Coroticus**, *eyt goes* = O.W. **egit** by O.W. **agit**, **menegi** *to show* by **managaf** *I show*. Sometimes the infecting vowel has been lost, e.g. **trom** f. by **trwm** m. *heavy* from ***trummā**, ***trummos** (where it will be seen that the short vowel of the masculine exerted no influence, while the long vowel of the feminine did), **brein** *ravens* (by **bran** *raven*) from ***branī**, earlier ***branoi**, **cyrn** *horns* (by **corn** *horn*) from ***cornī**, earlier ***cornoi**, **dreic** *dragon* (by pl. **dragon**) from ***dracī**, from ***dracū** from Lat. **dracō**, **ceint** *I sing* (by **cant** *he sang*) from ***cantī**, from ***cantū**, from ***cantō**, **Meir** from Lat. **Maria**, **yspeil** *spoil* from Lat. **spolium**. The infection may extend back more than one syllable e.g. **menegi**: **managaf**, **deveit** *sheep*: **davat** *a sheep*. The following are the changes of the kind which are important for inflection:—

A. CHANGES DUE TO AN *i* VOWEL PRESERVED.

6. **a > e**, e.g. **ederyn** *a bird*: **adar** *birds*, **peri** *to cause*: **paraf** *I cause*, **edewis** *he promised*: **adaw** *to promise*, **cerit** *was loved*: **caru** *to love*, **llewenydd**, O.W. **leguenid** *joy*: **llawen** *joyous*.

ae > ei, e.g. **meini** *stones*: **maen** *stone*, **seiri** *artisans*: **saer**.

B. CHANGES DUE TO A LOST VOWEL.

7. (a) The lost vowel is **ā**.

y > e, e.g. **berr** f.: **byrr** m. *short*. The variation in **brith**, f. **braith** *variegated* is of the same kind; **brith** comes from ***mriktos**, **braith** from ***mrectā**, ***mricta**.

w > o, e.g. **trom** f.: **trwm** m. *heavy*.

(b) The lost vowel is **ī** (of various origin).

a > ei, e.g. **meib** *sons*: **mab** *son*, **meneich** *monks*: **manach**

monk; **geill** is able: **gallaf** *I am able*, **gweheird** *he forbids*: **gwahardaf** *I forbid*, **ceint** *I sang*: **cant** *he sang*.

ae > **ei**, e.g. **mein** *stones*: **maen** *stone*, **Seis** *Saxon* (from ***Saxī**, ***Saxū**, **Saxō**): **Saeson** (from **Saxōnes**).

Final **aw** > **eu**, **y**, e.g. **teu** is silent: **tawaf** *I am silent*, **edeu**, **edey**, **edy** *leaves*: **adawaf** *I leave*.

e > **y**, e.g. **hyn** *older*: **hen** *old*, **cestyll** *castles*: **castell** *castle*, **gwyl** *sees*: **gwelaf** *I see*, **gweryt** *helps*: **gwaret** *to help*.

o > **y**, e.g. **pyrth** *gates*: **porth** *gate*, **escyb** *bishops*: **escob** *bishop*, **tyrr** *breaks*: **torraf** *I break*, **egyr** *opens*: **agoraf** *I open*, **try** *turns*: **troaf** *I turn*.

oe > **wy**, e.g. **wyn** *lambs* (from ***ognī**): **oen** *lamb* (from ***ognos**).

w > **y**, e.g. **bylch** *gaps*: **bwlch** *gap*, **yrch** *roebucks*: **ywrch** *roe buck*.

NOTE 1.—In the 3 sg. pres. indic. act. of the verb the prehistoric ending is uncertain; **geill** might come phonetically from either ***gallit** or ***gallyet**. In verbs containing radical **o**, infection is found only in the 3 sg. pres. indic. act., e.g. **tyrr** *he breaks*, but **torri** *to break*, **torrynt** *they broke*, **torrir** *is broken*. In shaping the conjugation of these verbs analogy seems to have played a large part, but the details of the development are obscure.

NOTE 2.—It will be observed that in the case of **i** infection the infection extends back to a preceding **a**, e.g. **deveit**, **edewis**, **egyr**.

NOTE 3.—There is also a variation between **ae** and **eu**, **ei**, e.g. **caer** *city*: pl. **ceuryd**, **ceyryd**; **aeth** *he went*: **euthum** *I went*.

Vowel Variation due to Accent.

8. Celtic **ā** became in British **ō**; the **ō** stage is seen in Bede's **Dinoot** from Lat. **Donātus**, and in early Irish loanwords which came from Latin through Britain, e.g. **trindōit** *Trinity* from Lat. **trinitātem**. In Welsh, during the period of the older accentuation this **ō** became in accented syllables **aw**, e.g. **Dunawd**, **trindawt**, in unaccented syllables **o**. To this are due variations like O.W. **cloriou** gl. **tabellae**: sg. **clawr**, Mid.W. **Marchogyon** *horsemen*: **Marchawc** *horseman*, **moli** *to praise*: **mawl** *praises*, and the proclitic **pob** *every* (=Ir. **cách**): accented **pawb** *everyone* (=Ir. **cách**). After the shifting of the accent from the ultima to the penult, **aw** in accented words of more than one syllable became **o**,

e.g., Mod.W. **márchog** = Mid.W. **marcawc**, but Mod.W. **paŵb** = Mid.W. **paŵb**. For other instances of vowel weakening in unaccented syllables see § 4.

PROTHETIC VOWEL.

9. Before words which in O.W. began with **s** + consonant there developed in the Mid.W. period a prosthetic **y**, e.g. *ysgriven writing*: O.W. **scribenn**, **ystavell chamber**: O.W. **stabell**, **ystrodur packsaddle**: O.W. **strotur**, **yspeil spoil**: O.W. ***speil**, from Lat. *spolium*.

EPENTHETIC VOWEL.

10. Before a final liquid, nasal, or **v**, an epenthetic vowel is often written, which, however, does not count metrically as a syllable.

(a) Consonant + l, e.g. *mynwgyl* by *mynwgl* *neck* = Mod.W. *mynwgl*; *kenedel*, *kenedyl* by *kenedl* *race* = O.W. *cenetl*, Mod.W. *cenedl*; *kwbwl*, *kwbyl* by *kwbl* *whole* = Mod.W. *cwbl*; *tavyl sling* = Mod.W. *tafl*.

(b) Consonant + r, e.g. *hagyr* by *hagr* *ugly* = Mod.W. *hagr*; *lleidyr* by *lleidr* *robber* = Mod.W. *lleidr*; *llesty* *vessel* = O.W. *llestr*, *lestir*, Mod.W. *llestr*; *dwvyr*, *dwvwr* by *dwvr* *water* = Mod.W. *dwfr*.

(c) Consonant + m, e.g. *talym* *space* = Mod.W. *talm*.

(d) Consonant + n, e.g. *gwadyn* by *gwadn* *sole* = Mod.W. *gwadn*; *dwvyn* *deep* = Mod.W. *dwfn*.

(e) Consonant + v, e.g. *dedyf* *custom* = Mod.W. *deddf*; *baraf*, *baryf* *beard* = Mod.W. *barf*; *twrwf*, *twryf* by *twrf* *noise*.

CONSONANTAL CHANGES.

11. The following changes of consonants in combination are of importance for accidente:—

(a) In the Indo-Germanic parent language **d** or **t + t** became **t̄t̄**, and **t̄t̄** in Celtic became **ss**, e.g. W. **llas** *was killed* = Ir. -slass from ***slat̄tos**: **llad** *kill* = Ir. *slaidid hews*.

(b) **act>aeth**, or, with *i* infection, **>eith**; **ect>eith**; **wct>wyth**; **wcn, wgn>wyn**, e.g. **aeth** *he went* from *act, but **imdeith** *I travelled* from *actī (earlier *actū, *actō): Mid.W. **eyd** *goes* = O.W. **egit**, **agit**; **dyrreith** *he returned*, from *-rekt: **✓reg-**; **amwyth** *he defended* from *amukt: **amwgaf** *I defend*, of which the verbal noun is **amwyn** from *amucn...

(c) **rt>rth**, e.g. **cymmerth** *he took* from *com-bert: **cymmeraf** *I take*.

(d) Before a labial **n** becomes **m**, e.g. **y maes** *in the field* from **yn maes**.

(e) **nd, mb > nn, mm**, e.g. **vyn nyvot, vy nyvot** *my coming* from **vyn dyvot**; **ym mwyt, y mwyt** *into food* from **yn bwyt**.

(f) **nc, nt, mp**. At the end of a word **nc, mp** remained, e.g. **ieuanc** *young*, **pump** *five*; **nt** remained in accented monosyllables, e.g. **dant** *tooth* (but proclitic **can, gan** *with* = O.W. **cant**); in words of more than one syllable it appears as **nt** or **n**, e.g. **ugeint** and **ugein** *twenty*, **carant** and **caran** *they love*. In the interior of a word **nc, nt, mp** develop regularly in the penultimate syllable to **ng, nn, mm**, in the antepenult to **ngh, nh, mh**, e.g. **tranc** *cessation*: **trengi** *to cease*; **angen** *necessity* (from *ancen = Ir. ēcen): **anghenawc** *necessitous*; O.W. **hanther** *half*, later **hanner**; **dant** *tooth*: **danned** *teeth*: **danhedawc** *toothed*; O.W. **pimphet** *fifth*, later **pymmet**; **cymhellon** *compulsion* (from Lat. compello): pl. **cymhellyon**. The regular development, however, is liable to be affected by analogy.

NOTE 1.—The cause of the different treatment in the penult and the antepenult is the accent. In early W. the accent was on the last syllable (§ 4); the syllable immediately preceding the accent would be most weakly accented, the syllable before that would have a secondary accent, e.g. **“anghenawc, dānhedawc, cymhellyón.**

(g) Before **h**—

(a) **g, d, b** become tenues, e.g. **teckaf** *most beautiful* from ***teg-haf**: **tec** (phonetically **teg**) *beautiful*, **tebycko** from ***tebyg-ho** *he may think*: **tebygu** *to think*, **plyckau** *to fold* from ***plyg-hau**: **plyc** (phonetically **plyg**) *fold*; **calettaf** *hardest* from ***caled-haf**: **calet** (phonetically **caled**) *hard*, **cretto** *he may believe* from ***cred-ho**:

credu *to believe*, **bwyta** *to eat* from ***bwyd-ha**: **bwyd** (phonetically **bwyd**) *food*; **cyvelyppaf** *most like* from ***cyvelyb-haf**: **cyvelyp** (phonetically **cyvelyb**) *like*, **attepo** from ***ad-heb-ho** *he may answer*: **attebu**, **digaplo** *he may cease to calumniate* from ***digabl-ho**: **digablu**, **llwyprawt** from ***llwybr-hawt** *will course*: **llwybraw** *to course*.

(β) **ð** becomes **th**, e.g. **diwethaf** *last* from ***diwed-haf**: **diwed** *end*, **rotho** *he may give* from ***rod-ho**: **rodi** *to give*, **rythau** *to set free* from ***ryd-hau**: **ryd** *free*.
 (γ) **v** becomes **f**, e.g. **tyffo** *he may grow* from ***tyv-ho**: **tyvu** *to grow*, **dyffo** *he may come*: **dyvod** *to come*, **coffau** *to remember* from ***cov-hau**: **cof** *memory*.

NOTE 2.—Instances of **ff** from **v-h** are not numerous, they have commonly been replaced by analogical forms, e.g. **araf-hau** *to make gentle*, **digrif-af** *most entertaining*. So **th** from **ð+h** becomes rarer and rarer in Mid. W., where e.g. **rotho** is replaced by **rodhō** and **rodo**; the old forms are most persistent in the case of the tenues **c**, **t**, **p**. (cf. § 110)

(f) **th+ð > th**, e.g. **athiffero** *who may defend thee* from **ath-differo**. But here commonly the **ð** is written etymologically.

(g) **d+ð** became apparently **d**, e.g. **adyn** *wretch* from **ad-dyn** (**ad-** = Ir. **aih-**, with sense of Lat. **re-**).

SOUND-CHANGES WITHIN THE SENTENCE.

12. Within the sentence closely connected word groups are liable to changes similar to those that take place within individual words. As within the word vowel-flanked consonants were reduced, e.g. **cegin** *kitchen* from Lat. **coquina**, **niver** *number* from Lat. **numerus**, so in a word group, e.g. ***tōtā mārā** *great people* became **tud vawr**. As within the word **nc** became **ngh**, **nt** became **nh**, **mp** became **mh** (§ 11), **nd** became **nn**, e.g. **crwnn** *round* by Ir. **cruind**, **mb** became **mm**, e.g. **camm** *crooked* from Old British **cambos**, so in word groups, e.g. **vyn cynghor** *my counsel* became **vy ghyngchor**, **vyn penn** *my head* became **vym penn**, **vy mhenn**, **vyn dyvot** *my coming* became **vyn nyvot**, **yn bwyd** *into food* became **ym mwyt**, **y mwyt**. But, on the one hand, a

particular mutation may spread analogically, if it becomes connected with some grammatical function; thus in Welsh it became the rule that after all feminine nouns in the singular a following adjective was mutated, though in Celtic only certain classes of feminine nouns ended in a vowel. On the other hand, the change may analogically disappear altogether, or the mutation may be restricted to certain phrases as in the case of the nasal mutation after numerals (§ 20c). In sound groups there are three kinds of initial change (1) vocalic mutation or lenation, which originated from cases where the preceding member of the group originally ended in a vowel, (2) nasal mutation where the preceding member originally ended in **n**, (3) spirant mutation where the preceding member ended in certain consonants, most commonly **s** but also **c**.

NOTE.—In reading Early Welsh texts the student must be careful not to be misled by the orthography, which does not consistently express the initial changes. Thus if he should meet with, e.g. *y gwlat* *the country* for *y wlat*, or *vyn dyvot* for *vyn nyvot*, that is only an archaic or etymological orthography which is no evidence of the actual sound at the time.

13. Table of Consonant Mutations.

		radical	vocalic	nasal	spirant
Tenues	c ...	corn	... gorn	... nghorn	... chorn
	t ...	tat	... dat	... nhat	... that
	p ...	prenn	... brenn	... mhrenn	... phrenn
Mediae	g ...	gwr	... wr	... ngwr	
	d ...	dyn	... dyn	... nyn	
	b ...	baryf	... varyf	... maryf	
Liquids	ll ...	llaw	... law		
	rh ...	rhan	... ran		
Nasal	m ...	mam	... vam		

NOTE 1.—In vocalic mutation **g** became first the spirant **ʒ**, which was early lost (§ 3d). From the fact that initial **g** was thus lost, many words which originally began with a vowel in time assume an initial **g**; e.g. *y ord his hammer* (=Ir. *ord*) resembled externally *y wr his man*, and this superficial resemblance led to *gord* (for *ord*) like *gwr*. The principle is the same as in the development of initial **f** before a vowel in Mid. Ir.

NOTE 2.—As in Mid. W. the spirant is commonly written **d** (§ 3d), the vocalic mutation of initial **d** is not discernible in writing.

NOTE 3.—In Mid. W. initial **rh** is written **r**, so that the unmutated and the mutated forms are indistinguishable (§ 3f).

Vocalic Mutation or Lenation.

14. The history of Welsh lenation has still to be written. In some respects, particularly with regard to lenation after the verb, the subject is full of difficulty. In the development of lenation analogy played a large part, so that to some extent the usage would differ at different periods. And the fixing of the rules of lenation for a particular period is complicated by the fact that the mutation is not consistently expressed in writing. The following are the chief facts about lenation in Mid. W. prose; the material is taken from the Red Book of Hergest.

15. **General exception to the rules of lenation.** After final **n** and **r** initial **ll** and **rh** were regularly unmutated, e.g. **yn llawen** *gladly*, **y llaw** = O.W. *ir lau* *the hand*. For **rh** the rule is seen in Mod.W., e.g. **yn rhydd** *freely*, **y rhan** *the part*. As **rh** was not written in Mid. W. this distinction is not discernible there.

A. LENATION OF NOUN AND ADJECTIVE (INCLUDING NOMINAL ADJECTIVAL PRONOUNS).

16. (a) After the article.

After the article in the sg. fem. the initial consonant of a following noun or adjective is lenated, e.g. **y gaer** *the city*, **yr dref** *to the town*, **y vrenhines** *the queen*. But **y llaw** *the hand* (§ 15).

(b) After the noun.

(a) After a noun in the feminine singular or the dual an adjective is lenated, e.g. **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curlyhaired auburn maid*, **deu vilgi vronwynnyon vrychyon** *two whitebreasted brindled hounds*. Also when the adjective is separated from the noun, e.g. **kaer uawr** *a welynt*, **vwyhaf** or **byt** *they saw a large town, the largest in the world*.

NOTE 1.—After the masc. sg. and the plur. lenation of the comparative is found in sentences of the following type: *ny welsei dyn eiryoet llu degach noc oed hwnnw no man had ever seen a host fairer than that* RB. 90, 13; *na welsynt llongeu gyweiryach y hansawd noc wynt that they had not seen ships better equipped than they* RB. 27, 3.

(β) After a noun in the fem. sg. or the dual a following genitive is lenated when it is equivalent to an adjective, e.g. **kist vaen** a stone chest; **deu vaen vreuan** two millstones.

NOTE 2.—The genitive is lenated after *meint*, *ryw*, *kyvryw* and *sawl* (§ 76-7), e.g. *y veint lewenyd* the amount of gladness; *pa ryw wysc* what kind of dress? *kyvryw wr* such a man; *y sawl vrenhined* all the kings. Further, the genitive of proper names is lenated after certain nouns, e.g. *Cadeir Vaxen Maxen's Seat*; *Caer Vyrdin Carmarthen*; *Llan badarn* lit. *Padarn's Church*; *Ynys Von Island of Mon*; *Eglwys Veir Mary's Church*; *Gwlat Vorgan the land of Morgan*; *pobyl Vrytaen* the people of Britain; *ty Gustenin* the house of Custenin (cf. Mod. W. *ty Dduw*); *mam Gadwaladyr* mother of Cadwaladr; *Branwen verch Lyr* Branwen daughter of Llyr; *gwreic Vrutus* wife of Brutus; *deu vab Varedud* two sons of Maredud.

(γ) After proper nouns there is lenation of a following noun or adjective denoting a characteristic of a person, e.g. **Llud vrenhin** King **Llud**, **Peredur baladyrhir** Peredur of the long spear.

NOTE 3.—The initial consonants of *mab* son and *merch* daughter are lenated, e.g. *Pryderi uab Pwyll* *Pryderi son of Pwyll*, *Aranrot verch Don* *Aranrod daughter of Don*.

NOTE 4.—Further instances of lenation in apposition are, e.g. *ewythred Arthur oedynt, urodyr y uam* they were uncles of Arthur, his mother's brothers, *Giluaethwy ac Euyd* . . . *y nyeint, ueibion y chwaer* Gilvaethwy and Ewyd his nephews, his sister's sons. *Aranrot uerch Don dy nith, uerch dy chwaer Aranrot* daughter of Don thy niece, thy sister's daughter.

(δ) Lenation is found in the genitive of the verbal noun, particularly when it is separated from the governing word, e.g. *menegi uot y crydyon wedy duunaw* declaring that the cobblers had united; a *dyuot* . . . *yn y vedwl uynet y hela* and it came into his mind to go to hunt; a *ryuedu o Owein yr mackwy gyuarch gwell idaw* and Owein wondered that the youth should greet him.

(c) After the adjective.

(a) When an adjective in the positive degree precedes, the noun is lenated, e.g. **brawdoryawl garyat** brotherly love, **dirvawr wres** excessive heat, **amryuaelyon gerdeu** divers songs. So after the pronominal adjective **holl** all, e.g. **holl gwn** all the dogs, **holl wraged** all the women.

NOTE 5.—For the comparative the material to hand from RB. is scanty; with lenation: *yn llei boen* less pain 146, without lenation: *mwy gobeth* greater hope 95, *muscrellach gwr* a more helpless man 13. In RB. II.

there are some instances of lenation after **mwy more**. After the superlative in RB. non-leneration seems to be the rule; in RB. II. lenation is more frequent.

NOTE 6.—In Celtic, when the adjective preceded the noun, it formed a compound with it, e.g. **hen-wrach** *old hag* (§ 34a), and in composition the lenation of the second element was regular, e.g. **eur-wisc** *golden dress*, **bore-vwyd** *morning-food, breakfast*. In Welsh, when the adjective came to be used freely before the noun, the lenation of the old compounds was retained in the positive,

NOTE 7.—On the analogy of lenation in compound words and of lenation of the noun following the adjective, in poetry, when the genitive precedes the noun, it may lenate, e.g. **byd lywyadwr** *the ruler of the world*, **o Gymry werin** *of the host of the Cymry*.

(β) When an adjective is repeated, e.g. **mwy vwy vyd** *greater and greater will be*.

(d) After YN forming adverbs, and with predicative nouns and adjectives (§ 35), e.g. **yn vynych** *often*, **yn borth as a help**, **yn wreic as a wife**. But **yn llawen** *gladly* (§ 15).

NOTE 8.—With regard to their influence upon a following word it is necessary to bear in mind that predicative **yn** lenates, that **yn in** is followed by the nasal mutation (§ 20b) and that **yn** with the verbal noun, e.g. **yn mynet** *going* (§ 126a), does not affect a following consonant.

(e) After numerals.

(a) After cardinal numbers.

un one. After the fem., lenation seems to be regular, e.g. **un wreic** *one woman*, **un vil** *one thousand*, **yr un gerdet** *the same going*. Initial **ll** is regularly uninflected, e.g. **un llynges** *one fleet*. After the masc. the usage seems to vary, e.g. **vn geir** *one word* RB. 197 = WB. 123, but **vn eir** RB. II. 222, **yr un march** *the same horse* RB. 9, but **neb vn varchawc** *any horseman* RB. II. 278, **yn un uaes** *in one field* RB. 114.

NOTE 9.—In Irish, **ōin** regularly mutates a following consonant. According to Rowlands, Mod. W. **un** mutates in the fem.

deu, dwy two. After these lenation is regular, e.g. **deu barchell** *two pigs*, **deu lu** *two hosts*, **dwy verchet** *two daughters*. But **deu cant** *two hundred* RB. II. *passim*.

chwech, chwe six :—**chwech wraged** *six women* RB. 18, 16; but **chwe blyned** *six years* RB. II. 387, 404.

seith seven : **seith gantref** *seven cantreds* RB. 25, 44, **seith gelfydyl** *seven arts* RB. II. 200, **seith wystyl** *seven hostages* RB.

II. 327. But usually without lenation **seith cantref**, **seith cuppyt** seven cubits, **seith cant** seven hundred, **seith punt** seven pounds, **seith meib** seven sons.

wyth eight: **wyth drawst** eight beams RB. 111, 21, **wyth gant** eight hundred RB. II. 386, but **wyth cant** 39, 40, 230, 257, 258, 385, **wyth temyl** eight temples 101, **wyth tywyssawc** eight chiefs 14.

naw nine. After this lenation is occasionally found, e.g. **naw rad** nine ranks LA. 17.

mil thousand: **mil verthyr** a thousand martyrs RB. II. 199.

10.—In **pumwyr** five men, **seithwyr** seven men, **nawwyr** nine men, **canwr a hundred men**, there seems to be composition.

(β) After ordinal numbers.

After the feminine ordinals from *three* onwards there is lenation, e.g. **y dryded geinc** the third branch, **y seithvet vlwydyn** the seventh year, **yr vgeinuet vlwydyn** the twentieth year.

11.—The same rule seems to hold with **eil other**, **second**, e.g. **yr eil marchawc** the second horseman, but **yr eil vlwydyn** the second year, and with **neill one of two**, e.g. **y neill troet** the one foot, but **y neill law** the one hand.

(f) After the pronoun.

(a) After the possessives **dy thy** and **y his**, e.g. **dy davawt thy tongue**, **ath lu and thy host**; **y benn his head**, **ae rud and his cheek**.

(β) After interrogatives, e.g. **pa le**, **py le where?** **pa beth what thing?**

(γ) In apposition, e.g. **ynteu Bwyll he Pwyll**, **hitheu wreic Teirnon** she the wife of Teirnon; **ef Vanawydan he Manawydan**; on hachaws **ni bechaduryeit** because of us sinners.

(g) After the verb.

(a) After the verb lenation is found not only of the object but also of the subject, whether the verb immediately precedes the lenated form or is separated from it, e.g. **mi a wnn gyghor da** *I know good counsel*, **y gwelynt uarchawc** *they saw a horseman*, **ny mynnei Gaswallawn y lad ynteu** *Caswallawn did not desire to slay him*. The proportion of lenation to non-lenation differs

in different parts of the verb. After certain parts of the verb lenation is absent or exceptional. Such are 3 sg. and 3 pl. pres. ind. act., 3 sg. pres. subj. act. and the passive forms. After the 3 sg. of the pret. ind. act. non-leneration of the subject is the rule; in RB. lenation of the object is occasionally found when it directly follows the verb, e.g. *y kavas Uendigeit* *Uran he found Bendigeit Vran*, frequently when the subject precedes it, e.g. *y lladawd Peredur wyr* *yr iarll Peredur slew the earl's men*.

(β) After most of the forms of the verb "to be" lenation is found, most consistently in the predicate from its close connexion with the verb, but also in the subject whether it follows the verb immediately or is separated from it, e.g. *ot wyt uorwyn* *if thou art a maid*, *yd ym drist ni* *we are sad*, *yssyd urenhin* *who is king*, *yssit le* *there is a place*, *nyt oed uwyl* *it was not greater*, *oedynt gystal* *they were as good*, *mi a uydaf borthawr* *I am gatekeeper*, *ni a vydwn gyuarwyd* *we will be guides*, *ny bydei vyw* *he was not alive*, *y bydynt barawt* *they should be ready*, *ny buost gyvartal* *thou hast not been just*, *tra uu vyw* *while she lived*, *pan uuant veirw* *when they were dead*, *buassei foreu* *it would have been best*, *byd lawenach* *be more joyous*, *bit bont* *let him be a bridge*, *bydwch gedymdeithon* *be ye comrades*, *tra vwyf vyw* *while I live*, *tra vych vyw* *while thou livest*, *tra vom vyw* *while we live*, *mal na bont ueichawc* *so that they may not be pregnant*, *pei bewn urathedic* *if I were wounded*, *a vei vawr* *which should be great*, *gwedy y beym uedw* *after we were intoxicated*, *nyt oes blant* *there is no offspring*, *budugawl oed Gei* *Kei was gifted*, *y hwnnw y bu uab* *to him there was a son*, *cyt bei lawer o geiryd* *though there were many cities*, *nyt oes in gyghor* *we have no counsel*, *oed gwell ytti geisaw* *it were better for thee to seek*, *tost vu gantaw welet* *it pained him to see*. There is, however, no lenation after *ys*, e.g. *ys gwir* *it is true* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. *kanys gwell genthi gyscu* *since she prefers to sleep*); after *nyt*, *nat*, *neut*, e.g. *nyt llei* *is not less*, *neut marw* *he is dead*; after *os*, e.g. *os gwr* *if he is a man*; after *ae* e.g. *ae gwell* *is it better?* after *yw*, e.g. *pan yw Peredur* *that it is Peredur* (unless the subject be

separated, e.g. hawd *yw gennyf gaffel* *I think it easy to get* ; after *yttiw*, e.g. a *yttiw Kei yn llys Arthur* *is Kei in Arthur's court* ? after *mae*, e.g. *y mae llech* *there is a flagstone* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. *y mae yma uorwyn* *there is here a maiden*) ; after *maent*, e.g. *y maent perchen* *there are owners* ; after *byd*, e.g. *ny byd gwell* *it will not be better* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. or *byd* *gwell genwch bresswylaw* *if ye think it better to dwell*) ; after *boet*, e.g. *poet kyvlawn* *dy rat titheu may thy prosperity be complete* ; after *bo*, e.g. *pan ^buo parawt* *when it is ready* (unless the subject be separated, e.g. *pan ^buo amser ^{for us} in uynet* *when it is time for us to go*).

(h) **In adverbs and adverbial phrases.**

In the interior of a sentence the initial consonant of an adverb or an adverbial phrase is often lenated, e.g. *nyth elwir bellach* *byth yn vorwyn thou shalt never more be called a maiden*, *ny orffowsyaf vyth* *I will never rest*, *pan daeth y paganyeit gyntaf* *y Iwerdon when the pagans came first to Ireland*, *bydwch yma vlwydyn* *y dyd hediw be ye here a year to-day*, *bu farw vis whefrawr* *she died in the month of February*, *pebyllaw a oruc lawer o dydyeu* *he encamped many days*. In the same way lenation is found in preposition and suffixed pronoun, e.g. *ny eill neb vynt drwydi* *no one can go through it*, *a gymero yr ergit drossof i* *who shall take the blow in my stead*, *hir uu gennyf i y nos honno* *that night seemed long to me*.

NOTE 12.—In origin this is only a special case of post-verbal lenation, like the corresponding change in Irish, for which see Pedersen, KZ. xxxv. 332 sq.

NOTE 13.—Lenation is found of the initial consonants of some prepositions and conjunctions : *ar* = O.W. *guar* (Ir. *for*), *gen* by *can*, *wedy* by *gwedy* = O.W. *guetig*, *wrth* = O.W. *gwrth*, *dan* by *tan*, *dros* = O.W. *trus*, *drwy* by *trwy* = O.W. *troi*, *ban* by *pan*, *bei* by *pei*. The reason of the weakening here, however, seems to be that the words are pretonic.

(i) **After the prepositions am, ar, att, can, heb, o (a), tan, tros, trwy, uch, wrth, y, and frequently after the nominal preposition hyt, e.g. am betheu about things; ar vrys in haste; att Bwyll to Pwyll; gan bawb with every one; heb vwyt without food; o gerd of music; dan brenn under a tree; dros**

vor across the sea; **trwy lewenyd** through joy; **uch benn** above; **wrth Gynan to Cynan**; **y vynyd** upwards; **hyt galan Mei till the first of May**.

(k) After a negative in phrases like **na wir** *it is not true* RB. 105; **na well** *it is not better* RB. 61.

(l) After **mor** *how, so* and **neu** *or*, e.g. **mor druan** *how wretched*; **neu vuelyn** *or horn*.

(m) After interjections.

(a) The vocative is lenated after **a**, **ha**, **oia**, **och**, **ub** e.g. **a vorwyn** *O maiden*; **oia wr ho!** *man*; **och Ereint** *alas!* *Gereint*; **ub wyr** *alack!* *men*. But without any preceding particle lenation of the vocative is found, e.g. **dos vorwyn go, maiden**.

(β) After **llyma**, **llyna**, and **nachaf**, e.g. **llyma luossogrwyd yn ymlit** *see! there is a host following* RB. II. 302; **llyna uedru yn drwc** *there is bad behaviour*; **nachaf uarchawc yn dyuot** *behold! a horseman was coming*.

B. LENATION OF THE PRONOUN.

17. The pronoun is lenated:—

(a) As subject or object, or emphasizing an infix or suffixed pronoun or possessive adjective, e.g. **elwyf ui** *I might go*, **gallaf i** *I can*, **ny buum drwc i** *I was not evil*, **y rodaf inneu** *I will give*, **arhowch uiui** *wait for me*, **na chabla di uiui** *do not blame me*, **nyt atwaenwn i didi** *I did not recognise thee*, **ath gud ditheu** *which hides thee*, **ohonaf i**, **ohonaf inneu** *by me*, **vy ysgrwyd i** *my shield*, **dy grogi di** *thy hanging*, **dy lad ditheu** *thy slaying*.

NOTE 1.—But after final **t** **t** is usual, e.g. **y rodeist ti** *thou hast given*, **gan dy genyat ti** *with thy leave*, **dy vot titheu** *thy being*.

(b) Sometimes in apposition, e.g. **ni a awn ui a thi** *we will go, I and thou*, **keisswn ninneu ui a thi** *let us seek, I and thou*.

(c) After other lenating words, e.g. **gwae vi** *woe to me*, **neu vinneu** *or I*, **neu ditheu** *or thou*.

C. LENATION OF THE VERB.

18. The verb is lenated :—

- (a) After infixd pronoun of sg. 2, e.g. **yth elwir** *thou art called*.
- (b) After relative **a**, e.g. **govyn a oruc** *he asked*.
- (c) After the interrogative **pa**, **py**, e.g. **hyt na wydat pa** (or **py**) *wnaei* *so that she did not know what she should do*; **py liwy** *di why dost thou colour?*
- (d) When the copula follows the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** *y uorwyn* *the maiden was glad*.
- (e) After the verbal particle **yt** (§ 91 note 2) in the older language, e.g. **yt gaffei** *he should get*.
- (f) After the verbal particle **ry** (but cf. § 21 note), e.g. **ry geveis** *I have got*. Similarly after **neur** (§ 95 note), e.g. **neur gavas** *he has got*.
- (g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a bery** *di wilt thou effect?*
- (h) After the conjunctions **pan**, **tra**, **yny**, e.g. **pan golles** *when he lost*, **tra barhaawd** *while it lasted*, **tra vwyf** *as long as I am*, **yny glyw** *till he hears*, **yny welas** *till he saw*, **yny vyd** *till he is*.
- (i) After the negatives **ny** (including **ony**, **pony**) and **na** (with the exception of the tenues § 21e), e.g. **ny allaf** *I cannot*, **ny ladaf** *I will not slay*, **kany vynny** *since thou dost not desire*, **pony wydut ti** *didst thou not know?* **na ovyn di** *do not ask*, **Duw a wyr na ladaf i** *God knows that I will not slay*.

NOTE.—But after **ny**, **na** the rule of lenation is not absolute. In particular initial **m** is commonly unchanged, e.g. **ny mynnaf** *I do not desire*, **hyt na mynnei** *so that he did not desire*. Further, initial **b** of forms of **bot to be** is commonly unlenated, e.g. **ny bu** *gystal it was not so good*; a wypo **na bo** *miui who shall know that it is not I*. But in the imperative lenation seems to be the rule, e.g. **na uit amgeled gennweh** *be not troubled*. Non-lenation after **ny** comes from the old non-relative forms (§ 21 note). **Na** originally ended in a consonant (nac), so that after it the lenation is irregular; so far as it lenates it has followed the analogy of **ny**.

Nasal Mutation.

19. Nasal mutation is very irregularly written in Mid.W.MSS. The mutation of **nc** is expressed by **gk** or **gh**, the mutation of **nt**

commonly by **nt**, rarely by **nh**, the mutation of **mp** commonly by **mp**, sometimes by **mph** or **mh**. The mutation of **ng** is expressed by **gg** or **ngg**, the mutation of **nd**, **nb** by **n** or **nd**, and **m** or **mb**.

20. Nasal mutation is found :—

(a) After **vyn my**, e.g. **vygkyngkor**, **vyghyngkor** *my counsel*, **vyntat**, **vyntat** *my father*, **vympenn**, **vymphen**, **vymhen** *my head*, **vyggwreic** (**gwreic**) *my wife*, **vynggwely** *my bed*, **vynyvot**, **vyndyvot** *my coming*, **vymaraf** (**baraf**) *my beard*.

(b) After **yn in, into**, e.g. **ygkarchar**, **ygharchar** *in prison*, **ymperved**, **ymherved** *in the centre*, **ymhoen** (**poen**) *in punishment*; **yn diwed** (= **yn niwed**) *in the end*; **ymbwyt**, **ymwyt** (**bwyt**) *into food*.

(c) In certain phrases after numerals (chiefly with **blyned** *years* and **dieu**, **diwarnawt** *days*), e.g. **pump mlyned** *five years*, **chwech mlyned** RB. II. 397 (more usually **chwe blyned**) *six years*, **seith mlyned** *seven years*, **wyth mlyned** *eight years*, **naw mlyned** *nine years*, **naw nieu** *nine days*, **deng mlyned** *ten years*, **dec nieu** *ten days*, **deudec niwarnawt** *twelve days*, **pymtheng mlyned** *fifteen years*, **ugein mlyned** *twenty years*, **deugeint mlyned** *forty years*, **cant mlyned** *a hundred years*, **can mu a hundred kine**, **trychan mu three hundred kine**.

NOTE.—This usage started from those numerals which in Old Celtic ended in **n**: **seith** (cf. Ir. *secht* **n**-, Lat. *septem* ; final **m** in Celtic became **n**), **naw** (cf. Ir. *nōi* **n**-, Lat. *novem*), **dec** (cf. Ir. *deich* **n**-, Lat. *decem*), **cant** (cf. Ir. *cēt* **n**-, Lat. *centum*).

Spirant Mutation.

21. This is found :—

(a) After the numerals **tri three** and **chwe(ch) six**, e.g. **trichantref** *three cantreds*, **tri pheth** *three things*, **chwe thorth** *six loaves*.

(b) After **y her**, e.g. **y chlust** *her ear*, **y throet** *her foot*, **y phenn** *her head*.

(c) After the prepositions **ac**, **a with**, **tra beyond**, e.g. **a chledyf with a sword**, **a thi with thee**, **tra thonn beyond wave**.

(d) After the conjunctions **a(c)** and, **no(c)** than, **o** if, e.g. *mam a that father and mother*, *traet a phenn feet and head*; *gwaeth no chynt worse than before*; **o chigleu** if he has heard.

NOTE 1.—After **kwt** where spirant change is found: **cv threwna** where it settles BB. 44^b, but **kwt gaffei** (*caffei*) where he should get WB. 453; cf. *cud vit* BB. 44^b, *cwd uyd* where it will be FB. 146.

(e) After the negatives **ny** and **na(c)**, e.g. *ny chysgaf* *I will not sleep*, *ny thyrr* *does not break*, *ny phrynn* *does not buy*; **na chwsc** *do not sleep*, **na thorraf** *that I do not break*, *na marchawc na phedestyr* *neither horseman nor footman*.

NOTE. 2.—But in the early poetry **ny** produces the spirant change only when it is non-relative; when it is relative a following **c**, **t**, or **p** is lenated, e.g. *ny char* *he does not love*, but *ny gar* *who does not love*. In the early poetry there is the same difference of treatment after the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. *ry charas* *has loved*, *ry garas* *who has loved*. This distinction between non-relative and relative forms must have extended to all consonants capable of mutation, but in the case of the other consonants confusion set in earlier. In later Mid. W. after **ny** the non-relative form has been generalised in the case of words beginning with **c**, **t**, **p**, the relative form, with certain exceptions, in the case of words beginning with other mutable consonants (cf. § 18 i). After **ry** the relative form was generalised. For further details see Eriu III. pp. 20 sq.

h in Sentence Construction.

22. After certain words **h** appears before a following word beginning with a vowel.

(a) After the infix and the possessive pronoun **m**, e.g. *am h-ymlityassant* *who followed me*, **om h-anvod** *against my will*.

(b) After the infix pronoun **e**, e.g. *ae h-arganvu* *who perceived him*.

(c) After **y her**, e.g. *y h-enw* *her name*.

NOTE.—In Irish also **h** appears after **a her**, e.g. *a h-ainm her name*. The Irish and Welsh **h** here comes from the original final **s** of the possessive.

(d) After **an our**, e.g. **an h-arueu** *our arms*.

(e) After **eu**, **y their**, e.g. **eu h-arueu** *their arms*.

(f) After **ar** before **ugeint twenty**, e.g. *un ar h-ugeint twenty one*.

THE ARTICLE.

23. In O.W. the article is **ir** throughout, e.g. *ir pimphet eterin the fifth bird*, **dir finnaun** *to the fountain*. In Mid.W. **yr** remains before vowels and **h**, e.g. *yr amser the time*, **yr alanas** (from *galanas*) *the bloodfine*, **yr henwr** *the old man*; before other consonants except **y** it becomes **y**, e.g. **y bwyt** *the food*, **y wreic** (from *gwreic*) *the woman*; before **y** the usage varies, e.g. **yr iarll** or **y iarll** *the earl*. But if the article be fused together with a preceding conjunction or preposition, or if the **y** be elided after a preceding vowel, then **'r** remains, e.g. *y nef ar dayar heaven and earth*, *yn gyuagos yr gaer near to the city*, *gwiryon yw'r uorwŷn ohonof i the maiden is innocent as regards me*.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE.

24. (a) In addition to its use before common nouns the article appears regularly before the names of certain countries, such as **yr Affrica Africa**, **yr Asia Asia**, **yr Alban Scotland**, **yr Almaen Germany**, **yr Eidal Italy**, **yr Yspaen Spain**, e.g. *vn yw yr Asia*, *deu yw yr Affrica*, *tri yw Europa Asia is one, Africa is two, Europe is three* FB. 216. Occasionally the article appears before names of persons, e.g. **yr Beli mawr** (= **y Beli uawr** WB. 191) *to Beli the Great* RB. 93,2; *mwyhaf oe vrodyr y karei Lud y Lleuelys Llud loved Lleuelys more than any of his other brothers* ib.

(b) The article is not used before a noun followed by a dependent genitive, e.g. *gwyr ynys y kedyrn the men of the island of the strong*, unless it be accompanied by a demonstrative pronoun, e.g. **or meint gwyrtheu hwnnw** *from that amount of miracles*, or unless the genitive be the equivalent of an adjective, e.g. **y werin eur** *the golden chessmen*, **y moch coet** *the wild pigs* (lit. *the pigs of the wood*), **y peir dateni** *the cauldron of rebirth, the regenerative cauldron*.

THE NOUN.

NUMBERS AND CASES.

25. In Welsh the old Celtic declension is completely broken down. Of the three genders the neuter has been lost. The dual, which, as in Irish, is always preceded by the numeral for *two*, in some classes of nouns would phonetically have fallen together with the singular; in Welsh this has been generalised so that the dual (apart from forms like **deu ychen** *two oxen*) coincides in form with the singular; a trace of the dual inflection remains in the lenation of a following adjective, e.g. **deu vul gadarn** (from **cadarn**) *two strong mules*, **deu vilgi vronwynnion vrychion** *two whitebreasted brindled greyhounds*. In the regular inflexion there remains only one case for each number; in the singular this corresponds sometimes to the old nominative, e.g. **car** *friend* = Ir. *carae*, sometimes to the form of the oblique cases, e.g. **breuant** *windpipe* = Ir. *brāge*, g. *brāgat*; a few traces of lost cases still survive in phrases, e.g. **meudwy hermit** (lit. *servant of God*), where **dwy** is the genitive of **duw**; **erbyn** *against* (= Ir. *ar chiunn*), where **pynn** (from ***pendī**, from ***pendū**) is the dative of **penn** *head*; **peunyd** *every day*, **peunoeth** *every night*, where **peun-**, which in O.W. would be ***poun-**, comes from ***popn-**, the old accusative singular of **pob** *every*.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

26. As in Irish, the nominative may stand absolutely at the beginning of the sentence to introduce the subject of discourse, e.g. **y wreic honn** *ym penn pythewnos a mis y byd beichogi idi*, lit. *this woman, at the end of a fortnight and a month there will be conception to her*. In prose the genitive follows the noun on which it depends, e.g. **enw y mab** *the name of the son*; in poetry it may precede, e.g. **byt lywaydur** = **llywaydur byt** *the ruler of the world*; sometimes, as in Irish, it is used after an adjective meaning *with respect to a thing*, e.g. **nŷ bŷd y anuodlawn y phrŷt** *thou wilt not*

be displeased with her form. The accusative can be recognised only from the construction; in poetry the accusative of a place-name is common after verbs of motion, e.g. *dywed y down Arwystli* *say that we will come to Arwystli* MA. 192^b.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

27. A. The plural is based on Old Celtic plural formations.

(a) Plural with *i* infection (§ 7b), e.g. *march horse*: *meirch*, *manach monk*: *meneich*, *maen stone*: *mein*, *oen lamb*: *wyn*, *asgell wing*: *esgyll*, *corn horn*: *cyrn*, *escob bishop*: *escyb*, *gwr man*: *gwyr*.

NOTE 1.—This represents the old plural formation of *-o-* stems, e.g. *meirch* from **marci* from **marcoi*. In part, however, it might represent the plural of *-i-* stems, cf. Ir. *süili eye*: *süil eye*. In *dagr tear* the plur. *deigr* (=Ir. *dér*) comes from **dacrū*, the plur. of a neut. *-u-* stem.

NOTE 2.—Many substantives which regularly form their plural otherwise, particularly such as form their plural in *-ion*, follow this inflexion after numerals above *two*, e.g. *tri gweis three boys*, *seith meib seven sons* (GC. 2 283).

(b) Plural in *-eu*, *-ieu* (O.W. *-ou*, *-iou*), e.g. *gen jaw*: *geneu*, *penn head*: *penneu*, *cleddyf sword*: *cledyveu*, *pebyll tent*: *pebillyeu*, *glin knee*: *glinyeu*.

NOTE 3.—*-ou*, *-eu* started from *-oues*, the nom. pl. of *-u-* stems, cf. Gaulish *Lugoves*.

(c) Plural in *-on* *-ion*, e.g. *medyc physician*: *medygon*, *cenaw whelp*: *cenawon*, *lleidr robber*: *lladron*, *mab son*: *meibyon*, *dyn man*: *dynyon*, *gelyn enemy*: *gelynyon*. This is the common ending of adjectives.

NOTE 4.—*morwyn maiden* becomes in the plural *morynyon*.

NOTE 5.—*-on* is based on *-ōnes*, the nom. pl. of masc. and fem. *-n-* stems, cf. Gaulish *Lingōnes*. The borrowed *lleidr robber*: *lladron* represents an older **latrī* (from **latrū latrō*); **latrōnes*; similarly *dreic dragon*: *dragon*, *Seis Saxon*: *Saeson*.

(d) Other old consonantal plurals, e.g. *car relative*: *carant* (from **carants*: **carantes* = Ir. *carae*: *carait*), *ci dog*: *cwn* (from **kuū*: **kunes*), *ych ox*: *ychen*, *brawt brother*: *broder*, *troet foot*: *traet*, *ty house*: *tei* (an old neut.-*s*-stem, cf. Ir. *tech*:

tige). Under the influence of §27a **carant** became **cereint**, **broder** became **brodyr**; in the same way may be explained **nei** *nephew*: **neieint**, *gof smith*: **goveint**. Some neut. -n-stems make their plur. in -ein, e.g. **enw** (O.W. **anu**) *name*: **enwein**, **cam** *step*: **cemmein**; here ***-en** might have been expected as in Ir. **bēim** *blow*: **bēmmen**; the change of ***-en** to **-ein** may be explained as above.

28. B. The plural is formed by various suffixes, many of which appear in the formation of abstract nouns.

(a) **-awr**, **-iawr**, e.g. **ysgwyd** *shield*: **ysgwydawr**, **gwaew** *spear*: **gwaywawr** (also **gwaewar**, **gwewyr**), **cat** *battle*: **cadyawr**.

NOTE.—This formation is mostly poetical.

(b) **-awt** (= -awd), e.g. **pysc** *fish*: **pyscawt**, **gorwyd** *steed*: **gorwydawt**.

(c) **-et** (= -ed), e.g. **merch** *daughter*: **merchet**, **pryf** *worm*: **pryvet**.

(d) **-ed** (= -ed), e.g. **bys** *finger*: **byssed**, **dant** *tooth*: **danned**, **gwreic** *woman*: **gwraged**.

(e) **-eit**, **-ieit** (= -eid, -ieid), e.g. **mil** *animal*: **mileit**, **barwn** *baron*: **barwneit**, **barwnyeit**.

(f) **-i**, e.g. **llestyr** *vessel*: **llestri**, **cawr** *giant*: **cewri**, **saer** *artificer*: **seiri**.

(g) **-ot** (= -od), e.g. **hyd** *stag*: **hyddot**, **llwdn** *beast*: **llydnot**.

(h) **-oed** (= -oed), e.g. **mor** *sea*: **moroed**, **ieith** *language*: **ieithoed**.

(i) **-yd** (= -yd), e.g. **avon** *stream*: **avonyd**, **gwlat** *country*: **gwledyd**, **chwaer** *sister*: **chwioryd**.

29. C. Some nouns are collective, with a singular formation in -yññ masc., -enn fem., e.g. **adar** *birds*: **ederyn** *a bird*, **calaf** *reeds*: **celevyn** *a reed*, **coll** *hazles*: **collenn** *a hazle*, **tywys** *ears of corn*: **tywysen** *a corn ear*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

GENDER.

30. There is a special form of the feminine only in the singular, and only in adjectives containing **y**, **w**, which in the feminine became **e**, **o** (§ 7a), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwen**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melen**, **bychan** *small*: **bechan**, **brith** *variegated*: **breith**, **llwmm** *bare*: **llomm**, **crwnn** *round*: **cronn**.

In the singular the adjective is lenated after a feminine noun, e.g. **gwreic dec** *a beautiful woman* (§ 16ba); in the plural there is no lenation.

NOTE.—In the Celtic adjective there were -o- stems, -i- stems and -u- stems, which are distinguishable in O.Ir., e.g. **tromm** *heavy* from *trummo-s, **crundi** *round* from *crundi-s, and **il** *much* from *pelu-s. Only the -o- stems had a fem. in -ā, so that only in these is the Welsh change of vowel etymologically justified. But in Welsh, after the loss of final syllables, the three classes were indistinguishable in the masculine, and the vowel-change in the feminine spread analogically from the -o- stems to the others, e.g. **crwnn** from *crundis formed a feminine **cronn** after the analogy of **tromm**: **trwmm**, etc.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

31. The plural is formed:—

- (a) By change of vowel e.g. **bychan** *small*: **bychein**, **ieuanc** *young*: **ieueinc**.
- (b) By adding -on, e.g. **du** *black*: **duon**, **gwineu** *bay*: **gwineuon**.
- (c) By adding -yon (its usual formation), e.g. **gwynn** *white*: **gwynnyon**, **melyn** *yellow*: **melynyon**.

CONCORD.

Gender.

32. In the singular the attributive adjective agrees in gender with its noun, e.g. **gwas melyn** *an auburn lad*, **morwyn benngrech velen** *a curly-headed auburn maiden*. With the predicative adjective agreement is also found, e.g. **un** *ohonunt oed amdrom* *one of them was very heavy* RB. 54, 17, oed **amdroch**

llynges *the fleet was shattered* MA. 150^b, **bit wenn gwylyan** *the seagull is white* FB. 247, **llem awel** *keen is the wind* FB. 255, **ys lledan y lenn** *its mantle is broad* FB. 146, **bolch y lauyn** *his blade is notched* MA. 172^a; but here the masculine form is also found, e.g. **llym awel** *keen is the wind* BB. 45^a 1, **pan yw gwyrd llinos** *when the linnet is green* FB. 133, **oedd bwlch llafn yn llaw gynnefin** *the blade was notched in a practised hand* MA. 217^b, **guaedlyd y lein** *bloody is his spear* MA. 184^a.

Number.

33. With the attributive adjective there is concord, the dual or a singular noun preceded by a numeral having the construction of the plural, e.g. **danned hiryon melynnyon** *long yellow teeth*, **deu vackwy wineuon ieueinc** *two auburn young lads*, **pedeir meillionen gwynnyon** *four white blades of clover*. But there are many exceptions; with certain adjectives the singular is regularly used; such are adjectives in **-awc**, **-awl**, **-eid**, **-ic**, comparatives and superlatives, some other simple adjectives such as **mawr** *great*, **tec** *beautiful*, and compound adjectives; e.g. **gwyr arvawc** *armed men* (but exceptionally **o vrenhined coronogyon** *of crowned kings* WB. p. 90^a), **llygeit hebogeid** *hawklike eyes*, **niveroed mawr** *great numbers*, **dyrnodeu calet-chwerw** *hard bitter buffets*. With the predicative adjective there are found on the one hand, e.g. **bychein ynt wynteu** *they are small* RB. 60, **wynteu a veyt veirw** *they would be dead* Hg. I. 138, **oedd beilch gweilch** *heroes were proud* MA. 217^b, **kertoryon** *neud ynt geith now poets are captive* MA. 157^b, on the other hand, e.g. **cadarn oed y holl aelodau** *all his limbs were strong* CM. 26, **balch iawn yw dy eiryeu** *thy words are right haughty* CM. 34, **marw ynn** *they are dead* MA. 164^a, **rud ynt wy** *they are red* FB. 284, **doeth y veirt** *his bards are learned* MA. 262^a, **ys da y gampeu** *his feats are good* MA. 237^b. The whole subject needs a thorough investigation.

Order.

34. (a) In Welsh, as in the other Celtic languages, the adjective normally follows the noun, e.g. **dyn doeth a wise man**, **gwreic**

dec *a fair woman*, **arveu trymyon** *heavy arms*. In Celtic, when the adjective preceded, it formed a compound with the noun, e.g. Gaulish **Cambo-dunum**, which would in W. be ***cam-đin**, O.Brit. **Cuno-maglos** lit. *lofty chief* = W. **Cynvael**, W. **hen-đyn** *old man* (= Ir. *sen-duine*) from ***seno-dunyos**, W. **prif-đinas** *chief city* (cf. Ir. *prīm-dūn* *chief fort*), W. **hen-wrach** *old hag*, which would in Irish be ***sen-fracc**. From this principle W. has departed in that, under conditions the details of which have still to be investigated, the inflected adjective may precede the noun, e.g. **bolch-lauyn** *a cutting blade* MA. 263^a, **gwen llaw** *white hand* MA. 153^b, **amryvaelon gerdeu** *various songs*.

(b) In various phrases the noun with the preposition **o**, **a** follows the adjective, e.g. *ys drwc a gedymdeith a uuost di thou hast been a sorry comrade*, **bychan a dial oed an lloski ni our burning were a small revenge**, *ys dyhed o beth it is a strange thing*.

THE PREDICATIVE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE WITH YN.

35. A predicative noun or adjective is often preceded by **yn** (lenating), e.g. *gwedy llosci canhwyll ohonei yn oleuat idaw after she had lighted a candle as a light to him*, *mi ath roessum yn wreic y Uanawydan I have given thee as a wife to Manawyddan*, *ych gelwir chwi yn Grystonogyon ye are called Christians*, *neum goruc yn oludawc he has made me wealthy*, *a phob ty a welei yn llawn o win and every house he saw full of wine*, *yd oed ef yn holliach he was quite well*, *un a welei yn amdrom one (fem.) he saw very heavy*, *paham y maent hwy yn varw o newyn why are they dead with hunger?* *mi a wnaf seith cant ohonawch yn ueirw I will make seven hundred of you dead men*, *an gunel in rit may He make us free*, *eu gwneuthur yn rydyon to make them free*, *eu clusteu yn gochyon their ears red*, *eu harwydyon yn purwynn their standards pure white*. The concord after the feminine and the plural still needs investigation.

ADJECTIVE PHRASES.

36. In place of a simple adjective may be found an adjective phrase, e.g. **gwr dirvawr y veint** *a man of huge size* (lit. *a man huge his size*), **eurwalch balch bolch y daryan** *a proud golden hero with hacked shield* (lit. *hacked his shield*), **gwreic digonach y thecket** *a woman of more perfect beauty*, **dymodeu diuessured eu meint** *mighty buffets*, **drwc a dyn y thygetuen** *a woman of unhappy fate* (lit. *ill of a woman her fate*), **ys drwc a wyr eu dihenyd** *we should be men of an ill ending*, **pan yttoedynt yn digrifaf gantunt** *eu gware when they were most interested in their play*, **y wreic vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved.*

COMPARISON.

37. (a) The regular suffix of the comparative is **-ach**, of the superlative **-haf** (for the phonetic changes see § 11g), e.g.—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
tec (= <i>teg</i>) <i>beautiful</i>	tegach	teckaf
tlawt (= <i>tlawd</i>) <i>poor</i>	tlodach	tlottaf
cyffelyb <i>like</i>	cyffelybach	cyffelyppaf

NOTE.—In Mod. W. the consonantism of the superlative has spread to the comparative, e.g. *teg*, *tegach*, *teckaf*.

(b) The following are irregular:—

agos	nes (Ir. <i>nessa</i>)	nesaf (Ir. <i>nessam</i>)
cyfagos } <i>near</i>		
bychan <i>small</i>	llei (Ir. <i>lugu</i>)	lleiaf (Ir. <i>lugem</i>)
da <i>good</i>	gwell	goreu
drwc <i>evil</i>	gwaeth	gwaethaf
hawd <i>easy</i>	haws	hawsaf
hen <i>old</i> (Ir. <i>sen</i>)	hyn (Ir. <i>siniu</i>)	hynaf
hir <i>long</i> (Ir. <i>sīr</i>)	hwy (Ir. <i>sīa</i>)	hwyaf (Ir. <i>sīam</i>)
ieuanc <i>young</i> (Ir. <i>ōac</i>)	ieu (Ir. <i>ōa</i>)	ieuaf (Ir. <i>ōam</i>)
isel <i>low</i> (Ir. <i>īssel</i>)	is	isaf
llydan <i>broad</i> (Ir. <i>lethan</i>)	llet (Ir. <i>letha</i>)	llettaf
mawr <i>great</i> (Ir. <i>mōr</i>)	mwy (Ir. <i>mōa</i>)	mwyhaf (Ir. <i>mōam</i>)
tren <i>strong</i> (Ir. <i>trēn</i>)	trech (Ir. <i>tressa</i>)	trechaf (Ir. <i>tressam</i>)
uchel <i>high</i> (Ir. <i>ūassal</i>)	uch	uchaf

Construction of the Comparative and Superlative.

38. (a) The comparative is followed by **no**, before vowels **noc** *than*, e.g. **ny bu hwy no hynny** *it was not longer than that*, **mwy a vyrywys ef y dyd hwnnw noc undyd** *more he threw on that day than on any single day*.

(b) The superlative is followed by the preposition **o**, e.g. **y uorwyn deckaf onadunt** *the fairest maiden of them*.

(c) In sentences like *the more the better* the superlative is used, e.g. **pei vwyhaf y lladei ef y march pellaf vydei hitheu y wrthaw ef the more he struck the horse the farther she was from him** RB. 9, 13; **goreu yw gennyf i bo kyntaf** *the sooner it is the better it pleases me* RB. 12, 4.

THE EQUATIVE.

39. The possession by two objects of a quality in the same degree is expressed by a derivative in **-het** (= **-hed**) from the adjective preceded by **cyn-**, **cy-**, e.g. **kynduhet** (*du*) **ar muchud** *as black as jet*, **kyngadarnet** (*cadarn*) **ac Adaf** *as strong as Adam*, **kyndecket** (*tec*) **a hi** *as fair as she*, **kynvelynet** (*melyn*) **ar eur** *as yellow as gold*, **kynehofnet** (*ehovyn*) **a hynny** *as fearless as that*, **kynwynnet** (*gwynn*) **ar eiry** *as white as snow*, **kygadarnet** **a brenhin** *as strong as a king*, **kyduet** **ar muchud** *as black as jet*, **kywynnet** **ar alaw** *as white as the lily*.

NOTE 1.—The Celtic preposition **com-** would in Welsh become **cym-**, **cyn-**, **cyf-**, **cy-** according to the following sound, and would be liable to various changes in connexion with a following consonant, e.g. **com + vowel** > **cyf**, **com + l** > **cyfl**, **com + w** > **cy-**, **com + p** > **cymh-**, **com + b** > **cymm-**, **com + g** > **cyng-**, **com + d** > **cynn-**, etc.; there is an interesting example of the regular development in **cythrymhet** (*trwmm*) RB. 112, for **ntr** becomes **thr**. But the form **cyn-** with analogical lenition became the general form before all sounds, though for a time it had to contend with **cy-**, the form which would arise in Celtic before initial **w**. For a discussion of the formation see Zimmer KZ. xxxiv. 161 sq., Loth Rev. Celt. xviii. 392 sq., Stern CZ. iii. 135 sq.

NOTE 2.—Equality may also be expressed by **mor—a**, e.g. **pryf mor dielw a hynny** *a creature so vile as that*, **am gyflafan mor anweddus ac a wnaethoed** *on account of a crime so base as he had committed*.

THE ADVERB.

40. The adverb is regularly formed from the adjective by prefixing **yn** (lenating), e.g. **yn vawr** (*mawr*) *greatly*, **yn llawen** *gladly*,

yn drwm̩m (trwm̩m) *heavily*, yn well *better*, yn vwyhaf *most*. But, if it precedes the verb, the adjective is used without yn, e.g. mynch y dywedut *thou didst often say*; in the following sentence both forms occur: kanys mwy y karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet. a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu yn vwy nor rei ereill *for he had always loved her more than the others, while she contemned him more than the others* RB. II. 65.

THE NUMERALS.

41. CARDINALS AND ORDINALS.

One, etc.

First, etc.

i. un	cyntaf
ii. deu, f. dwy	eil
iii. tri, f. teir	trydyd, f. tryded
iv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir	petwyryd, petweryd, f. petwared; also pedwyryd, etc.
v. pump	pymhet
vi. chwech, chwe	chwechet
vii. seith	seithvet
viii. wyth	wythvet
ix. naw	nawvet
x. dec, deng	degvet
xi. un ar dec	unvet ar dec
xii. deudec	deudegvet
xiii. tri, f. teir, ar dec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar dec
xiv. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar dec	petwyryd, etc., f. petwared, etc., ar dec
xv. pymthec, pymtheng	pymthegvet
xvi. un ar bymthec	unvet ar bymthec
xvii. deu, f. dwy, ar bymthec	eil ar bymthec
xviii. tri, f. teir, ar bymthec	trydyd, f. tryded, ar bymthec
xix. petwar, pedwar, f. pedeir, ar bymthec, un eisieu o ugein	petwyryd, etc., f. petwared, etc., ar bymthec
xx. ugeint, ugein	ugeinvet

NOTE.—The form deng is found only before nouns beginning with certain sounds, cf. Rev. Celt. XXVIII. 201.

xxi.-xcix. In O.W. trimuceint is found for *thirty*. The usual reckoning, however, is by multiples of *twenty* :—deugein(t) (O.W. *douceint*) *forty*, deugeintvet *fortieth*, trugein(t) *sixty*, trugeinvet *sixtieth*, petwarugein(t) *eighty*, petwarugeinvet *eightieth*. The intermediate numbers are expressed by addition, e.g. un ar hugein(t) *twenty-one*, dec eryd yr ar hugeint *thirty ploughs*, deudec brenhin ar hugeint *thirty-two kings*, deng mlyned a deugeint *forty years*, deudeng mlyned a thrugeint *seventy-two years*, petwyryd ar ugeint *twenty-fourth*. This reckoning may extend beyond a hundred, e.g. pedeir gwlat a seith ugeint *one hundred and forty-four countries*.

c.-ccic. *Cant hundred, canvet hundredth.* From this the other hundreds are formed by prefixing the cardinals:—deucant or deugant, trichant, petwarcant, pumcant, chwechant, seithcant, wythcant, nawcant. Mil *thousand*, dwy vil = *two thousand*, etc. Un vlwydyn ar bymthec ar hugeint a deucant = 236 years; chwech marchawc a thrugeint a phumcant = 566 horsemen; deudeng mlyned a thrugeint ac wythcant = 872 years; deg mlyned a phetwar ugein a chant a mil = 1190 years. **ccic.** *myrd myriad*.

Syntax of the Cardinals and Ordinals.

42. (a) After **deu**, **dwy**, the singular (i.e. historically the dual § 25) form is regularly used; but there are exceptions, e.g. **deu ychen** *two oxen* (where, however, the form might be dual), **dwy chwiored** *two sisters* LA. 39, RB. II. 39, **dwy burloywduon** *hirueinon aelev* *two brilliant black long slender eyebrows* (by **dwy ael**) LA. 93, **deu rudellyon lygeit tworuddyeyes** ib., **deu perffeithloyw gochyon rudyeu** *two perfect brilliant red cheeks* ib., **deu nyeint** *two nephews* RB. II. 69, **dwy wraged** *two wives* ib. 239 **dwy vlyned** *two years* ib. 240. As to the higher numbers the general rule is that, if there be a plural with internal vowel change (§ 27a), the plural is used, e.g. **tri meib** *three sons*, but otherwise the noun is in the singular, e.g. **teir ynys** *three islands* (pl. **ynysed**), **petwar marchawc** *four horsemen* (pl. **marchogyon**). There are, however,

exceptions, e.g. **teir chwioryd** *three sisters*, **pump gwraged** *five women*, **trychant** *tei three hundred houses*; so very often with **dyd** *day* pl. **dieu**, and **blwydyn** *year* pl. **blyned**. Compare the exceptions after **deu** above. Another mode of expression is, e.g. **tri chawr o gewri** *three giants*, lit. *three giants of giants*.

(b) The ordinals precede the noun, e.g. **y betwared** *vlwydyn the fourth year*. But **cyntaf** usually follows, e.g. **y marchawc kyntaf** *the first horseman*; sometimes, however, it precedes, e.g. **kyntaw geir** a *dýwedaw the first word that I will say* BB. 41^b 1. The ordinal may denote not the order in a series, but, as also in Irish, one of a certain number, e.g. *odena y kerdu*s er *tir a naw kedem-deith ganthav*, **ar nauvet** a *las ar hynt thence he came to land with nine comrades, and one of the nine was slain at once* Arch. Cambr. 1866 p. 114, **ŷ trýdý gwr** a *dienghis o Gamlan one of the three men who escaped from Camlan* WB. 463; **e tredyt anhebchor** *one of the three indispensables* BCh. 8.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

43. These are expressed by prefixing **pob** *every* to the cardinal, e.g. *eu bwrw pob dec pob deudec* *throwing them by tens and twelves* Hg. II. 160, *gwin ŷ bid hi ŷ vedwen in diffrin Guŷ a sirth ŷ chegev pob vn pob dvy* *happy the birch in the valley of the Wye, whose branches fall by twos and threes* BB. 24^a.

MULTIPLICATIVES.

44. These are expressed by **gweith** f. preceded by the cardinal, e.g. **unweith** *once*, **dwy weith** *twice*, **teir gweith** *thrice*, **pedeir gweith** *four times* etc.

THE PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The Independent Pronoun.

45. Independent pronouns fall into three sub-divisions, (a) the simple pronoun, (b) the emphatic pronoun, (c) the conjunctive or contrasting pronoun (*I also*, *I on my part*, *I on the other hand*,

etc.) When attached to a verb as its subject the pronouns are liable to weakening, e.g. **vi**, **i** for **mi**, **di** for **ti**, **ditheu** for **titheu**. Classes (a) and (c) are used also to reinforce an infixed pronoun (§49a), a pronominal preposition (§52), or a possessive pronoun (§56), or possessive adjective (§ 58) ; then, too, they are liable to the same reduction (§ 17a).

(a) Simple.	(b) Emphatic.	(c) Conjunctive.
<i>I, me</i> mi , vi , vy , i , y .	mivi , myvi , myvy , vivi , vyvi .	minheu , minneu , inneu .
<i>We, us</i> ni , ny .	nini , nyny .	ninheu , ninneu .
<i>Thy, thee</i> ti , di , dy , de .	tidi , tydi , dydi , dydy .	titheu , ditheu .
<i>Ye, you</i> chwi .	chwichwi . ✓	chwitheu .
<i>He, him</i> ef (O.W. <i>em</i>).	efo .	ynteu .
<i>She, her</i> hi , hy .	hihi .	hitheu .
<i>They, them</i> (h) wy , (h) wynt .	(h) wyntwy .	(h) wynteu .

NOTE 1.—In **chwi** the **w** may be omitted after **w** in the verb, e.g. **ewchi go ye**, **dowchi come ye**.

NOTE 2.—**wy** is the earlier form, which became **wynt** under the influence of the ending **-nt** of the 3 plur. of the verb, just as O.Ir. **ē they** became in Mid.Ir. **iat**. In Mid.W. **wynt** is particularly used when it precedes the verb, e.g. **wynt a welynt** *they saw*, but **y gwelynt wy**; this, however, is a later distinction, in earlier Welsh **wy** is used everywhere, e.g. **wy gwnaethant** *they did*, **wy ladassant** *they slew*.

46. The independent pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, as the object of a sentence, where, however, they enter into concurrence with the infixed pronoun (§ 48), (which, to judge from Irish, was the original method of expressing the object), after prepositions which did not enter into a unity with the pronoun (§ 52), and after some conjunctions. The following examples will illustrate the usage :—

(a) **mi** a **wnaf** *I will do* ; **pan y gweleis i ef** *when I saw him* ; **nyt yspeilwys ynteu vi** *he did not strip me* ; **a rithwys Duw cyn no mi** *God created before me* ; **ti a wely thou wilt see** ; **a wely di dost thou see?** **kymer dy hun ef** *take it thyself* ; **nyt oes seith cantref**

well noc **wy** *they are not seven cantreds better than they*; gyt ac **wynt** *along with them*.

(b) kynt y kyuarchawd ef well y mi no **miui** idaw ef *he greeted me before I greeted him*; pa le y keisswn i **dydi?** pan geissych di **vyvi**, keis parth ar India “*where should I seek thee?*” “*When thou seekest me, seek towards India*”; gofyn a oruc idi ae **hihi** oed yn peri hynny *he asked her if it was she who was causing that*.

(c) Mivi a rodaf **vyg** cret, heb hi, na charaf i dydi ac nath vynnaf yn dragwydawl. **minneu** a rodaf **vyg** cret, heb y Peredur, na dywedaf **ynneu** eir byth wrth Gristiawn yny adewych **ditheu** arnat **vyg** caru i yn vwyhaf gwr “*I pledge my faith,*” said she, “*that I do not love thee and that I will not desire thee to all eternity.*” “*I, on my part,*” said Peredur, “*pledge my faith that I will never speak a word to Christian soul, until thou shalt confess that thou lovest me more than any man;*” ac yn keissaw bwrw y gelein ar y march yn y kyfrwy, y dygwydei **ynteu** yr llawr ac y dodei **hitheu** diaspat and as she sought to cast the corpse on the horse into the saddle, *it kept falling to the ground, and she raised a cry.*

NOTE.—**ynteu** etc., is also used before a proper name, e.g. y wybot dy atteb di am hynny y deuthum i. Rof i a Duw, heb **ynteu** Bwyll, llyna vy atteb i ytti, “*I have come to learn thy answer about that.*” “*Between God and me,*” said Pwyll, “*here is thy answer*” RB. 11. cf. RB. 25, 65, 77, 79, 81, etc., **wynteu** y Galissyeit CM. 1; before a common noun, e.g. sef a wnaeth **ynteu** yr eryr *this the eagle did* RB. 78, a hitheu **wreic** Teirnon a gytssynnywys and the wife of Teirnon agreed RB. 22; after a proper name, e.g. Troilus **ynteu** lleiaf mab y Briaf oed herwyd oet *Troilus was Priam's youngest son* RB. II. 7, so RB. 14, II. 8, 9, 14, 22, Castor a Pholux **wynteu** a aethant *Castor and Pollux went* RB. II. 9, y Telepus **ynteu** RB. II. 17; after a common noun, e.g. a **gwyr** Troea **wynteu** a ymhoelasant and the men of Troy on their part returned RB. II. 20; and in instances like: y gelwit hi Lundein neu **ynteu** Lwndrys *it was called Llundein or Lwndrys* RB. 93, neu **ynteu** ony edy hynny udunt or again if you do not allow them that RB. II. 44. Cf. Mod. W. **ynte**.

47. **Issem, ysef, sef.** In O.W. the pron. **em** is used with **iss**, **is** is in phrases like **issem i anu** *that is his name*. From **issem** comes in Mid.W. **ysef, sef**, e.g. **ysef** a rodaf inneu *this is what I will give*; **sef**, gwreic a vynnawd Kicua *that was the wife he desired*, *Kigfa*; **ssef** a gafas yn y chyghor fo y ynyalwch *this is what she resolved upon, to flee into a wilderness*; **sef** y kyrchassant y dref uchaf o Arllechwed *they made for the highest town of Arllechwedd*;

arglwyd, heb ynteu, minneu a allaf dy rydhau ditheu. **sef** ual y gallaf “*Lord*,” said he, “*I can free thee. This is how I can do it;*” **ssef** y gwelynt varchawc *then they saw a horseman.* In a similar way **ef** is used by itself, e.g. pan dyuu y thymf idi, **ef** a dyuu y hiawnbwyll idi *when her time of labour came, then her right senses came to her.*

48.

Infixed Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
1. <i>me -m-</i>	<i>us -n-</i>
2. <i>thee -th-</i>	<i>you -ch-</i>
3. <i>him, her, it -s-, -e-</i>	<i>them -s-, -e-</i>

REMARKS.

49. (a) The infixed pronoun may be strengthened by putting the corresponding simple or conjunctive pronoun after the verb, e.g. a thydi am gwely i *and thou shalt see me*, euo ath gud ditheu *he will hide thee.*

(b) In the third person **-e-** is used after the relative particle **a**, e.g. mi **ae** gwelaf *I see him*, and after the conjunction **trae**, e.g. **trae** llathei pob tri *while he slew them by threes* BB. 48^a, mi **ae** kynhalyaf hyt **trae** gallwyf *I shall maintain it as long as I can* Hg. I. 4; elsewhere **-s-** is used. After the verbal particle **yd-**, however, if the verb begins with a consonant, there is no visible pronoun of the third person, e.g. **y** gwelaf *I see her* RB. 278, 6; a phan i gweles meibion Collwyn *and when the sons of Collwyn saw him* MA. 729^a; if the verb begins with a vowel **yh** appears, e.g. **yh** hanuones *sent it* WB. 104, **yh** hedewynt *they left them* WB. 186; similarly after **yny** *until*, e.g. ny dygaf i un daryan **yny** hanuono Duw im *I shall not bear any shield till God send it to me* Hg. I. 15. After **pan** *when* the infixed pronoun is regularly preceded by **y-**, e.g. **pan y** thwnaethpwyt ti *when thou wast made*; in the third person it is **pan y(h)**, e.g. **panny** harcho udunt *when he asks it of them* LA. 56.

(c) In early poetry in connexion with **ny** and **ry** there are in the third person special forms, **nwy**, **nyw**, **rwy**, **ryw**, used when the verb is relative, e.g. ir nep **nuy** hatnappo *to one who does not*

recognise it BB. 4^b, nyt kerdaur **nyu** moluy *he is not a poet who does not praise him* MA. 174^b, y ren **rw** digonsei *the King who had made them* FB. 138. In non-relative usage the infixd pron. after **ny** is **-s-**, the form of the non-relative infixd pronoun after **ry** I have not been able to establish.

NOTE.—The infixd pronoun may, as in Irish, anticipate a following object, e.g. ai torro hac aŷ dimanuo ŷ bryeint hunn *who shall violate and diminish this privilege*, aŷ enrydedocao ŷ breint hunn *who shall respect this privilege* Lib. Land. 121, y harchwn ni dy drugared *we ask thy mercy* RB. II. 44.

50. The infixd pronoun follows :—

(a) The relative particle **a**, e.g. mynn y gwr **a-n** gwnaeth *by Him who made us*, Duw **a-ch** nodho *may God protect you*, mi **a-e** harhoaf *I will await him, her, it, or them*, **a-e** lladawd ef *who killed him*, y niver **a-e** gwelei *wynt the multitude that saw them*.

(b) The verbal particle **yd**, e.g. **y-m** gelwir *I am called*, **ywch** kymhellasant *they have compelled you*.

(c) The infixing particle **a-** (§ 94), e.g. **a-m** bo *may there be to me*, **a-th** volaf *I will praise thee*, **a-s** rodwy trindawt trugared *may the Trinity give him mercy*, gwedi **a-n** gwelwch *after ye see us*, pei **a-s** archut *if thou hadst asked it*, kyt **a-m** llatho *though he should slay me*. So when this **a-** has been replaced by **y-**, e.g. **y-s** rodho Duw ymi *may God give it me* LA. 121.

(d) The verbal particle **ry-** in the earlier language, e.g. **ry-m** goruc *he has made me*. But in later Mid.W. the pronoun is infixd before **ry-** by means of **yd-**, e.g. **y-th** ry gereis *I have loved thee*.

(e) The particle **neu-**, e.g. **neu-m** goruc *he has made me* MA. 141^a, **neu-s** cud *hides it* FB. 272.

(f) Sometimes in early poetry **dy-** of compound verbs, e.g. **dy-m** ryd *gives me*.

(g) The negatives, e.g. **ny-m** oes *there is not to me*, **ny-s** gweleis *I have not seen him, her, it, or them*, **cany-ch** gwelas neb *since no one has seen you*; **na-m** gommied *do not refuse me*, mi a debygaf **na-ch** rydhawyt *I think that you have not been freed*.

NOTE.—In later Mid.W. **nys** seems sometimes to be used merely in a relative sense, e.g. yn y wlat **ny-s** ry welsei *in the country that he had not seen* RB. 114, 13=ŷn ŷ wlad **ny** **ry** welei WB. 471. This usage may have

developed from cases where the nominative stands at the head of the sentence introducing it (§ 26), e.g. *amheu yr hynn a dywedwch chwi ny-s gwraf i lit. doubting of what you say I will not do it.* A meaningless **-s-**, however, is found when the verb is non-relative, e.g. **ny-s** *gohiryassant they did not delay* RB. II. 48.

(h) Certain conjunctions :—**tra-e** *llathei while he slew them* BB. 48^a, **yny-m** *byrywyt i till I was thrown* RB. 169, **o-s** *lledy if thou slayest him* Hg. I. 368. Some conjunctions are followed by the infixing **a**, see above (c).

51. The infixd pronoun commonly expresses the accusative relation. With the verb 'to be,' however, it regularly expresses its dative relation, e.g., **am bo** *may there be to me, may I have, vn tat ae bu* *one father they had*; it may further express the dative relation with other verbs, e.g. *y perfffeith garyat hwnnw an rodho yr yspryt glan* *may the Holy Spirit give us that perfect love* LA. 103, **an gunel iechid** *may He work salvation for us* BB. 20^b.

PRONOUN WITH PREPOSITION.

52. In Welsh as in Irish the pronoun is regularly fused together with the preposition. After **ac** *with* and **gwedy** *after*, however, the pronoun follows separately, e.g. **a mi** *with thee*, **gwedy ni** *after us*; the explanation seems to be that the usage of these words as prepositions is secondary. With respect to the formation, the following points may be noted.

(a) In the first and second persons (except after **y to**) there is an intervening vowel **a**, **o** (**aw**), or **y** (and in 2 pl. also **w**), so that in these persons there are the following series :—

Sing.	Plur.
1. -af, -of, -yf	-am, -om, -ym
2. -at, -ot, -yt	-awch, -och, -wch, -ych

(b) In the 3 sg. masc. the ending is **-aw**, in the 3 sg. fem. **-i** (infecting a preceding vowel) and **-ei**, e.g. **oheni** and **ohonei**; sometimes the infected vowel spreads analogically, e.g. 3 pl. **ohenynt**. In the 3 pl. the oldest ending was **-u**, whence developed later **-ud** (i.e. **-ud**), **-unt**, **-ynt**. In the third persons **-aw**, **-u**, etc., are commonly preceded by a dental.

(c) In the 1 sg. and 3 pl. there are also endings **-wyf**, **-wynt**.

(d) After the prepositions **ar**, **o**, **am** are inserted respectively **-n-**, **-hon-**, **-dan-** (i.e. the prep. **tan** *under*). In the 3 pl. there are certain other insertions.

53. The forms assumed by the pronouns in connection with the several prepositions will be seen from the following table:—

		Sing.	Plur.
am <i>about</i>	1. amdanaf , ymdanaf 2. ymdanat 3m. amdanaw , ymdanaw 3f. ymdeni , amdaeui , ymdanei	amdanam amdanawch amdanunt, ymdanunt, amdanadunt, ymdanadunt, amdanwynt	
ar <i>on</i>	1. arnaf 2. arnat 3m. arnaw 3f. arnei , arni , erni	arnam arnawch, arnoch arnunt, arnynt, ar- nadud, arnadunt	
att <i>to</i>	1. attaf 2. attat 3m. attaw 3f. attei , etti	attam attawch attunt, attadunt	
can , gan <i>with</i>	1. genhyf , gennyf 2. genhyt , gennyt 3m. gantaw , ganthaw , gentaw 3f. genti , genthi	genhym, gennym genhwch, gennwch gantunt, ganthu, ganthud, ganthunt	
heb <i>without</i>	1. hebof 2. hebot 3m. hebdaw 3f. hebdi	hebdunt	
is <i>below</i>	3f. adisti		

		Sing.	Plur.
nem except			
<i>of</i>	2.		nemoch
<i>o from</i>	1. ohonaf, ohanaf, ohonof		ohonam, ohonom
	2. ohonat, ohonawt, ohonot		ohonawch
	3m. ohonaw		
	3f. oheni, ohoni, ohonei, ohanei, ohenei		ohonu, ohonunt, ohenynt, onadu, onadunt
rac before	1. ragof		ragom, rogom
	2. ragot		ragawch, ragoch
	3m. racdaw, rogdaw		
	3f. recdi, racdi, rocdi, rygthi		racdu, racdunt, rocdunt
ro between	1. yrof		yrom
	2. yrot		yryoch, yroch
	3m. yrydaw		yrydunt
	3f. yrydi		<i>yrythi</i>
rwng be- tween	1.		yrynghom
	2. ryngot		ryngoch
<i>or my =</i>	3m. ryngtaw, ryngthaw, ygrythaw		ryngdunt, ryngtunt, ryngthunt, ryndynt
	3f. ryngthi		
tan, dan	1. adanaf		ydanam
<i>under</i>	3m. ydanaw, adantaw		adanunt, ydanunt, adanadunt
	3f. deni, adanei		
tros over	1. trossof		trossom
	2. trossot		trossawch, trossoch
	3m. trostaw		
	3f. trosti		trostud, trosdunt
		Usually with initial <i>d</i> , drossof etc.	

		Sing.	Plur
trwy	1. trwydof		
<i>through</i>	2. trwydot		
	3m. trwydaw	}	
	3f. trwydi	}	trwydunt
uch <i>above</i>	1.		uchom
	3m. odyuchtaw	}	
	3f. oduchti	}	
wrth	1. wrthyf		wrthym
<i>towards</i>	2. wrthyt		wrthych, wrthywch
	3m. wrthaw	}	
	3f. wrthi	}	wrthu, wrthunt
y (O.W. <i>di</i>)	1. im		in
<i>to</i>	2. itt		ywch
	3m. idaw	}	
	3f. idi	}	udu, udud, udunt
yn <i>in</i>	1. ynof		
	2. ynot		ynoch
	3m. yndaw	}	
	3f. yndi	}	yndunt
yr <i>for</i>	1. yrof		erom
	2. yrot		yroch
	3m. yrdaw		yrdunt, erdunt

54. The above forms may be strengthened by the addition of the simple or the conjunctive pronouns, e.g. **arnaf i**, **gennym ni**, **itti**, **ohonawch chwi**, **idaw ef**, **erni hi**, **udunt hwy**; **yrof inneu**, **attat titheu**, **gennwch chwitheu**, **ohonei hitheu**, **attunt wynteu**.

55. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. mine	meu	ours	einom, einym
2. thine	teu	yours	einwch, einywch
3. his	eidaw	theirs	eidud, eidunt
	hers	eidi	

56. They are used (a) alone, (b) preceded by the article, (c) preceded by a possessive adjective, (d) after a noun, which may be preceded by a possessive adjective. They may be strengthened by a following personal pronoun. The following examples will illustrate the usage:—

(a) *y sawl a uo meu all that are mine*; *ny bo teu dy benn may not thy head be thine*, milwriaeth kymeint ac a oed **eidunt** *all the valour that was theirs*, *y rei a oed eidaw ef those that were his*, *nyt yttoed y llew yn deu ytti the lion was not thine* Hg. I. 63, *nyt oes petrus genyf gaffel holl Freinc yn einym I have no doubt that we should get all France as ours* RB. II. 116.

(b) *neb un mor wedus cledyf ar y ystlys ar meu i none whose sword on his side is so becoming as mine*; *y mae y meu i y lle hwnn this place is mine*; *ath gedymdeithas yssyd adolwyn gennyf y gaffel*. *keffy, myn vyg cret, a dyro ditheu y teu*, “*and I would pray to have thy friendship.*” “*Thou shalt have it, by my faith, and give me thine*; *deu parth vy oet a deu parth y teu ditheu two-thirds of my life and two-thirds of thine*; *dwc uendith Duw ar einym gennyt take with thee God’s blessing and ours*; *ef a daw y dwyn yr einwch he will come to carry off your property*; *py darpar yw yr einywchi yna what preparation is that of yours there?* *nyt oed olwc degach nor eidi there was no aspect fairer than hers.*

(c) *pa vedwl yw dy teu ti what purpose is thine?* *mivi a dodaf vyg korff yn erbyn y eidaw I will set my body against his.*

(d) *ar dy drugeinuet or rei teu ditheu with sixty of your men* CM. 8; *o rei eidaw ef of his* LA.; *or petheu einym nynhev of our things* LA. 164; *dy ymadrawd teu di thy speech* Hg. II. 1.

57. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

a	b	a	b
1. <i>my vy, vyn</i> (before explosives)	<i>'m</i>	<i>our an, yn</i>	<i>'n</i>
2. <i>thy dy</i>		<i>'th your ach, ych, awch</i>	<i>'ch</i>
3. <i>his y</i> <i>her y</i>		<i>'e, 'y their eu, y</i>	<i>'e, 'y</i>
		<i>'e, 'y</i>	

Remarks.

58. (a) The **b** forms occur in fusion with a preceding preposition or conjunction. Such forms in the 2 pl. seem to be comparatively rare, e.g. **ych** plith *in your midst* by **yn ych** plith LA., etc. **ach** rydit *and your freedom* RB. II. 189; more usually **yn awch** medyant chwi *in your power* RB. II. 50.

(b) With the prep. **y** in the third persons there is a variety of forms: **y**, **yw**, **eu**, **oe**, **oc eu**.

(c) The possessives may be strengthened by the addition of a simple or conjunctive pronoun after the noun.

59. Examples: (a) **vy arveu** *my arms*, **vy nyuot** (**dывот**) *my coming*, **an meirch ninneu** *our horses*, **dy benn** *thy head*, **awch cledyveu** *your swords*, **y wreic ef** *his wife*, **y phenn** *her head*, **eu hieith** *their tongue*.

(b) **ym tat to** *my father*, **am arveu** *and my arms*, **yn porthi ni** *supporting us* (lit. *our supporting*), **ath teulu** *with thy household*, **ach rydit** *and your freedom*, **ydys ych gwahawd** *you are invited*, **ywch didanu** *to comfort you*, **och pechodeu** *from your sins*, **ae waet ynteu** *and his blood*, **y** (= **yw** WB.) *letty to his lodging* RB. 284, **ae ueirch yw y rei hynn** *and these are his horses* RB. 28, **oe chladu** *to bury her*, **y cheissaw** *to seek her*, **oe hanvod** *against her will*, **oe harveu** *from their arms*, **y kestyl** *to their fortresses*, **oe gwlatued** *to their countries*, **oc eu porthi** *to support them*.

NOTE.—Sometimes, as in Irish, the possessive seems to anticipate a following genitive, e.g. **yn ý geissaw ýnteu** *Peredur seeking for Peredur* WB. 140, **y hwynеб hitheu** *Riannon the face of Riannon* RB. 18, 27, **am ý mýnwgýl** (without **y** RB. 117, 19) **y uorwýn** *about the neck of the maiden* WB. 475.

SELF.

60. This is expressed by sg. **hun**, **hunan**, pl. **hun**, **hunein** added to personal pronouns or to possessive pronouns or adjectives, e.g. **my hun**, **myvy vy hun** *I myself*, **ohonaf vy hun** *by me myself*, **ym vy hunan** *to me myself*, **vym penn vy hun** *my own head*, **arnom ny hunein** *upon us ourselves*; **dy hun** *thou thyself*, **yth**

person **dy hunan** *in thy own person*; or **tat ehunan** *from the father himself*, **ny digawn ehunan** *he is not able himself*, **ef ae byryawd ehun** *he cast himself*, **idaw ehun to himself**; **hi ehunan** *she herself*, **ohonei ehunan** *by her herself*; **wynt ehun** *they themselves*, **yr etholedigyon ehunein** *the elect themselves*, **yrydunt ehun** WB. 211 = **yryngtunt ehunein** RB. 272 *between themselves*, **yn eu cnawt ehun** *in their own flesh*, **yn eu rith ehunein** *into their own form*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

61. **hwnn** *this*, **hwnnw** *that*.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
M. hwnn		hwnnw	
F. honn	hynn	honno	hynny
N. hynn		hynny	

62. These pronouns are used :—

(a) absolutely, e.g. **beth yw hwnn?** *heb y Peredur wrth y kyfrwy. kyfrwy yw, heb yr Owein* “*What is this?*” said *Peredur, with reference to the saddle.* “*It is a saddle,*” said *Owein*; *Peredur oed y enw, a ieuhaf oed hwnnw Peredur was his name and he was youngest*; *yna y kymrth ynteu yr hutlath. camma di dros honn,* *heb ef then he took the magic wand.* “*Step over this,*” said *he*; *yn ol honno y kerdwys ef he went after her; a hyn a dywedaf ytti and this I will tell thee;* *mi a wnaf na chaffo ef viui vyth. pa ffuryf vyd hynny?* *heb y Pwyll* “*I will effect that he shall never get me.*” “*How will that be?*” said *Pwyll*; *yn ol hynny after that.*

(b) After a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. *ger llaw auon a elwit yn yr amser hwnnw Sabrina, yn yr amser hwnn y gelwir hitheu Hafren, beside a river that was called at that time Sabrina, at this time it is called Severn; yn yr ynys honn in this island; y nos honno that night; yr anniveileit hynn these animals; yr enweu hynny those names.* Similarly in the plural with **rei**, e.g. *pa ryw aniveileit yw y rei hynny?* *what kind of animals are those?*

(c) Preceded by the article, e.g. dywet, heb y Gereint, py fford oreu inni gerdet or dwy hyn. Goreu itt gerdet hon, heb ef, ot ey **yr hon** issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth “*Tell, said Gereint, “which of these two roads is best to travel.” “It is best for thee to travel by this one,” said he; “if thou travel by the lower one, thou wilt never come back.*” It may be followed by a genitive, e.g. Heuel ar dothyon . . . a ossodassant eu hemendyth **ar honn Kemry holl** *Howell and the wise men set their curse and that of all the Welsh* BCh. 1. In particular **yr hwnn**, etc., is frequently followed by a relative clause, e.g. bei dywetut ti y peth a ovynnaft ytti, minneu a dywedwn **yr hynn** a ovynny ditheu *if thou wouldest tell the thing that I desire of thee, I would tell that which thou desirest*; ef a vennyc fford itti ual y keffych **yr hynn** a geiss y *he will show thee a road so that thou mayest obtain what thou seekest*; pwy bynnac . . . a dremyckont dysgu **yr hynn** a dlyyynt y wneuthur *whoever despise learning what they ought to do*; Bryttaen oreu or ynyssed **yr hon** a elwit gynt y wen ynys *Britain, the best of the islands, which was formerly called the White Isle*; **yr heul yn yr hwnn** y mae tri pheth *the sun in which are three things*. In this usage the plural is **y rei**, e.g. gwraged oll eithyr **y rei** oed yn gwassanaethu *all the women except such as were serving*; gweirglodyeu . . . **yn y rei** y maent ffynhoneu gloew eglur **or rei** y kerdant ffrydeu *meadows in which are clear bright springs, from which issue streams*. This device for expressing an inflected relative is particularly common in the translation literature.

ARTICLE + SUBSTANTIVE + ADVERB.

63. Some adverbs have a demonstrative force along with a substantive preceded by the article, e.g. deu ychen, y lleill yssyd **or part hwn** yr mynyd ar llall **or part yma** *two oxen, one of them is on yonder side of the mountain, the other on this side*; beth yw **y rei racko?** *what are those yonder?* att **y vorwyn** *draw to the maiden yonder.*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

64. **neb** (= Ir. *nech*) *some one* is used :—

(a) Substantively, e.g. a weleist di **neb** *hast thou seen any one?* nyt adwaeney **neb** *efo no one recognised him.*

(b) With the article before a relative clause, e.g. ediuar uyd **yr neb** ae wnaeth *whoever has done it will repent it*; ny chigleu i dim **or neb** a ouynnwch chwi *I have heard nothing of him of whom you ask* RB. 129.

(c) Adjectivally, e.g. gwell yw dedyf Cristonogaeth no **neb dedyf** or byt *the law of Christendom is better than any law in the world.*

65. **pawb** (= Ir. *cāch*) *every one* is used substantively, e.g. sef a orugant **pawb** or teulu *that is what each one of the household did*; Peredur a rodes **y bawp** gystal ae gilyd *Peredur gave to every one as much as to the other.*

66. **pob** (the unaccented form of **pawb**, = Ir. *cach, cech*) is used adjectivally, e.g. **pob peth** *every thing*. **Pob** is also used with **un one**, e.g. **pob un** onadunt *every one of them*; the plural is **pob rei**, e.g. a **phob rei** ohonunt o bop parth a gladassant **y rei meirw and both sides buried the dead** RB. II. 30.

67. **oll all**, e.g. y deulu **oll all his household**; gwraged **oll all the women**; cewri ynt **oll** *they are all giants.* Before a noun is found **holl**, e.g. **yr holl gwn** *all the dogs.* In composition with numerals there appear **ell**, **ill**, **yll** e.g. **ell deu**, **ill deu**, **yll deu both**; **ell pedwar**, **yll pedwar all four.**

NOTE.—A compound **hollre** is found, e.g. y rolre seint *all the saints* BB. 36^a, yn holre oludoed *in all manner of wealth* LA. 165, **hollre genedyl** anifeileit *every kind of animals* LA. 166.

68. **arall another**, pl. **ereill**, is used :—

(a) Substantively, e.g. kymer ef a dyro y **arall** *take it and give it to another*; da **arall** *the goods of another*; penneu rei a dygynt, llygeit **ereill**, a chlusteu **ereill**, a breicheu **ereill** *they took away the heads of some, the eyes of others, and the ears of others, and the arms of others.*

(b) Adjectivally, e.g. **marchawc arall** *another horseman*; y

gymeint arall *as much again*; arveu gwell nor rei ereill *arms better than the others*.

69. neill *one of two*, e.g. **y neill** or llewot *one of the two lions*; y gwydyat vot yndaw **y neill** ae gwr ae gwreic *he knew that there was in it either a man or a woman* Hg. I. 54; ar **y neill** law y gwr oed Peredur yn eisted *Peredur was seated on one hand of the man*; pob un **ar neilltu** *each one separately*.

70. **y llall** *the other*, pl. **y lleill**, e.g. y kymerth Peredur hanner y bwyd idaw ehun ac adaw **y llall** yr vorwyn *Peredur took half of the food to himself and left the other to the maiden*; ar vn y bydei borth ef idaw a gollei y gware, **ar llall** a dodei awr *and the one whom he was helping lost the game, and the other raised a shout*; paham na chadar nnhawyt **y lleill** velle *why were not the others thus strengthened?* LA. 8; cwypm **y lleill** *the fall of the others* LA. 8; y daw **y llall** *his other son-in-law*, an brodyr **y lleill** *our other brethren* LA.

71. **y neill**, **y lleill**, —**y llall** *the one—the other*, e.g. **y neill** ohonunt yn was gwineu **ar llall** yn was melyn *one of them an auburn lad, the other a yellow lad*; yn y orffei **y lleill** ar **y llall** till the one overcame the other. With a substantive **arall** is used in place of **llall**, e.g. **or neill tu**—**or tu arall** *on the one side—on the other side*.

72. **y gilyd** is used for *the other* in expressions like:—dyrnodeu calet a rodei bawp onadunt **y gilyd** *each of them gave hard buffets to the other*; yn un or teir person **noe gilyd** *in one of the three persons than in another*; or mor **pwy gilyd** *from sea to sea*; corph ni glivit pa leueir **y gilit** *body, who hearest not what thy fellow says* BB. 10^b.

NOTE.—**y gilyd** (=Ir. a chéile) means literally *his fellow*, but, as in Irish, the phrase has become petrified in this form, and is used without respect to gender, number, or person.

SUBSTANTIVES IN A PRONOMINAL FUNCTION.

73. **dim** *thing*, e.g. kymer gret y mackwy na dywetto **dim** or a welas yman *pledge the youth that he will not tell aught of what he has seen here*; heb allel gwneuthur **dim lles** *without being able to do any good*.

74. **peth** m. *thing*, e.g. kymmer dy varch nu a **pheth oth arueu** *take thou thy horse then and some of thy arms*; onyt ef a wyr **peth** or **hynn** *unless he knows something of this*.

75. **rei**, e.g. **rei onadunt** *some of them*, **rei drut rei mut** *some bold, some dumb* FB. 164, cf. § 62 (c).

76. **ryw** m. *kind*, e.g. **pa ryw chwedleu** yssyd gennyt *what kind of news hast thou?* na allei neb **ryw dyn** marwawl datkanu *so that no mortal man could proclaim*; ymlad **ar ryw dyn hwnnw** *to fight such a man as that* RB. II. 182; gwelet **y ryw gatwent honno** *to see such a fight as that* ib. 58; drwy **y ryw edewidyon twyllodrus hynny** *through such false promises as those* ib. 104. Similarly **cyvryw**, e.g. **yr kyfryw wr hwnnw** *to a man of such a kind* ib. 65.

NOTE.—Observe that in expressions like **y ryw dyn hwnnw** the pronoun is attracted in gender and number to the noun preceding. Cf. the similar attraction with **sawl** below.

77. **sawl** f. *multitude* and **meint** *greatness*, e.g. **yr sawl a dihagassei oe** *wyr yn vyw to those of his men who had escaped alive*; **yr honn** (sc. *breich*) *a ladawd y sawl gewri which slew so many giants*; **by sawl nef** *ysyd how many heavens are there?* **y sawl nifer hwnnw** *such a number as that* RB. II. 139; **y ssawl vlywynyded hynny** *so many years as that* ib. 44; **colli y meint gwyr** *a oed idaw to lose all the men that he had* ib. 46; **blyghau a oruc Goronilla rac meint** *oed o varchogyon gyt ae that Goronilla became angry because there were so many soldiers with her father* ib. 66; **ymerbynyeit ar ueint allu hwnnw** *to encounter such a force as that* ib. 348; **yn y veint perigyl honno** *in so great danger as that* ib. 160; **y veint uudugolyaetheu hynny** *such great victories as that* ib. 199.

78. **un** *one*, e.g. eithyr bot yn prudach pryt Gwydyon noc **un y gwas** *except that the aspect of Gwydyon was graver than that of the lad.*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

79. **pwy** *who, what*, used substantivally, e.g. **pwy wyt** *who art thou?* **y bwy** *y rodit* *(they discussed) to whom it should be given*

RB. 258; dywet **pwy** a uu yma *tell who was here*; govyn **pwy** yw eu tystyon *to ask who are their witnesses*; **pwy** yw dy enw di *what is thy name?* LA. 128; **pwy** well genhŷt *which dost thou prefer?* WB. 487; dayar **pwy** y llet neu pwy y thewhet *the earth, what is its breadth or what its thickness?* FB. 133; **pwy** kynt ae tywyll ae goleuat *what was first, darkness or light?* FB. 301. In the sense of *what thing?* is used **pa beth**, **py beth**, commonly abbreviated to **peth**, **beth**, e.g. **peth** yw y rei racko *what are those yonder?* a wdost ti **peth** wyt pan vych yn kyscwyd *knowest thou what thou art when thou art asleep?* FB. 145; a gofyn idaw **beth** a wnaei a phwy oed *and asked him what he was doing and who he was.*

NOTE.—The use of **pwy** before a noun is exceptional, **pwy** *ystyr* WB. 454, 456 = **pa ystyr** RB. 101 = **py ystyr** 103.

80. pa, py what? adjectivally, e.g. **pa drwc** digoneis inheu ytti *what evil have I done to thee?* **py drwc** yw hynny *what evil is that?* This interrogative enters into various phrases, e.g. **pa le**, **py le** (also **ble**) *where?* **pa veint**, **py veint** *how great?* **pa ryw**, **py ryw** *of what kind?* **pa sawl** *how many?* **Pa** and **py** are also found with the addition of **un**, pl. **rei**, e.g. **pa un** wyt titheu *who art thou?* cf. a ovynnawd udunt **pa rei** oedint *he asked them who they were.* *gwend = former, fashion* *[pa, py un = how]*

NOTE 1.—**Pa** and **py** seem to be used without distinction of meaning. In the Mabinogion when the Red Book has **pa** the White Book has very frequently **py**.

NOTE 2.—In the earlier literature **pa** and **py** are found also without a noun, e.g. **pa roteiste oth olud** *what hast thou given of thy wealth?* BB. 10^b; **pa wnaef** *what shall I do?* FB. 282; **hyt na wydat or byt pa wnaei** (= **py wnaei** WB. p. 212) *so that she did not know at all what she should do* RB. 273; **py holy di y mi** *what seekest thou of me?* RB. 128, cf. further FB. 127, 145, 216, MA. 189^b. Cf. also **pa daruu y Garadawc** *what has been the fate of Caradawc?* RB. 41, so 59, 287 (= **py** WB. p. 221), **py derw itti** 176; **pathawr** (= **pa-th-dawr**) *what does it matter to thee?* WB. 430 = **pythawr** p. 215; **Duween py bereist lyvwr** *Lord God, why hast Thou made a coward?* FB. 251; **py liuy di why** *dost thou colour?* RB. 102.

NOTE 3.—**Pa** and **py** are followed by a preposition in **pahar** *for what?* e.g. **pahar e roet** *for what it was given* BCh. 30; **paham, pa rac, py rac** and **pyr** (= **py yr**) *why?* e.g. **pyr** (= **py rac** RB. 126) **ŷ kŷuerchŷ dŷ why** *dost thou call?* WB. 486.

NOTE 4.—**pa diw, py diw.** The following occurrences of this may be noted:—**Quid (i. pa diu, lit. for what) tibi Pasiphae pretiosas sumere vestes?** Ox. 41^a. **Cunctis genitoris gloria uestri laudetur celsi thronus est cui**

regia caeli, where *est cui regia caeli* is translated literally and unidiomatically by *issit padiu itau gulat Iuv.* 39^b. Gwynn y uyt py diw y rodir kerennyd Duf a hoedyl hir *blessed is he to whom is given the friendship of God and long life* FB. 308. (If a man gives a thing, and a dispute arises between two men as to to which of them it has been given, the word of the donor shall decide) *pa dyu y rodes to whom he gave it* BCh. 31. *pa diw y damweinei y uudugolyaeth to which the victory should fall* RB. II. 57 (so with *y to, y by* diw y damweinhei y uudugolyaeth onadunt 162, cf. CM. 32). *pa diw bynnac y mynnnynt hwy y rodi hi to whomsoever they desired to give it* RB. II. 24, cf. further 181, 185. Here the use of *yd*, not *a* (§ 84), indicates that *diw* is a prepositional phrase (=to him, to it?).

81. pwy bynnac, pa, py—bynnac, pa beth bynnac, peth bynnac. The addition of *pynhac* or *pynnac* gives the sense of *whosoever, whatsoever*, e.g. *pwy bynnac* ae kaffei *whoever should take it*; *pa dyn pwyllauc benac* a ladho enuyt *whatever sane man shall slay an idiot*; *pa le bynnac* y gwelwn vwyt *wherever I saw food*; *py fford bynnac* y ffoynt *whatever way they fled*; *peth bynnac* a dywettei Peredur *whatever Peredur said*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

82. In Welsh there is no inflected relative. In clauses which according to the Welsh idiom are relative, relativity is expressed by the relative particle **a** when the clause is positive, by the negative **ny** (cf. § 21 note) when the clause is negative, e.g. *pechodeu a gyffesser ac ny wneler yr eilweith* *sins that are confessed and that are not committed a second time*. Before the details of relative usage are considered, there are several general points to be noted.

83. (a) The relative **a** is not used:—

(a) Before the relative form **yssyd, syd** *who is, which is*, e.g. *nifer a uu ac a uyd uch nef is nef meint yssyd* *the multitude that has been and that will be, above heaven, below heaven, all that there are* FB. 114.

(β) Before the verb **pieu** (§ 161), e.g. *Efrawc iarll bioed iarllaeth yn y gogled* *Evrawc the earl had an earldom in the north*.

(γ) Regularly in the earlier Welsh, and usually throughout the Mid.W. period before the verbal particle **ry**, e.g. *mi ryth gereis* *I have loved thee*.

(δ) Before the copula when preceded by the predicate (§ 159), e.g. **llawen uu** *he was glad*; **pwy wyt** *who art thou?* (but **pwy a uu yma** *who was here?*)

(b) (a) In Mid.W. prose **a** is frequently absent before **oed was**, e.g. **Arthur oed** *yg Kaerllion Arthur was in Caerllion*. In the Mabinogion the White Book has often **a oed** when the Red Book has **oed**, cf. WB. 227, 229, 250, 453, with RB. 101, 165, 166, 183.

(β) In early poetry **a** is very often omitted, e.g. **Duu vet** (= **Duw a ved**) *God rules* BB. 15^a by **Duw a wet** 13^a. The details have still to be investigated.

84. In certain constructions the preverbal particle **yd** (= Mod.W. **yr**) seems to enter into concurrence with relative **a**, and in Mod.W. grammars **yr** is given along with **a** as a relative particle. This, however, comes from reading English syntax into Welsh; historically, the use of **yd**, **yr** points to a non-relative construction. In the Celtic languages the rules for the use of the relative are peculiar. In particular it should be noted that in Welsh an adverbial or prepositional phrase is not as such followed by the relative construction, e.g. **mwyhaf oe vrodyr y karei** *Lud y Lleuelys* *Llad loved Lleuelys more than any of his other brothers*; **pan uei mwyhaf yd ymgerynt** *when they most loved one another*; **bit chwero y talhaur** *in y diwet* *bitterly will it be paid for in the end*; **mi a brynaf dy gerennyd**. **pa delw**, *heb ynteu*, **y prynny di** “*I will buy thy friendship.*” “*In what way,*” *said he*, “*wilt thou buy it?*” **lle y gwelych** *eglwys* *wherever thou seest a church*; or **lle yd oed** *from the place where he was*; **yn y rei y maent ffynhoneu** *in which there are fountains*; **ar hynny att y kwn y doeth** *ef thereafter he came to the hounds*. With the first instance may be contrasted expressions like **y wreic vwyhaf a garei** *the woman whom he most loved*, where without **mwyhaf** the clause would be relative, **y wreic a garei** *the woman whom he loved*; similarly **gwreica da it a wedei** *to wed would suit thee well* WB. 453.

85. In the Celtic sentence the verb normally comes first, e.g. **y kymerth y marchawc y march** *the horseman took the horse*. In Irish, when part of the sentence is to be emphasised it is brought

forward by means of the copula, e.g. **is ē beres** *it is he who carries*; sometimes the copula is omitted. In Welsh a part of the sentence is emphasised in the same way; the copula form, however, is regularly omitted. Thus in the example given above, if the subject were to be emphasised, the sentence would run: **y marchawc** a gymerth y march; if the object, **y march** a gymerth y marchawc. In accordance with the preceding paragraph, if the subject or object be thus brought forward, the following clause will be relative in form, but not if an adverbial or prepositional phrase be brought forward, e.g. **mwy y karei** *he loved more*; **attunt yd aeth** *he went to them*.

NOTE.—In the development of Welsh **yd** tends to spread at the expense of **a**.

The Expression of Case in the Relative.

86. In the relation of subject or object of a following verb, in positive clauses **a** is used (except in so far as it must or may be omitted, § 83), in negative clauses **ny**, e.g. **y gwr a doeth** *the man who came*; **y vorwyn a weleist** *the maiden whom thou hast seen*; **y wreic yssyd yno** *the woman who is there*; **meibon ny ellynt ymlad** *boys who could not fight*.

87. In connection with the use of **a**, **ny**, the following points call for special notice:—

(a) **or a** (Mod.W. **ar a**), neg. **or ny**, **ar ny**, lit. *of that which* (or *which not*), *of what* (or *what not*), e.g. **pawb or a oed yno** *everyone who was there* (lit. *of that which was there*); **or a welsei o helgwn ny welsei cwn unlliw ac wynt** *of all the hounds that he had seen he had never seen hounds of the same colour as they*; **pob peth or ny** *damweinassant eiroet* *everything that has never happened* LA. 33; **nyt oes neb or ath welei ar nyth garei** *no one who saw thee would not love thee*; **pob peth or a uu ac yssyd ac a vyd** *everything that was and is and will be* (where rel. **a** is regularly omitted before **yssyd**); **llawer or yssyd da** *many who are good*. In the above examples the relative **a** appears in positive clauses. But after **or = of that by which**, etc., in accordance with § 84, **yd** is used, e.g. **gorchymynneu**

Duw a wneynt o bop fford **or y gellynt** *they did God's commandments in every way in which they could* LA. 119; ffo. . a oruc Pandrassus a gwyr Groec y gyt ac ef y bob mann **or y tebyckynt** caffel dianc *Pandrassus with the Greeks fled to every place from which they thought to find escape* RB. II. 44. In sentences like: paup **or y rodho** y brenhyn ofrum idaw *everyone to whom the king gives a present*, or ba hustyng bynnac . . . **or y kyfarffo** y gwynt ag ef *every whisper that the wind meets* RB. 60, the use of **yd** is due to the form of the relative clause (§ 89).

NOTE.—As Zimmer has shewn, CZ. II. 86 sq. **or**, **ar** is made up of the preposition **o**, **a** + the article **yr**. Similarly **yr=y to + yr**: ef a dely medhecynyat rad **yr a uo** en e llys *he is obliged to give free medical attendance to such as are in the palace* BCh. 18.

(b) Without an antecedent **a**, neg. **ny**, is used in the sense of *what* as the subject or the object of a sentence, in a genitive relation, and after a preposition, e.g. **a gahat** o uedic da *what was got of good physicians*; mi a wnaf **yssyd** waeth it *I shall do what is worse for thee*; ys tir (=dir) nithiau **ny bo** pur *it is necessary to sift what is not pure* BB. 42^b; y kymerth yntev gwrogaeth **a oed** yno onadunt *he received the homage of such of them as were there* RB. 267; **yr a welsynt** o vwyd *on account of what they had seen of food*; **or a glywyssynt** o gerd *of what they had heard of song*; mi a vydaf wrth **a dywedeisti** *I shall follow thy advice*; hyt na cheffwch byth werth un geinawc **oc yssyd** yn y dref *so that you shall never get a pennyworth of what is in the town* Hg. II. 169. In a sentence like : sef a oruc Scuthyn yn llaben g'venethur **yr oedit yn y erchi** idaw *Scuthyn did gladly what was asked of him* LA. 111, the form of the relative sentence does not admit of **a** (§ 88).

88. The genitive relation *whose, of which*, is expressed with the help of the possessive adjective before the noun on which in English the *whose* would depend. In Welsh, if the noun following the possessive be not under the government of a preposition the clause is relative, if it be under the government of a preposition the clause is non-relative, e.g. (a) Teithi Hen **a oresgynnwys** mor **y kyueth** *Teithi Hen whose kingdom the sea submerged* RB. 108; peth arall **ny ellych** byth **y gaffel** *another thing that thou wilt never be able to get*;

(b) *y gur y buost neithwyr yn y dy the man in whose house thou wert last night; y gwr y buost yn y geissaw the man whom thou hast been seeking.*

NOTE.—In: *yr hynn a odologyssynt ac a yttoedynt yn y damunaw that which they craved and were desiring* RB. II. 34, *a* is used where the above rule would require *yd*. In MA. 267^a occurs: *gwr am dotyw gwall oe gollia man from whose destruction loss has come to me*. Further exceptions seem to be very rare; I have noted: *amperffeith yw caru y peth y galler y gassau it is imperfect to love the thing that may be hated* LA. 86; *wrth na bu yn dyn y bei arnaf i y ofyn because there was no living man the fear of whom was on me* CM. 30.

89. Where in English the relative is preceded by a preposition (*to whom*, etc.) in Welsh the relation is expressed by a preposition + personal pronoun, and the clause is non-relative, e.g. *hŷn y elyč yr koet y dodhwyt trwýdaw till thou goest to the wood through which thou hast come* WB. 228; *yno y byd eneideu ry darffo udunt penydyaw there are souls that have finished penance (lit. to whom penance is past)* LA. 129.

NOTE 1.—In the inverted sentence (§ 85) *Madawc uab Maredudd a oed idaw Powys* *Madawg son of Maredudd had Powys* RB. 144, the clause is expressed relatively. Similarly in another special type of sentence: *Achelarwy a uu lawen gantaw Achilles was pleased* RB. II. 31, cf. RB. II. 189-20, RB. I. 94-5. In the translation literature a number of exceptions occur:—*y rei a uo ragor arnunt those on whom there is pre-eminence* LA. 32, cf. 130-27, 131-2, 135-8, 149-17, all in sentences of the same type; *y rei hynny a ry daroed (=earlier W. rydarroed) udunt gwrthiad Maxen those who had succeeded in expelling Maxen* RB. II. 111; *mein a ellit gwneuthur gweith onadunt stones from which building could be made* RB. II. 167; *gwr...a wedo idaw a man to whom it is fitting* CM. 77.

NOTE 2.—The following is an exceptional construction:—*gwelet y bed a vynnei trw y kaffei (=trw yt gaffei WB. 453) gwreicka he wished to see the grave through which he might be able to marry* RB. 101; *na chadarnhao dyn kelwyd trwy twng trwy y colletto y gymodawc that a man shall not confirm a falsehood by an oath through which he may ruin his neighbour* LA. 143; *trwy y bei through which there should be* LA. 144.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE RELATIVE.

90. Particularly in the translation literature there are various devices for getting an equivalent of the relative admitting of a casual construction. Such are *yr hwnn*, pl. *y rei* (§ 62c), *y neb* (§ 64b), *y sawl* (§ 77).

THE VERB.

PREVERBAL PARTICLES.

The Particle *yd*.

91. In Mid.W. prose this particle usually appears as *yd* (i.e. *yd*) before a vowel or *h*, as *y* before other consonants. But by the side of *yd* there is found from the fourteenth century *yr*, which in Mod.W. has completely superseded *yd*.

NOTE 1.—Occasionally *y* appears before *h*, e.g. *y hanoed* RB. II. 109, *y hanoed* LA.

NOTE 2.—In RB. *yt* with lenation appears before a consonant in *yt gweirwyt* (from *cyweirwyt*) 120. In the WB. version of the Kulhwch story *yt* (i.e. *yd*) is more frequent: *yt gaffei*, *yt gaffo* 453, *yt uo* 458, *yt werthey* 470, *yt vyd* 471, *yt uerwit* 478. In BB. *yt* (=*yd*) is regular before vowels: *it oet* 10^b, *it aethant* 11^a, *it imne* 15^b, *it elher* 17^a, *yt hoet* 22^b, 23^a, *it adcorssant* 23^b, *it vif* 25^b, *it arwet* 51^a, *it aw* 51^b; it is written *id* twice in *id aeth* 49^a marg. Before consonants there appears both *y* and *yd* (=*yt* of WB.); the latter lenates, though the change is not always expressed. Before *g*, *t*, *d*, *ff*, *s*, *m*, *n*, *ȝ* only appears: *ȝ godriccawr* 51^a; *ȝ tirran* 1^b, *ȝ talhaur* 16^a, *ȝ tereu* 32^a, *ȝ tragho* 35^b; *ȝ deuthan* 1^b, *ȝ daeth*, *ȝ doethan* 2^a, *ȝ doethan* 2^b, *ȝ darparan* 3^a, *ȝ dylanuan*, *ȝ daruuan* 3^b, *ȝ diadaud* 10^b, *ȝ dinwassute* 11^b, *ȝ deuth*, *ȝ del* 21^a, *ȝ doeth* 22^b, *ȝ deuthant* 23^b, *ȝ deuant* 25^a, *ȝ dav* 32^a, *ȝ dinwassune* 44^a, *ȝ duc* 44^b, *ȝ diwedi* 51^b, *ȝ dodir* 53^b; *ȝ ffloes* 22^b; *ȝ sirthei* 50^a; *ȝ mae* 13^b, 32^a, 34^a, 34^b, 35^a, 41^b; *ȝ nottvȳ* 38^b. Before *p* and *r* *yd* only: *id pridaw* 21^a, *yd portheise* 27^a; *yd rotir* 23^b. Before other consonants the usage varies,—*c*: *ȝ kuynan* (infixed pron.?) 2^a, *ȝ kisceisse* 25^a, *ȝ keweis* (infixed pron.?) 43^b, but *id gan* 8^a, *id keiff* 43^a, *id cuitin* 48^a, *ȝd gan* 54^a. *gw*: *ȝ gvna* 34^b, *ȝ gweleise* 36^a, 36^b, *ȝ guystluȝ* 38^a, *ȝ guiscav* 41^b, but *id woriv* 9^a, *ȝd welese* 27^a, *ȝd vna* 32^a. *b*: *ȝ bu* 33^b, *ȝ bit* 28^a, but *ȝd vei* 34^b, *ȝd vo*, *ȝd vit* 42^a, *ȝd uit* 44^b. *ll*: *ȝ llas* 36^b, *ȝ lleinw* 51^a, but *id lathennawr* 26^a, *id lathei* 48^b. In the O.W. glosses it only appears: *it dagatte* Mart. Cap. 4^b, *it darnesti* Iuv. p. 88. From all this it may be inferred that there was a period in Welsh when the particle was *yd* before vowels, *yd* with lenation before consonants. As to the origin of non-lenating *y*, it is probable that it started from verbs beginning with *d*. As *addyn wretch* comes from **ad-dyn*, so, e.g. **yd duc* would give **yd uc*. From association with the other forms of the verb this would naturally come to be regarded as *y duc*, and hence, probably with the help of *y* containing an infixed pronoun (§ 50^b), *y* might spread as the general form before consonants. As to the later *yr*: *y* for *yd*: *y*, it is probably due to the influence of the forms of the article *yr*: *y*.

NOTE 3.—In *ac yr gyscwys* RB. 28, *ual yr lygryssit* RB. 54, *ual yr notayssynt* CM. 57, *yr=y ry*, cf. § 93 note 4.

Usage of **yd**.

92. In normal Mid.W. prose the particle **yd**, which has no appreciable meaning, is, with certain exceptions, used regularly before indicatives and subjunctives, e.g. **yd af** yn egyl gyt ac wynt *I will go as angel along with them*; **y deuei** y kythreul *the devil used to come*; ac yno **y gwelas** ef pedeir gwraged *and there he saw four women*; yn y lle **y gwelsei** Gynon *in the place where he had seen Cynon*; lle **y gwelych** eglwys *wherever thou seest a church*; **val y gwelas** y gwr Peredur yn dyuot *as the man saw Peredur coming*; megys **y mynnei** ehun *as he himself desired*; hyt **y buant** *as long as they were*.

93. But it is not used:—

(a) at the beginning of a clause before a subjunctive of wish or command, e.g. **diwyccom-ne** a digonhom o gamuet *may we make atonement for the iniquity which we have done* BB. 15^b; **hanpych** gwell hail! dos titheu ar Arthur . . . ac **erchych** hynn̄ idaw go thou to Arthur and ask that of him WB. 454; Agamemnon . . . a dwawt . . . **gossottynt** hwy y neb a vynnynt yn y le ef Agamemnon said they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place RB. II. 24.

NOTE 1.—Contrast **yng ngoleu addef nef yt nodder** *in the light of the heavenly home may he be protected* MA. 174^a.

(b) When the verb is repeated in answers, e.g. **a bery di?** *paraf wilt thou effect? I will.*

(c) In such instances as the following:—Bei dywedut ti y mi y peth a ovynnaf ytti, minneu a dywedwn y titheu yr hwnn a ovynny ditheu. **Dywedaf** yn llawen, heb yr Owein “*if thou wouldest tell me what I ask of thee, I would tell thee what thou askest.*” “*I will tell gladly,*” says Owein; ath gedymdeithas yssydadolwyn gennyf y gaffel. **Keffy** myn vyg cret “*and I pray to obtain thy friendship.*” “*Thou shalt obtain it by my faith;*” ac yna y dyawt Peredur: **diolchaf** ynneu y **Duw na** thorreis vy llw and then Peredur said: “*I give thanks to God that I have not broken my oath*” (cf. the use of **na** § 237 c).

(d) When the predicate precedes the copula, e.g. **llawen vuant** *they were glad.*

NOTE 2.—But with verbs of naming **yd** with an infixd pronoun is used when the predicate precedes, e.g. *Peredur ym gelwir I am called Peredur.*

(e) After a negative, e.g. **ny welas** *he did not see*; **pony wdost** *dost thou not know?*

(f) In relative construction, e.g. **ef a doeth** *he came.*

(g) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a wely di** *dost thou see?*

(h) After the particle **neut**, e.g. **neud ynt geith** *now they are slaves* MA. 157^b.

(i) After **mad well**, e.g. **mad devthoste** *happily didst thou come*, BB. 44^a, unless there be an infixd pronoun, e.g. **mat yth anet** *happily wert thou born* FB. 101.

(k) After **moch soon** (= Ir. *mos*), e.g. **moch guelher** *soon will be seen* BB. 1^b.

(l) After certain conjunctions, e.g. **can buost** *since thou hast been*; **kwt gaffei** *where he should get* WB. 453; **cyn gwnel** *though he does*; **kyt dywetton** *though he should say*; **o gwely if thou seest**; **pan welsant** *when they saw*; **pei kaffwn** *if I should get*; **tra vych** *while thou art*; **yny digwyd** *till he falls*. But it is used with an infixd pronoun after **pan**, e.g. **yr pan yth weleis** *since I saw thee*; so after **tra** (but cf. § 49^b), e.g. **hyt tra yn dygyrcher** *so long as we are visited* RB. 105.

NOTE 3.—After **gwedy** after the usage is not very clear. Before a following vowel, we have on the one hand **gwedy ed eystedont** *after they sit* BCh. 53, **gwedy yd elont** *after they go* Hg. I. 11, **gwedy yd elom** *after we go* Hg. II. 146, on the other hand **gwedy aruerych** *after thou dost practise* LA. 90. Before a following consonant, in BCh. **gwedy y** (e.g. **gwedy e kafo** *after he gets* 34) is more common than **gwedy** (e.g. **gwedy roder** *after she is given* 130); in BB. is found wide **kwysscaran** (leg. **kwysscarun**) *after we separate* 12^b; **gwýdi darffo** *after it is over* 4^b; in Mid. W. prose **gwedy** is much more common than **gwedy y**, but it is a question how far **gwedy** comes after fusion from **gwedy y**. It is to be noted that infixing **a-** (§ 94) is found after **gwedy** as well as after the conjunctions which are not followed by **yd**; this would seem to suggest that the use of **yd** after **gwedy** was not original, but there is need for further investigation based on fuller material.

NOTE 4.—In Mid. W. prose **yd** is sometimes found before **ry**, even when there is no infixd pronoun, e.g. **fford y ry** [d]juost *the way by which thou hast come* WB. 138; **ym pob gwlat or y ryfuum** *in every country in which I have been* ib. 144; **y ry dugassei** *he had brought* RB. II. 139; **megys y ry wnathoed** *as he had done* ib. 161. Cf. the instances of **yr** § 91 n. 3.

94. In later Mid.W. the use of *yd* is more extensive than at an earlier period. In the archaic prose of the story of *Kulhwch* and *Olwen* it is often wanting in the White Book version where it is present in the Red Book, and in the earlier poetry it is rarer still; the conditions of the earlier usage have still to be investigated. It may be noted that in earlier Welsh, when *yd* is not syntactically permissible, *a-* is used to infix a pronoun, e.g. *a-m bo may there be to me* BB. 17^b; *ath uendiguiste he has blessed thee* 18^a; *as attebwys answered them* FB. 139; *as redwn* (leg. *rodwn*) *we will give it* WB. 475. In prose this usage survives after some conjunctions, e.g. *gwedy an gwelwch after ye see us* Hg. II. 1; *gwedy as cladauch hi after ye bury her* LA. 81; *pei as rodei if he gave it* RB. 136. This *a* tends to become *y* under the influence of the infixd pronoun after *yd* (*y-m*, etc.), e.g. *ýs po may there be to him* BB. 53^b; *bei ýscuýpun if I had known it* BB. 41^a; *bei ýs gattei if it had permitted it* WB. 424 = *pei as gattei* RB. 274; *kyt ym lladho though he slay me* RB. 280 = *kyt am llatho* Peniarth MS. 4. With fusion, e.g. *peis mynnnynt if they desired it* LA. 69.

THE PARTICLE **ry**.

95. The particle **ry**, which corresponds etymologically to the Ir. verbal particle *ro-*, and resembles it in its uses, is in Welsh a disappearing particle; it is much less frequent in Mid.W. prose than in the early poetry.

NOTE.—**Ry** is sometimes reduced to *r*, e.g. *nyr darffo* WB. 230 = *ny darffo* RB. 168; *nar geueis that I did not get* Hg. II. 265; *ar ethynt* (v.l. *a ethynt*) *that have passed* RB. II. 205; *ar doethoed* (= *a dathoed* RB. 197) *who had come* WB. 62; *wedyr vligaw* (= *wedwy y vlingaw* Hg. II. 112) *after his flaying* CM. 102. From *neu + ry* has come the common Mid.W. *neur*, cf. *neur dialawd* (= *neu ry dialawd* WB. 404) *he has avenged* RB. 259; *neur dardoed* (= *neu ry dardoed* WB. 402) *it was over* RB. 258. For *yr = y ry* see § 91 n. 3.

96. In Mid.W. prose **ry** is used:—

A. With the indicative.

(a) Optionally with the perfect (as distinguished from the preterite, § 108), e.g. *uý llýsuam ry dýgvýs* (= *a dynghwys* RB. 102) *im my stepmother has sworn to me* WB. 454; *pawb ry gauas* (= *a gauas* RB. 113) *ý gyuarws everyone has received his boon* WB. 470; *drycheuwch ý fýrch uý aeieu ry syrthwýs* (= *a syrthwys* RB. 119) *ar aualeu vý llygeit raise the forks of my eyelashes which have fallen on my eyeballs* WB. 478; *llawer dyd yth ry gereis I have loved thee many a day* RB. 118; *nýs ry geueis* (= *nýs keueis* RB. 126) *I have not got him* WB. 487; *ny ry giglef i eirmoet dim y wrth y uorwyn I have never heard anything of the*

maiden RB. 113; a ffan ry dyuu amser mab a anet a elwit Bown and when the time was come, there was born a son who was called Bown Hg. II. 119.

(b) Optionally with the pluperfect, e.g. gwallocau a oruc ý rýn **ry adawsei** (=yr hyn **a adawssei** RB. 101) *he neglected what he had promised* WB. 453; a thirst oed genthi, **kaný ry welsei** (= **kany welsei** RB. 116) eiroet ý uýnet ae eneit ganthaw a delhei ý erchi ý neges honno *and she was sad, for she had never seen anyone who came on that quest depart with his life* WB. 474; a chael yn y uedwl **na ry welsei** eiryoet mab a that kyndebucket ar mab y Pwyll *and he thought that he had never seen son and father so like as the boy was to Pwyll*; a chynn ymgyweiryaw yn y gyfrwy neur **ry adoed** heibyaw *and before he had settled himself in his saddle, she had passed by.* In the sentence: dechreu amouyn a gwyrda y wlat beth uuassei y arglydiaeth ef arnadunt hwy y vlwydyn honno y wrth **ry uuassei** kyn no hynný *he began to ask the nobles of his country how his rule over them had been that year compared with what it had been before* RB. 7, **ry uuassei** seems to express priority relatively to the preceding **buassei**.

B. With the subjunctive.

(a) With the present subjunctive **ry** appears sometimes when it has a perfect sense, e.g. ohonot ti ýt gaffo ef kanýs **ry gaffo** (=yr **nas kaffo** RB. 101) o arall *from thee he shall get (offspring) though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **kyt ry wnelych** di sarhaedeu . . . kyn no hynn nys gwney bellach *though thou hast committed outrages before this, thou shalt not commit them further* RB. 99; yno y byd eneideu ry darffo vdunt penydyaw *there are the souls that have ended their penance* LA. 129. But also without **ry**, e.g. a chyn **gwnel** gameu it . . . ny buost ti hawlwr tir a dayar eiryoet *and though he has wronged thee, thou hast never been a claimant of land and earth* RB. 44.

(b) With the past subjunctive, when it has the sense of a pluperfect, **ry** not infrequently appears, e.g. mýnet a oruc serch ý uorwýn ým pob aelawt itaw **kýnnýs ry welhei** (=yr **nas gwelsei** RB. 102) eiroet *love for the maiden entered every limb of him though*

he had never seen her WB. 454; nýd oed waeth kýuarwýd ýn ý wlad ný rý welei (= *nys ry welsei* RB. 114) eiroet noc ýn ý wlad ehun *he was not a worse guide in a country that he had never seen than in his own country* WB. 471; a chyn lawenet vu a chyt **ry delei** idaw iechyt and *he was as joyous as though health had come to him* RB. II. 183; pei mi **ry wascut** (= *a wascut* RB. 116) uellý ný oruýdei ar arall uyth rodi serch im *if it had been me whom thou hadst so squeezed, no other one would ever have been able to show me love* WB. 474. But also without **ry**, e.g. pei **ys gwypwn** ny down yma *if I had known it, I would not have come hither* RB. 29, 20.

C. With the infinitive when it has a perfect or pluperfect sense, e.g. adnabot a oruc **ry gaffel** dyrnawt ohonaw *he perceived that he had got a buffet*; gwedy **ry golli** eu kyrn *after their horns had been lost* RB. 194.

97. In early Welsh poetry the use of **ry** is much more common than in prose; there it has also some syntactical uses which have been lost in prose (cf. Eriu II. 215 sq.)

(a) With the indicative preterite, when it has a perfect sense, **ry** is much more frequent than in the prose language. As in the case of Irish **ro**, the general definition of this usage is that the past is viewed from the standpoint of the present. There may be a reference either to the personal experience of the speaker, e.g. *mi rýth welas I have seen thee* BB. 51^a, *rim artuad I have been blackened* BB. 12^a, or to an indefinite past, e.g. *ry gadwys Duw dial ar plwyf Pharaonus God has kept vengeance on Pharaoh's people* FB. 170.

With respect to this usage, however, the following points have to be noted:—

1. **ry** is not found:—

(a) After a negative, e.g. *ni threghis ev hoes their life has not passed away* BB. 11^a; contrast **ry** *treghis eu hoes* FB. 128. There are rare exceptions in the later poetry.

(β) After *mad well*, e.g. *mad devthoste ýg corffolaeth happily hast Thou come into the flesh* BB. 44^a.

(γ) After the interrogative **a**, e.g. **a gueleiste gureic hast thou seen a woman?** BB. 22^b. But in prose **a ry fu has he been?** WB. 121.

2. **ry** is not preceded by relative **a**. In the later poetry there are very rare exceptions.

3. A pronoun is infixed after **ry**; it is not put before it with **yd** or **a**, e.g. *ry-n gwarawt has helped us* FB. 126, *os Dofyd ry-n digones if it is the Lord that has made us* FB. 113. In the later poetry there are rare exceptions.

(b) With the subjunctive of wish it is used optionally in positive (but never in negative) sentences, e.g. *ry phrinomne di gerenhit may we buy Thy friendship* BB. 44^b; *rym gwares dy voli may Thy praise help me* FB. 109, *by ath uendicco may it bless thee* BB. 18^a; but *ný buve trist may I not be sad* BB. 17^b.

(c) With the present indicative:—

1. **Ry** may express possibility, e.g. *ry seiw gur ar vn conin a man can stand on a single reed* BB. 45^a.

NOTE.—In prose there is an instance of *ry* with the present indicative in: *ef a ry eill ych neckau he may refuse you* RB. 60. With *gallu*, *ry* is also found in the potential, e.g. *ef ar allei vot yn wir a dywedy di what thou sayest may be true* Hg. I. 81, similarly 224, 267, 272; without *ry*: *ef a allei llawer mab colli y eneit many youths might lose their life* WB. 100. From the perfect sense inherent in the verb, *ry* is found with the present and imperfect of *darvot to be finished*, e.g. *os y uwrrw ry deryw if he has been thrown* WB. 125; *neur daroed idaw diffeithaw traean Iwerdon he had already laid waste the third part of Ireland* RB. 135.

2. In a subordinate clause of a general sentence it may have the sense of a perfect, e.g. *ti a nodyd a ry geryd Thou savest those whom Thou hast loved* FB. 180. The same sense is found in the subjunctive, when that mood is syntactically required, e.g. *ry brynw[y] nef nyf ef synn whosoever has purchased heaven will not be confounded* FB. 307; a *ry gotwy glew gogeled ragtaw let him who has angered a brave man shun him* MA. 191^a.

(d) In the later poetry it is used with the future, or with the subjunctive in a future sense, without any apparent meaning, e.g. *arth o Deheubarth a dirchafu y. ry llettaud y wir ew tra thir mynyv a bear from the South will arise. His men will spread over the land of Mynyv* BB. 30^a; *bydinoed Katwaladyr kadyr y deuant. ry drychafwynt Kymry, kat a wnat the hosts of Cadwaladr mightily will they come. The Cymry will rise up, they will give battle* FB. 126.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Verbal Classes.

98. In Celtic as in Latin there were various types of verbal conjugation. In Old Irish the different types may still to a great extent be distinguished, e.g. 3 sg. **-beir** *carries* from **beret*, **-guid** *prays* from **godit* (cf. Lat. *capit*), **-cara** *loves* from **carāt* (cf. Lat. *amat*), **-lēici** *leaves* from **lancit* or the like (cf. Lat. *audit* or *monet*; in Celtic ē became ī). In Welsh the several types have become obscured. There remain, however, some traces of an original difference. Such are the different forms of the 3 sg. pres. ind., e.g. **geill** (to *gallu* *to be able*) which would go back to **gallit* or the like, **cymmer** *takes* which would correspond to an Ir. *con-beir* and would go back to **com-beret**, **car** *loves* = Ir. *-cara*; further the various forms of the 3 sg. pret. act. in **-as**, **-es**, **-is** and of the pret. pass. in **-at**, **-et**, **-it**. In particular should be noted such series as **geilw** (to *galw*, *to call*): **gelwis**: **gelwit**; **ceidw** (to *cadw* *to preserve*): **cedwis**: **cedwit**; **llysg** (to *llosgi* *to*

burn): llosges: llosget; ceiff (to caffael *to get*): cavas: cavat. Here there is great need for a collection of material from early texts. In some cases an original radical conjugation is indicated by certain formations peculiar to verbs of the root class, e.g. the -t preterites aeth = Ir. -acht and cymmerth = Ir. con-bert to pres. a = Ir. -aig and cymmer = Ir. con-beir; the pret. gwarawt = Ir. fo-rāith to gwaret *to help*; and preterites passive like llas = Ir. -slass to llad *to kill*.

Voice.

99. There are two voices, the active and the passive. The deponential form which is found in Old-Irish has disappeared in Welsh.

Number.

100. In the active there are two numbers, the singular and the plural. In the passive there is only one form for both numbers.

101. In the concord of a verb with a plural subject Welsh shews certain peculiarities:—

(a) If the subject be unexpressed, or if it be a personal pronoun, the verb is in the plural, e.g. **y doethant**, **y doethant wy**, **wynt a doethant** *they came*.

NOTE.—Exceptions are rare, e.g. **os wynteu ae med hi** *if it is they that possess it* RB. 91; poet **wynt athifero** *let it be they who defend thee* CM. 35; **nyt wy dyweit** *geu llyfreu* Beda *the books of Beda do not lie* FB. 159; **wy a gynheil y bit** *they support the world* FB. 217; **hwy a orfyt** *they shall prevail* MA. 141^b. An example with the copula is: **ys hwj yr rei hynny** (= **sef yw y rei hynny** RB. 121) *Nýnhýaw a Pheibýaw they are Nynnyaw and Peibýaw* WB. 480.

(b) Otherwise in the prose of the Mabinogion the singular is the usual construction, e.g. **y kerdwys y kennadeu** *the messengers set out*; **beth yw y rei racko?** *eglyon ynt what are those yonder? They are angels.* But sometimes the verb is in the plural, particularly in WB. and in the more archaic texts, e.g. **y deu vrenhin a nessayssant** *the two kings drew near* RB. 5; a **meicheit** Matholwch **a oedýnt** (= **oed** RB. 35) *ar lan y weilgi and the swineherds of Matholwch were by the shore of the sea* WB. 50; **y trywyr a ganant** *eu kýrn the three sound their horns* WB. 485 = RB. 125, 18;

naw brenhin coronawc a oedýnt wýr idaw *nine crowned kings who were his men* RB. 244; **seithwýr a oýdýnt** y danaw *seven men were under him* (by **naw eglwys ereill a vydei** *there were nine other churches*) WB. 385 = RB. 245; **ŷ rei a oedýnt** (=oed RB. 165) **ŷn gwassanaethu** *those who were serving* WB. 227; **bliant oedýnt** (=oed RB. 165) **ŷ llieinýeu** y bwrt *the tablecloths were of fine linen* WB. 227; **kwt ynt** (=ble **mae** RB. 101) **plant ŷ gwr** *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453. Sometimes the plural is found with a collective noun, e.g. **gwelsant niuer** *Otgar eu meint the people of Otgar saw their number* RB. 136, 3. In the earlier poetry the plural is quite common, and in corresponding constructions in Old Irish the plural is regular. In Welsh there has been an encroachment of the singular upon the plural, as there has been in later Irish.

Person.

102. In the active there are three persons of each number. In the passive there is only a third person, the first and second persons being expressed, as in Irish, by means of pronouns, e.g. **y-m gelwir** *I am called*, **y-th elwir** *thou art called*, **ny-n cerir** *we are not loved*, **ny-ch cerir** *ye are not loved*; **kattwer vi** *let me be kept*.

NOTE.—In the third person there are instances of an infixed pronoun, when the verb is non-relative, e.g. **kyt ys galwer** *though they are called* LA. 88, **megys pei as gossottit** *as if it were placed* Hg. I. 304; but, on the other hand, e.g. **na rodher that it be not given** RB. 258, **pan ollyngit when it was set free** Hg. I. 315. The matter calls for further observation.

103. The verb regularly agrees in person with the subject, e.g. **mi a welaf** *I see*, **ti a wely thou seest**, **ny a dywedwn** *we say*, **mi a thi a ryuelwn** *thou and I will fight*, **mi a Bown a wysgwn** *yn arueu ymdanam a thithei a wysgy ymdanat Bown* and *I will put on our arms, and thou wilt put on thine*. In the passive, where there is no distinction of person, the third person is used everywhere, e.g. **mi a gerir** *I am loved*. The 3 sg. copula form **ys** is used, like the corresponding Ir. is, with pronouns of the first and second persons, e.g. **ys mi** (=Ir. is mē) *it is I*.

Occasionally in a relative clause the verb is in the 3 sg. when the antecedent is in the first or second person, e.g. **mi** **ryth** **welas** *I have seen thee* BB. 51^a; **ae** **ti** **a** **eirch** **uŷ** **merch?** *ys mi ae heirch is it thou who askest for my daughter?* *It is I who ask for her* WB. 479; **mi** **ay** **had[e]lilyawd** *I built it* WB. 394.

NOTE.—These last examples represent the original construction, which has in Welsh been replaced by congruence with the pronoun. The 3 sg. is the regular construction in Breton, e.g. **me** **guelas** *I saw*, in Cornish, e.g. **why a ergh ye seek**, and in Old Irish, e.g. **is mē asbeir** *it is I who say*.

The Moods.

104. There are three finite moods, the indicative, the subjunctive and the imperative. The Celtic languages have developed no proper infinitive; the place of the infinitive in Welsh as in the other Celtic languages is taken by a verbal noun, with nominal inflexion and with nominal construction. There is a passive participle in **-edic** and a verbal of necessity in **-adwy** (corresponding to the Irish verbal of necessity in **-thi**).

The Indicative.

105. The tenses of the indicative are present, imperfect, preterite, and pluperfect. Syntactically the present serves also as a future; in the earlier language, however, there are also special future forms (§ 130). The imperfect is used both as an imperfect indicative and as a conditional (in the latter usage it corresponds in usage to the Irish secondary future). The preterite is used both as preterite and as perfect; in the latter usage it is often preceded by **ry**, particularly in the earlier language (§§ 96, 97). The pluperfect is a new development of the British division of Celtic; it has the same endings as the imperfect, and has been formed to the preterite stem on the analogy of the imperfect to the present. It is used (a) as a pluperfect indicative, (b) as a pluperfect conditional, in which sense, however, the imperfect continues to be used in Mid.W., (c) as a pluperfect subjunctive, in which usage it tends in Mid.W. to replace the past tense of the subjunctive (§ 111). The following examples will illustrate the uses of the tenses of the indicative.

PRESENT.

106. (a) Actual present, e.g. beth **yw** hwnn? Kyfrwy **yw** *what is this? It is a saddle*; ti a **wely** yawl vorýnýon hýgar **ýssýd** yn y llýs hon *thou seest all the amiable maidens who are in this court* WB. 155.

(b) Consuetudinal present, e.g. ef a **wýl** pawb or a del y mywn ac nýs **gwýl** neb efo *he sees everyone who enters and no one sees him* WB. 156.

(c) Of an action lasting into the present, e.g. **ys** gwers **yd wýf** yn keissaw a olhei vyg cledyf *I have been seeking for a while some one to burnish my sword* RB. 126; pump mlyned ar ethynt yr pan **yttym** ni yn arueru or ryw seguryt hwnnw *five years have passed away since we have been enjoying that ease* RB. II. 205.

(d) Historic present, e.g. nyt kynt **yd yskynn** ef ar y uarch noc **yd a** hitheu hebdaw ef *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him* RB. 11; nachaf gwr du . . . a **welant** *lo! they saw a black man* WB. 486; a phan' **daw** (=doeth WB. p. 204) hyt lle yd oed Gwenhwyvar kyuarch gwell a oruc idi *and when he came to the place where Gwenhwyvar was he greeted her* RB. 262; gossot a oruc ynteu ar y marchawc . . . yny **hyllt** y daryan ac yny **dyrr** yr aruev *he made an onset on the horseman, till he cleft the shield and broke the arms* RB. 271.

(e) As future, e.g. dywet y Arthur pa le bynnac y bwyf i gwr idaw **vydaf**, ac o **gallaf** lles a gwassanaeth idaw, mi ae **gwnaf**. A dywet na **deuaf** y lys vyth yny ymgaffwyf ar gwr hir *say to Arthur that wherever I am I will be his man, and if I can do him advantage and service, I will do it. And say that I will never come to his court till I encounter the tall man.*

IMPÉRFECT.

107. (a) Of an action going on or a state existing in past time, e.g. val y **kyrchei** ef y bont ef a **welei** varchawc yn dyuot *as he was making for the bridge, he saw a horseman coming* WB. p. 216; nyt y fford a **gyrchei** y tref or bont a gerdawd Gereint *it was not by the road that went from the bridge to the town that Gereint went*

WB. p. 217; yma **yd** oedwn yn kerdet ui ar gwr mwŷaf a **garwn**. ac ar hŷnnŷ y doeth tri chawr o gewri attam *we were travelling, I and the man whom I most loved. And thereupon there came to us three giants* WB. 441; pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eingon gof a **oed** yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc **oedwn** *when first I came here there was here a smith's anvil, and I was a young bird* RB. 129.

NOTE 1.—Note the use of the imperfect with a negative in such sentences as the following: *nyt eynt hwy oe bod they would not go willingly* RB. 32; *yr hynny ny thawai yny dygwydwys kysgu arnei for all that she would not be silent, till sleep fell upon her* RB. II. 51.

NOTE 2.—The imperfects of **clybot** *to hear* and of **gwelet** *to see* are frequent in narrative, parallel with the preterite of other verbs, e.g. *y dyd yd aeth ef parth a chaer Dathyl, troi o vywn y llys a wnaeth hi; a hi a glywei lef corn the day that he went towards Caer Dathyl, she walked within the court, and she heard the sound of a horn* RB. 74, 6; *a dyuot yr brifford ae chanlyn a orugant. A choet mawr a welynt y wrthunt. A ffarth ar coet y deuthant. Ac yn dyuot or koet allan y gwelynt pedwar marchawc aruawc. Ac edrych a orugant arnunt and they came to the highway and followed it. And they saw before them a great wood. And they went towards the wood. And they saw four armed horsemen coming out of the wood. And they gazed upon them* RB. 270, 19.

(b) Representing in indirect speech a present indicative of direct speech, e.g. *a galw a wnaeth attaw y verch hynaf idaw Goronilla a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi efo. A thygu a wnaeth hitheu y nef a daear bot yn vwy y karei hi euo noe heneit ehun. A chreda a wnaeth ynteu idi hynny, a dywedut, kan oed kymeint y karei hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean y gyuoeth genti hi y wr a dewissei yn ynys Prydein and he called to him his eldest daughter Goronilla, and asked her how much she loved him. And she swore by heaven and earth that she loved him more than her own life. And he believed her in that and said that, since she loved him so much as that, he would give the third of his kingdom with her to the man whom she should choose in the island of Britain* RB. II. 65.

(c) Of a repeated or customary action in past time, e.g. *a phybeth bynnac a dywetei ar y dauawt, ef ae kadarnhei oe weithret ae arueu and whatever he said with his tongue, he used to make it good by his deeds and his arms* RB. II. 41; *kymeint ac a wnelit y dyd or gweith, tranoeth pan gyuotit neur daruydei yr dayar y lynku as much of the work as was done by day, overnight when they arose the earth had swallowed it* RB. II. 141; *ar rwym a wneyit*

yna rwng deu dyn a wnaethpwyt y rwng Gereint ar uorwyn *and the bond that used to be made then between two persons was made between Gereint and the maiden* RB. 262, 25.

(d) As secondary future or conditional.

(a) As a secondary tense to the future, e.g. can gwýdýwn i **ýdout** ti ým keissyaw i *for I knew that thou wouldest come to seek me* WB. 249; diheu oed genthi na **deuei** Ereint uyth *she was sure that Gereint would never come* WB. 441; ny wydyat hi beth a **wnaei** *she did not know what she should do* RB. 268, 29.

(β) In the apodosis of a future or possible conditional clause, e.g. bei gwnelhit uýg kýghor i ny **thorrit** kýfreitheu llýs ýrdaw *if my counsel were followed, the laws of the court would not be broken on his account* WB. 458; pei clywhut ti ymdidan y marchogyon racco . . . mwy **vydei** dy oual noc y mae *if thou heard the discourse of yonder horsemen, thy anxiety would be greater than it is.*

(γ) In the apodosis of a past or impossible conditional clause, e.g. py ham vilein, heb ef, y gadut ti efo heb y uenegi imi. Arglwyd, heb ef, ny orchymyneisti euo imi; pei as gorchymynnut nys **gadwn** “*why, villain,*” *said he, “didst thou let him go without letting me know?” “Lord,” said he, “thou didst not give me such instructions. If thou hadst instructed me I should not have let him go”* WB. p. 216; pei oet idaw, ef a **ledit** (=ladyssit RB. 193, 8) *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* WB. 117.

NOTE 3. To *bot to be* the regular conditional is **bydwn**. The imperfect **oed**, however, (like Ir. *ba*) is used in a modal sense in expressions like the following: **oed well genhýf** (=Ir. *ba ferr limm*) *noc ýssýd ým gwlat bei oll ýt uei val hýnn I should prefer to all that is in my kingdom that it should be all like that* WB. 487.

PRETERITE.

108. (a) As preterite (the regular narrative tense), e.g. ac ýmhoý lud a **oruc** ar ý marchawc, ac ar ý gossot kýntaf ý uwrw ýr llawr ý dan draet ý uarch. a thra **barh[a]awd** ýr un or pedwarugein marchawc, ar ý gossot kýntaf ý **býrýawd** pob un onadunt. Ac o oreu ý oreu ý **doe[t]hont** attaw eithýr ý iarll. Ac ýn diwethaf oll ý **doeth** ý iarll attaw *and he turned on the horseman, and at the*

first onset he threw him to the ground, under the feet of his horse. And while there remained one of the eighty horsemen, at the first onset he overthrew every one of them. And there came to him always one better than the last, except the earl. And last of all the earl came to him WB. 432 ; y gysgu yd aethant y nos honno. a phan welas y meichat lliw y dyd, ef a deffroes Wydyon that night they went to sleep. And when the swineherd saw the hue of day, he aroused Gwydyon RB. 78, 12.

(b) Corresponding to a perfect in indirect speech, e.g. a thranoeth Agamemnon a wyssywys y bobyl y gyt, ac a diwadawd na **bu** ef eiryoet chwanawc yr amherodraeth honno. ac a dýwawt nas **kymert** ef hi onyt o uedwl iawn and next day *Agamemnon summoned the people together, and denied that he had ever been desirous of that sovereignty. And he said that he had not taken it except with just intention RB. II. 24.*

(c) As perfect, e.g. coet **ry welsom** ar y weilgi yn y lle ny **welsam** eiryoet vn prenn *we have seen a wood upon the sea where we have never seen a single tree RB. 35, 24*; pwy a **ganhadwys** iti eisted yna who has given thee permission to sit there? WB. p. 225 ; Bendigeit Uran ar niuer a **dywedassam** ni a hwylyassant parth ac Iwerdon *Bendigeit Vran and those whom we have mentioned set out towards Ireland RB. 35, 14.*

PLUPERFECT.

109. (a) As pluperfect indicative, e.g. or a **welsei** ef o helgwn y byt ny **welsei** cwn un lliw ac wynt of all the hounds that he had seen anywhere he had never seen dogs of the same colour as them RB. 1, 21 ; ual **y gnottayssei** tra uu yn llys Arthur kyrchu twrneimeint a wnaei he resorted to tournaments as he had been wont to do while he was in Arthur's court RB. 268, 6 ; a dyuot kof idaw y dolur yna yn uwyl no phan **y cawssei** and then there came to him the recollection of his sorrow more than when he had received it WB. p. 218.

(b) As pluperfect conditional, e.g. **buassei** well iti pei rodassut nawd yr mackwy *it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the lad*; a phei nat ystyriei yr Arglwyd Duw ohonunt

wy, ef a **wnaethoed** oual tra messur udunt and if the Lord God had not considered them he would have caused anxiety beyond measure to them Hg. II. 71.

(c) Replacing the subjunctive in a pluperfect sense, e.g. bei **buassut** wrth vy gyghor i, ny chyuaruydei a thi na thrallawt na gofit if thou hadst followed my counsel, neither affliction nor trouble would have come nigh unto thee Hg. II. 123 ; pei **doethoed** ef yn y lle wedy dilyw, wynt a dywedynt y mae vrth Noe ac Effream y dywedassei Duw pob peth or a dywedessynt if he had come immediately after the Flood they would have said that it was to Noah and Abraham that God had said everything that they had said LA. 17.

The Subjunctive Mood.

THE FORMATION OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

110. The sign of the subjunctive is **h**; for the changes that **h** undergoes in conjunction with a preceding sound see § 112. Examples:—sg. 3 pres., **coffaho**: *coffau* to remember; **carho**: *caru* to love; **sorho**: *sorri* to be angry; **talho**: *talu* pay; **prynho**: *prynu* to buy; **mynho**: *mynnu* to desire; **bendicco**: *bendigaw* to bless; **cretto**: *credu* to believe; **atteppo**: *attebu* to answer; **llatho**: *llad* to slay; **tyffo**: *tyvu* to grow. After a preceding **h**, **h** is lost by dissimilation, e.g. **parhao**: *parhau* to continue; **amheuo**: *amheu* to doubt. Further **h** does not appear after **ch**, e.g. **archo**: *erchi* to ask, after **ff**, e.g. **caffo**: *caffael* to get, after **ll**, e.g. **gallo**: *gallu* to be able, or after **s**, e.g. **keisser** BB. 26^b, **llafassed** BB. 27^a, **ýssýnt** WB. 467. In the present tense the subjunctive has distinctive endings; in the past tense the endings are the same as in the imperfect indicative, so that here the **h** is the only distinguishing mark, except in the few verbs that have a special subjunctive stem.

NOTE 1.—In Mid.W. a new **h** subjunctive is formed analogically to the indicative of verbal stems ending in **d**, e.g. **cerdho** RB. 293=certho WB. p. 211 : **cerdet** to go, **lladho** WB. p. 210 = **llatho** WB. 419 : **llad**, **rothom** RB. 105=rothom WB. 458 : **rodi** to give; from stems ending in **v** the regular form is rare, **tyffei** : **tyvu** WB. 453, but **prouher** : **provi** prove BB. 3^b, **safhei** : **sevyll** to stand WB. 466=RB. 110. There are already in Mid.W. particularly in its later period, examples of complete confusion

of the subjunctive with the indicative stem, e.g. **clywut** RB. 274 = **clývut** WB. 423 = **clywhut** WB. p. 212 : **clybot** to hear, **clywyd** RB. 270 = **clywhych** WB. p. 209, **guelud** : **gwelet** to see BB. 29^b, **talo** RB. 268 = **talho** WB. 415, **sorro** : **sorri** BB. 28^b, **cenich** : **canu** to sing BB. 42^b, **medrei** RB. 76 = **metrei** WB. 104 : **medru** aim at, **mynnei** RB. 277 = **mynhei** WB. p. 214, **cerdo** RB. 273 = **certho** WB. p. 211, **llado** RB. 270 = **lladho** WB. p. 210 = **llatho** WB. 419, **rodo** RB. 286 = **rotho** WB. p. 220, **yvei** : **yvet** to drink BB. 48^b. This confusion has spread analogically from cases like **gallu**, **erchi**, etc., where the subjunctive stem was in Old Welsh identical with the indicative, and from cases where later the two forms fell together by the operation of phonetic law, e.g. **mynho** to **mynno**, like **minheu I** to **minneu**. The old forms are most persistent in stems in **g**, **d**, **b**.

NOTE 2.—The earlier history of the Welsh subjunctive is very obscure. Vendryès, however, in the *Mémoires de la Société de linguistique de Paris*, XI. 258 sq. has made it probable that **h** came from prehistoric **s**, so that the formation would resemble that of the Irish *s*-subjunctive, from which, however, it differs in that in Welsh there must have been a vowel between **s** and the final consonant of the verbal stem. The explanation given by Stern, CZ. III. 383 sq. is untenable. In Early Welsh there are two subjunctives identical in formation with the Irish *s*-subjunctive :—**duch** may he lead from ***douc-set** : **dwyn** to lead, and **gwares** may he help from ***vo-ret-set** : **gwaret** to help.

THE TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

III. In early Welsh, as in Irish, the subjunctive had two tenses, a present, which syntactically had the function of a present and of a perfect, and a past, which syntactically had the function of an imperfect and of a pluperfect; in the sense of perfect and pluperfect the subjunctive may be preceded by **ry** (§ 96B.) In the later Mid.W. period the past subjunctive in a pluperfect sense tended to be replaced by the pluperfect indicative (§ 109C); sometimes in the same passage one text has the original subjunctive while another has the pluperfect indicative, e.g. **kyn nys ry welhei** WB. 454 = **yr nas gwelsei** RB. 102, 5 *though he had not seen her*; **pei as gorchymynnut** WB. p. 216 = **pei as gorchymynnassut** RB. 280, 7 *if thou hadst commanded it*. The indicative origin of the usage is particularly clear in forms like **pei doethoed** *if he had come* LA. 17.

NOTE.—This substitution is parallel to the general tendency to replace the subjunctive stem by the indicative; it was noted above that no instances have been found of subjunctive **h** after **s**; thus, if **ysswn** from **yssu** to eat might be either indicative or subjunctive, a pluperfect indicative like **carasswn I had loved** might easily have come to be used in a subjunctive sense. In **ry wnelsut** WB. p. 223 = **gwnelut** WB. 445, RB. 290, a pluperfect has been formed analogically to the past subjunctive **gwnelut** (§ 142).

THE USAGES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

112. A thorough investigation of the uses of the subjunctive as contrasted with the indicative in Mid.W. is still wanting^a. The following examples may serve to illustrate the principal types; further instances will be found under the conjunctions. Under the various headings are given, so far as they occur, (a) instances of the present subjunctive, (β) instances of the past subjunctive.

113. A. The subjunctive in main clauses.

(a) Wish.

(a) **an duch** ir gulet *may He bring us to the feast* BB. 20^b; **Duw a rotho** da itt *may God give good to thee* WB. p. 204; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine* RB. 103, 6.

NOTE.—A wish with reference to the past is expressed by the indicative, e.g. *Och Iessu na dýffw wý nihenit O Jesus! that my death had come* (lit. *Alas! Jesus, that my death did not come*) BB. 25^b; *och Gindilic na buost gureic would, Cynddilic, that thou hadst been a woman* BB. 46^a.

(b) Command.

(a) **yscýthrich fort** a delhich ti. a **llunhich** tagneuet *make smooth a road that thou mayest come and cultivate peace* BB. 42^b; **dos . . . ac erchyhch** hynny idaw *go and ask that of him* RB. 102, 11; **dyuot a wnelhych** gennyf *come with me* RB. 118, 2; **dabre genhiw ným gwatter** *come with me, let me not be refused* BB. 51^a.

(β) In indirect speech a command is transferred to the past subjunctive, e.g. *Agamemnon . . . a d[y]wawt y peidei ef ar llywodraeth honno yn llawen . . . a gossottynt hwy y neb a vynnynt yn y le ef Agamemnon said that he would gladly give up that command, and that they should set whomsoever they pleased in his place* RB. II. 24.

(c) Futurity. This usage is common in poetry, but rare in prose.

(a) **ohonot ti ýt gaffo** ef kanýs rý gaffo o arall *from thee he shall get it, though he has not got it from another* WB. 453; **nyth atter ti** (= **nyth ellyngir di** RB. 104, 8) **ý mýwn** *thou shalt not be admitted* WB. 457; **nyt arbettwy** car corff y gilyd *one kinsman will not*

^a A beginning has been made by Atkinson, *On the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in Welsh*, "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 1894," pp. 459 sq., but he deals only with the present subjunctive.

spare the body of another FB. 127; *cad a uyt ym Mynyt Carn a Thrahaearn a later there will be a battle in Mynydd Carn, and Trahaearn will be slain* MA. 142*.

114. B. The subjunctive in subordinate clauses.

(a) Negatively after verbs of thinking, swearing, etc.

(a) *ny thybygaf inheu na wypych ti haedu ohonaw ef hynny I do not think that thou dost not know that he has deserved that* RB. II. 157; *hyt na bo neb a wypo na bo ti vo Gwrlois so that no one may know that thou art not Gwrlois* RB. II. 179; *mi a tyngaf dyng het idaw na chaffo ef enw yny kaffo gennyl i I lay this fate on him that he will not get a name till he gets it from me* RB. 69, 21; *o rodwch gret na wneloch gam idi if ye pledge yourselves to do her no wrong* RB. 117, 15.

NOTE 1.—But in indirect speech as such the indicative is the mood used. With the last example contrast: *y Duw y dygaf vvg kyffes nae werthu nae ellwng nas gwnaf i I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56, 8; similarly 215, 15.

(β) *nyt er tebygu ohonaw ef na bei deilwg it was not because he thought that it was not worthy* RB. II. 26; *neb or ae gwelei ny wydyat na beynt eur no one who saw them knew that they were not gold* RB. 62, 1. After a primary tense:—*na wn . . . pei kahwn dýsc nas gwýpwn I do not know that, if I got instruction, I would not know how to do it* WB. 127.

(b) In indirect interrogation.

(a) *aet un y wybot pwy vo let some one go to learn who he may be* RB. 9, 1; *manac y mi pa furyf y gallwyf hynny show me how I can do that* RB. 3, 4; *yny wypert a uo byw until it be known whether he will live* RB. 261, 4; *y edrych a allwyf y dial arnaw to see whether I can avenge him on him* RB. 204, 12; *dewis ae ti a elych yr llys ae titheu a delych gyt a mi y hela ae minneu a yrro vn or teulu choose whether thou wilt go to the court, or whether thou wilt come with me to the chase, or whether I shall send one of the household* RB. 237, 9.

(β) *heb wybot pwy vei eu gelynyon pwy vei eu gwyr ehunein without knowing who were their enemies, who their own men* RB. II. 105; *val yd oed Kynan Meiradawc yn pedrussaw beth a wnelei as Kynan Meiradawg was hesitating as to what he should do*

RB. II. 114; a medylyaw pa ffuruf y gellynt ymlad ar deu lu *and they considered how they could fight with the two armies* RB. II. 76; ef a peris y dwyn yw lys y edrych a uei vyw *he caused him to be brought to his court to see whether he would live* WB. p. 222.

NOTE 2.—But in dependent interrogation as such the subjunctive is not required, e.g. ny wn i pwy **wyt** ti *I do not know who thou art* RB. 2; govyn a oruc pwy **oedynt** a pha le pan **hanhoedynt** a phy daear y **magyssit** arnei a phy achaws y **dathoedynt** y deyrnas ef *he asked who they were, and whence they came, and in what land they had been reared, and for what reason they had come to his kingdom* RB. II. 131; gouyn a wnaeth ae offeiryat oed ef *he asked if he was a priest* Hg. I. 33; edrych yn y chylch a oruc a **yttoed** ef yn deffroi *she looked round about her to see if he was awaking* RB. 274, 30.

(c) Concessive clauses:—

(a) a **chyt archo** ef ytti yr eil na dyro *and though he ask thee for a second (blow), do not give it* RB. 3, 19; tydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi *thou shalt see me, though I do not see thee* RB. 173, 18.

(β) a **chyt bei** lityawc ef wrthi hi ef a gymyrth y rybud *and though he was angry with her, he took her warning* WB. p. 215.

(d) Conditional clauses:—

(β) e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130, 5; bei **ys cuypun...nys gunaun** *if I had known it I would not have done it* BB. 41^a; or **gwnelei** ef hynny ynteu a rodei y verch idaw ef *if he did that he would give him his daughter* RB. II. 26.

NOTE 3.—In present conditional clauses the present indicative with o is used (§ 224^a).

(e) Clauses of comparison:—

(a) gwnaet iawn **mal y barno** goreugwyr y llys *let him give satisfaction as the nobles of the court shall decide* RB. 261, 4.

(β) **mal y dycke** eu teghetuenneu y ffoassant *they fled as their fortunes led them* RB. II. 73. Of unreal comparison, e.g. llyma yssyd iawnhaf itti . . . dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i **mal na wypawn** i dim y wrth hynny *that is thy most proper course, to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

(f) Temporal clauses:—

(a) o lladaf i y gwr racco mi ath gaf ti **tra vynhwyf**. a **gwedy nath vynhwyf** mi ath yrraf ymdeith *if I slay yonder man, I will*

take thee as long as I desire ; and when I no longer desire thee, I will cast thee forth WB. p. 215 ; **pan agorer** y creu beunyd yd a allan when the sty is opened every day, it goes out RB. 78, 7 ; **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a wely a wneuthum yrot ti when thou thyself comest to thy land, thou wilt see what I have done for thee RB. 6 ; ny luniaf i esgydyeu idi **yny welwyf** y throet I will not shape shoes for her till I see her foot RB. 70, 24.

(β) a pheri yr kigyd **gwedy y bei** yn dryllyaw kic dyuot idi a tharaw bonclust arnei beunyd and he made the butcher, after he had been cutting up the flesh, come to her and box her ears every day RB. 34, 9 ; a **ffan uei** hŷttraf Gereint y llawenhaei y gwr and whenever Gereint prevailed, the man rejoiced WB. 398 ; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei while he was in a wood, he would travel on the top of the wood RB. 108, 21 ; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn the corpses were thrown into the cauldron till it was full RB. 39, 23.

(g) Final clauses, and clauses following verbs of effecting, commanding, desiring, etc.

(a) carchara wynt hyt **nat elont** dracheuyn *imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14 ; mi a wnaf **na chaffo** ef viui vyth I shall effect that he shall never get me RB. 13, 16 ; ny allaf i **na chysgwyf** I cannot refrain from sleep RB. 277, 4 ; sef y harchaf itt **na mynnych** wreic my request of thee is that thou shalt not seek a wife RB. 100, 20.

(β) ereill a gyghorei it rodi dy uerch y un o dlyyedogyon y deyrnas hon **ual y bei** vrenhin gwedy ti others counselled thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom, so that there might be a king after thee RB. II. 114 ; Andromacta...a anuones at Briaf y beri idaw wahard Ector **nat elei** y dyd hwnnw yr vrwyd yr Andromache sent to Priam to get him to prevent Hector from going to the battle that day RB. II. 22 ; adolwyn a wnaeth Elenus **na wnelit** hynny Helenus begged that that might not be done RB. II. 32.

NOTE 4.— But in mere consecution the indicative is used, e.g. ar y llech y mae kawc aryant wrth gadwyn aryant mal na ellir eu gwahanu on the flag there is a silver goblet on a silver chain, so that they cannot be separated RB. 167 ; kyscu a wneuthum i ual na **wybuum** pan aeth ef I slept so that I did not know when he went RB. 247, 26.

(h) Relative clauses, including similar clauses of a non-relative type.

(a) *wely di a wnelych here is what thou must do* RB. 271, 23; *kein wlad nef boed ef yt el the fair land of heaven, may it be there that he goes* MA. 263b; a **vo** penn bit bont *let him who is head be bridge* RB. 36; *y gymeint a wypwyf i mi ae dywedaf all that I know I will tell* RB. 131; o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit a **vo** hwy *if we wish to enjoy freedom any longer*; pwy bynnac a **vynno** kanlyn Arthur bit heno y Ghernyw gyt ac ef *whoever wishes to accompany Arthur, let him be with him to-night in Cornwall* RB. 160; *kymer y march kyntaf a welych take the first horse that thou seest* RB. 9; na uyd...**yr** a **dotter** yndi vyth *however much be put into it it will never be (full)* RB. 15; ny cheiff ymwan...y gwr ny **bo** gyt ac ef y wreic vwyhaf a **garho** *no man will be allowed to contend who has not with him the lady whom he most loves* RB. 252; a oes ohonawch chwi a **adnapo** y uarchoges racco *is there any one of you who knows yonder horsewoman?* RB. 8; keis ath **ladho** *seek someone to slay thee* RB. 5; gwna ty...y **geingho** ef *make a house in which he may find room* RB. 37, 21

(β) *Sef y gwelei y llew yn y ganlyn... ual milgi a uackei ehun he saw the lion following him like a hound that he had reared himself* RB. 187; *pedeir meillonen gwynnion a dýuei yn ý hol mýn ýd elhei four white blades of clover grew after her wherever she went* WB. 476; *digavn oed hýnný yn tal gwasanaeth a uei uwý nor un a wneuthum i that were sufficient as pay for a greater service than that which I have done* WB. 426; a pheth bynnac a **dywettei** Peredur wrthi chwerthin a wnay hitheu yn uchel *and whatever Peredur said to her, she laughed aloud* RB. 237; a chymeint oed eu gwybot ac nat oed ymadrawd...**yr isset y dywettit**...**nys gwypynt** *and such was their knowledge that there was no conversation, however low it was uttered, that they did not know* RB. 94, 18. After a primary tense: *kynhebic yw yr neb a wasgarei* gemeu mawrweirthyawc dan draet moch *he is like one who should scatter precious stones under the feet of swine* RB. II. 122.

The Imperative.

115. In the active the imperative has two persons in the singular and three in the plural; in the passive it is identical in form with the subjunctive. The negative is **na**. Examples:—**gat i mi vynet** *allow me to go*; **na wischet dim ymdanei** *let her not put anything on*; **kyrchu tref arall a wnawn** *let us make for another town*; **na rodher** *let there not be given*. The only idiom that calls for special notice is the following:—**mi a rodaf vy iarllaeth yth uedyant a thric gyt a mi** *I will give my earldom into thy possession, if thou wilt stay with me* (lit. *and stay with me*) RB. 278, 14.

The Participle Passive in -edic.

116. Examples:—**arueu y gwyr lladedic** *the arms of the slain men*; **ynteu madeuedic yw ganthaw y godyant ef as for him, the injury done to him is forgiven by him WB. 404; **Gwawl . . . a doeth parth ar wled a oed darparedic idaw** *Gwawl went to the feast that was prepared for him* RB. 14, 22.**

The Verbal in -adwy.

117. Examples:—**nyt barnadwy yn volyant** *it is not to be judged a praise* Hg. II. 83; **nyt kredadwy** *it is not to be believed* CM. 111; **a chanys credadwy yw y anedigaeth** *credible since his birth* CM. 21; **midwyf bard moladwy** *I am a poet worthy of praise* FB. 203; **odit a uo molediw** *few are worthy of praise* FB. 272; **os da gennyt ti ac or byd ragadwy** *bod it if thou approvest and if it is pleasing to thee* RB. II. 133; **a phrofadwy yw ry golli ohonaf i vyn ngolwc** *and it is clear that I have lost my sight* Hg. I. 83; **vegys bilein profadwy** *like a proved villain* Hg. II. 129.

The Verbal Noun or Infinitive.

FORMATION.

118. The following are the chief types of formation of the verbal noun:—

(a) The prehistoric suffix has disappeared, so that the verbal noun is now identical in form with the stem of the verb. Examples:

ammeu <i>doubt</i> :	amheu-af	<i>I</i>	galw <i>call</i> :	galw-af
<i>doubt</i>			gellwng <i>let go</i> :	gellyng-af
cyvarch <i>ask</i> :	cyvarch-af		gwarandaw <i>listen</i> :	gwaran-
dianc <i>escape</i> :	diangh-af		<i>daw</i> -af	
diodef <i>suffer</i> :	diodev-af		llad <i>slay</i> :	llad-af

Further in some denominatives, e.g. **bwytta** *eating*: **bwytta-af**, **cardotta** *begging*, **lledratta** *stealing*, **pyscotta** *fishing*.

119. (b) The verbal noun still shows a suffix.

(a) -i, e.g.—

bod-i <i>drown</i> :	bod-af	mol-i (O.W. molim) <i>praise</i> :	
cyvod-i <i>rise</i> :	cyvod-af	mol-af	
erch-i (O.W. erchim) <i>ask</i> :		per-i <i>cause</i> :	par-af
<i>arch</i> -af		tew-i <i>be silent</i> :	taw-af

meneg-i *shew*:

manag-af

mol-i (O.W. molim) *praise*:

 mol-af

per-i *cause*:

par-af

tew-i *be silent*:

taw-af

torr-i *break*:

torr-af

(β) -u, e.g.—

can-u <i>sing</i> :	can-af	gwassanaeth-u <i>minister</i> :	
car-u <i>love</i> :	car-af	gwassanaeth-af	
dysg-u <i>teach</i> :	dysg-af	mynn-u <i>desire</i> :	mynn-af
gall-u <i>be able</i> :	gall-af	pryn-u <i>buy</i> :	pryn-af

This is the common form of the verbal noun from denominatives in -ha-, e.g. **cennatta-u** *send message*: **cennatta-af**, **dynessa-u** *approach*: **dynessa-af**, **rydha-u** *free*: **rydha-af**.

(γ) -aw, e.g.—

gwisg-aw <i>clothe</i> :	gwisg-af	bedydy-aw <i>baptize</i> :	bedydy-af
lliw-aw <i>colour</i> :	lliw-af	medyly-aw <i>think</i> :	medyly-af

(δ) -at, -et, -ut, e.g.—

adeil-at *build*: adeil-af gorderch-at *make love*: gor-
derch-af

cerd-et *go*: cerd-af

gwel-et *see*: gwel-af

yv-et *drink*: yv-af

dywed-ut (also dywedwyt)

say: dywed-af

ymchoel-ut *turn*; ymchoel-af

(ε) Various suffixes found only in a few verbs:—

cymryt *take*: cymmer-af

dyffryt *protect*: differ-af

edvryd *restore*: adver-af

goglyt *shun*: gogel-af

dilit *follow*: dilyn-af

ymlit *pursue*: ymlyn-af

godiwes *overtake*: godiwed-af

arhos *await*: arho-af

adolwyn *entreat*: adolyg-af

amwyn *protect*: amyg-af

dwyn *lead*: dyg-af

ehed-ec *fly*: ehed-af

ered-ic *plough*: ard-af

red-ec *run*: red-af

caffael, cael *get*: caff-af

gadael (by gadu) *allow*:

gad-af

gallel (by gallu) *be able*: gall-af

sev-yll *stand*: sav-af

chwerthin *laugh*: chward-af

darlein *read*: darlle-af

igian *sob*: igi-af

llevain *cry*: llev-af

USAGE.

120. The infinitive, being merely a verbal noun, has all the constructions of a noun; it has, however, become so far attached to the verbal system that it forms a perfect by prefixing the particle **ry** (§ 96c). Examples:—

(a) nyt oed vynych yt **gaffel** bud *it was not a common thing for you to get profit*; mynneu a ryuedeis **gallu** ohonaw ef **mynet** yn dirybud y mi *I wondered that he could go without informing me*; gwedy **llad** y gwyr hynny *after those men had been slain*; cyn awch **mynet** ymdeith atteb a geffwch *before you depart* (lit. *before your*

going) you shall get an answer; heb y uenegi imi without showing it to me; y eu gochel to avoid them.

(b) gwedy clybot yn Ruftein **ry oresgyn** o Garawn ynys Brydein *after it had been heard in Rome that Carawn had conquered the island of Britain.* Sef a wnaethant llidiaw yn vwy no meint am **ry wneuthur** ac wynt kyfryw dwyll a hwnnw *they were exceeding wroth that such treachery had been done to them* RB. II. 75.

121. The verbal noun has no distinction of voice. If it depends upon **gallu** *to be able* or **dylyu** *to owe*, then, if the sense be passive, **gallu** and **dylyu** are put in the passive, e.g. gwreic **y gellir dywedut** idi y bot yn deckaf or gwraged *a woman of whom it can be said that she is the fairest of women*; ni a atwaenwn y neb a **dylyer y kymryt** y gantaw *we know those that ought to be taken from him* RB. 16, 20.

122. The agent with the verbal noun is commonly expressed by the preposition **o** following the noun (cf. the corresponding Irish construction with *do*), e.g. gwedy **gorwed ohonaw ef** ar traws yr auon *after he had lain across the river*; gwedy **ry gyscu ohonaw** *after he had slept*; rac dy **lad ohonaw** *lest thou shouldst be slain by him*. It may also be expressed by the preposition **y**, e.g. **tygu llyein mawr udunt wynteu** y vot yn wir *they swore great oaths that it was true* Hg. II. 131; **kymryt ofyn mawr y Vradmwnd Bradmwnd** *became sore afraid* Hg. II. 133; gwedy **udunt oresgyn** yr holl wlat *after they had conquered the whole country* RB. II. 116; gwedy **y Amic gaffel kennyat** *after Amic had got permission* Rev. Celt. IV. 218; nyt oed neb o vilwyr y vort gronn heb **idaw eu bwrw** oll yr llawr *there was no one of the warriors of the Round Table that he had not thrown down* Hg. I. 9; yr **y pawb disgynnu** *though everyone else dismounted* RB. 105, 7. Or the verbal noun may be preceded by a possessive adjective, e.g. gwedy **eu dyuot yr weirglawd** *after they came to the meadow* Hg. I. 9.

123. The verbal noun is often used in periphrasis with **gwneuthur** *to do*, e.g. **dysgynnu ar y pren a wnat** *they will alight upon the tree*; ac yna **ymlad a wnaem** ninneu am y maen *and then we would fight for the stone*; a **cherdet** recdi yr coet a

oruc ý uorwyn and the maiden went on to the wood; **rodi** penn y karw a **wnaethpwyt** y Enid the head of the stag was given to Enid.

124. The verbal noun may carry on the construction of a finite verb, e.g. drýchauel ý wýneb a **oruc** ynteu ac **ýdrych** armei ýn llidiawc *he raised his face and looked on her angrily* WB. 419; kennatau ý mab a **orucpwyt**, ae **dýuot** ýnteu ýr llýs *and the boy was sent for and came to the court* WB. 454; ac a dywawt na **wnaethpwyt** oe bleit ef drwc yn y byt y Briaf, namyn **rodi** Esonia idaw ef o achaws y dewret *and he said that on his part no evil in the world had been done to Priam, but that Hesione had been given to him for his valour* RB. II. 5; pan **bebillo** Lloegir in tir Ethlin a **guneuthur** Dýganhuý dinas degin *when the English shall encamp in the land of Ethlin, and make Deganwy a strong fort* BB. 28^a; pan gyfodes y bobyl a **chael** Lawnslot megys yn uarw *when the people rose and found Launcelot like one dead* Hg. I. 155.

125. Without a preceding finite verb the verbal noun may serve as an historical infinitive, e.g. tra yttoed vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, **rwygaw** o Gei y uagwyr a **chymryt** y carcharawr ar y geuyn *while Arthur's warriors were fighting with the city, Kei broke through the wall and took the prisoner on his back* RB. 131, 28; **deuy** yrof a Duw, heb ynteu. ae **dwyn** gyt ac ef yr uort oe hanuod, ac **erchi** idi vwyta yn uynych “*between God and me thou shalt come,*” said he. *And he took her to the table against her will and asked her repeatedly to eat* RB. 289; a gwedy disgynnu Arthur yr tir **dýuot** saint Iwerdon attaw y erchi nawd idaw *and after Arthur landed, the saints of Ireland came to him to ask his protection* RB. 136; **dýuot** (= **dýuot** a **oruc** RB. 126) ý porthawr ac **agori** ý porth *the porter came and opened the gate* WB. 487.

126. The verbal noun has special uses with certain prepositions.

(a) With **yn** the verbal noun has the force of a present participle (cf. the Irish construction with *oc*), e.g. val y gwelas y gw...Peredur **yn** **dýuot** *as the man saw Peredur coming*; lleidyr...a geueis **yn** **lletratta** arnaf a thief whom I caught stealing from me. It is often used with the substantive verb to express continuing action; e.g. yr hynny hyt hediw **yd** **wyf** i **yn** **darparu** **gwled** ytti *from that time*

till to-day I have been preparing a feast for thee RB. 182; canys ar y medwl hwnnw **yd wyt** titheu **yn trigyaw** *since it is on this purpose that thou art fixed* RB. 253; ual **yd oed** y sarff **yn dyuot** or garrec, y tharaw a oruc Owein a chledyf *as the snake was coming from the rock, Owein struck it with a sword.* When the verbal noun precedes the verb **yn** may be added, but it is more commonly omitted, e.g. **yn eisted yd oedynt** ar garrec Hardlech *they were seated on the rock of Harlech* RB. 26, **ynadolwc y mae** y ti arglwyd (= **adolwyn** itti arglwyd **y mae** Erbin WB. p. 205) ellwng Gereint y uab attaw *he entreats thee, Lord, to let go his son Gereint to him* RB. 264; **dywedut** yrydunt ehun **y maent** *they are saying among themselves* WB. p. 211; **medylyaw yd wyf** *I am considering* RB. 75, 26 (but **yd wyf yn medylyaw** RB. 76, 22).

(b) With **gwedy** after the verbal noun has the force of a perfect participle (cf. the use of Irish *iar n-*), e.g. **ŷ mae gwedy mynet** gýd a Gwenhwývar ŷ hýstavell *he has gone with Gwenhwývar to her chamber* WB. 408, a phan yttoedynt **gwedy gware** talym, sef y klywynt kynnwryf mawr *when they had played a while, they heard a great din* RB. 157; a ffan welas ŷ gwr...Gereint **gwedy caffel** dýrnawd *and when the man saw that Gereint had received a blow* WB. 398; Enýt a oed heb gýscu ŷ mýwn ýstauell wýdrin, ar heul ŷn týwýnnu ar ŷ gwely, ar dillad **gwedy rŷ lithraw** ŷ ar ŷ dwý uron ef *Enid was sleepless in a chamber of glass, with the sun shining on the bed, while the clothes had slipped from his breast* WB. 416.

(c) With **can** *with* and **tan** *under* the verbal noun is used in sentences like the following: Pascen...a gyffroes y bobyl honno... **gan adaw** udunt anheruynedic amylder o eur ac aryant *Pascen stirred up that people, promising them an unlimited abundance of gold and silver* RB. II. 169; tywyssawc Kernyw ae hymlynawd **gan eu llad** *the prince of Cornwall followed them slaying them* RB. II. 191; dyuot dracheuynt at Wenhwyuar **dan gwynaw** y dolur *she came back to Gwenhwýuar bewailing her anguish* RB. 249; (wynt) a gyrchassant parth a Ruuein **dan anreithaw** a wrthwynepei udunt *they set out towards Rome, plundering all who resisted them* RB. II. 75.

PARADIGM OF THE REGULAR VERB.

127. Types: **caru** *to love*, and the denominative **rydhaū** *to set free*. Forms in brackets are forms that have not been noted from a verb of the type.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
1.	car-af	car-wn	rydha-af	rydha-wn
2.	cer-i , cer-y	cer-wch	rydhe-y	rydhe-wch
3.	car	car-ant	rydha	rydha-ant
pass.	cer-ir		rydhe-ir	

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	car-wn	car-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car-ut	car-ewch	rydha-ut	ryda-ewch
3.	car-ei	cer-ynt <small>(<i>simile</i>)</small>	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer-it		rydhe-it	

PREFERITE AND PERFECT.

1.	cereis	carass-am	rydheeis	rydhaass-am
2.	cereis-t	carass-awch	rydheeis-t	rydhaas-awch
3.	caras	carass-ant	rydha-awd	rydhaass-ant
pass.	carat		rydha-wyt	

PLUPERFECT.

1.	carass-wn (carass-em)	(rydhaass-wn) (rydhaass-em)
2.	carass-ut (carass-ewch)	(rydhaass-ut) (rydhaass-ewch)
3.	carass-ei (carass-ynt)	rydhaass-ei (rydhaass-ynt)
pass.	carass-it	(rydhaass-it)

IMPERATIVE.

1.	car-wn		(rydha-wn)
2.	car	cer-wch	rydha
3.	car-et	car-ent	rydha-et
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	car(h)-wyf	car(h)-om	rydha-wyf	rydha-om
	car(h)-oef			
2.	cer(h)-ych	car(h)-och	rydhe-ych	(rydha-och)
3.	car(h)-wy	car(h)-wynt		
	car(h)-oe	car(h)-oent		
	<i>neg form</i> car(h)-o	car(h)-ont	rydha-o <i>neg form</i>	rydha-wynt
				<i>neg form</i> rydha-ont <i>neg form</i>
pass.	car(h)-er		rydha-er	

PAST.

1.	car(h)-wn	car(h)-em	rydha-wn	(rydha-em)
2.	car(h)-ut	car(h)-ewch	rydha-ut	rydha-ewch
3.	car(h)-ei	cer(h)-ynt	rydha-ei	rydhe-ynt
pass.	cer(h)-it		rydhe-it	

REMARKS ON THE VERBAL PARADIGM.

Present and Future Indicative.

128. (a) sg. 3. Many verbs show vowel infection (§ 5), e.g. eirch : arch-af *I ask*, ceidw : cadw-af *I preserve*, ceiff : caff-af *I get*, geilw : galw-af *I call*, lleinw : llanw-af *I fill*, peir : par-af *I cause*, peirch : parch-af *I honour*, seif : sav-af *I stand*, teifl : tafl-af *I cast*, etteil : attal-af *I stop*, gweheid : gwa-hard-af *I forbid*, lleveir : llavar-af *I speak*, edeu, edy : adaw-af *I leave*, edeu : adaw-af *I promise*, gwerendeu, gwerendy : gwarandaw-af *I listen*, teu : taw-af *I am silent*, tereu, tery : traw-af *I strike*, gwyl : gwel-af *I see*, gweryt : gwared-af *I help*, cyll : coll-af *I destroy*, dyt : dod-af *I put*, llysg : llosg-af *I burn*, hyllt : hollt-af *I split*, ryd : rod-af *I give*, tyrr : torr-af *I break*, egyr : agor-af *I open*, envyn : anvon-af *I send*, ervyll : arvoll-af *I receive*, erhys : arhos-af *I await*, deffry : deffro-af *I arouse*, ffy : ffo-af *I flee*, try : tro-af *I turn*. It should be noted that, except in the 3 sg. of the present,

no vowel but **a** is subject to infection in the verb, e.g. *z* pl. **gwel-wch**, **rod-wch**, **ffo-wch** (cf. § 7 note 1).

NOTE.—Irregular are: **menyc**: **manag-af** *I shew*; **dyweit**: **dywed-af** *I say*.

(b) From the denominatives in **-hau**, **-a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **cerda**: **cerdet** *to go*, **teruyna**: **tervynu** *to end*. Further, it is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **gnottaa**: **gnotta-af** *I am wont*. Form **-áa** comes by contraction in Mod.W. **-á**.

129. In the older language some other forms appear.

sg. 1. By **-af**, **-if** is sometimes found, e.g. **gwneif** *I will make* FB. 62, **cenif** *I will sing* MA. 140^a, **gweinif i** *I will serve* 142^a, **cerif i** *I will love* 147^b.

sg. 2. In this person there is also an ending **-yd** (i.e. **yd**, cf. Bret. **-ez**, Corn. **-yth**), e.g. **ceryd** *thou lovest*, **gwesceryd** *thou scatterest*, **dywedyd** *thou sayest*, **nodyd** *thou protectest*, **clywyd** *thou hearest*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 143 sq.

sg. 3. In O. Irish there are two forms of the ending, a longer which is found only in simple verbs, and a shorter which is used in compound verbs, and also in simple verbs when a negative or certain other particles precede, e.g. **berid** (from ***bhereti**) *he carries*, but **ni beir** (from ***bheret**) *he does not carry*, **do-beir** *he gives*. In Early Welsh there are traces of a similar distinction of ending, e.g. **pereid y rycheu**. **ny phara ae goreu** *the trenches remain*, *he who made them remains not* FB. 289; and in the proverb: **trengid golud**, **ni threing molud** *wealth perishes, fame perishes not*. Further examples of the ending are: **prinit buys**, **agit**, **egit goes** (= Mid.W. **eyt** FB. 304) in the O.W. glosses; **llicrid** : **llygru** *destroy*, **reuhid** : **rewi** *freeze*, **ottid** : **odi** *snow*, **gosgupid** *sweeps*, **tohid** : **toi** *cover* BB. 45^a, **meccid** : **magu** *nourish* BB. 45^b, **briuhid** : **briuwaw** *break* BB. 46^a, cf. further Arch. Cambr. 1872, pp. 303 sq., 1873, pp. 145 sq. It will be seen that the **h** which appears in the old future (§ 130), and in the subjunctive has also made its way into these presents. In usage Mid.W. agrees with O.Ir. in that the longer ending is not found when the verb is preceded by a negative, it differs from O.Ir. in that the longer ending has spread to compound verbs. In early poetry there seem to be instances of a corresponding present in **-awt** (which would originally belong to **á**-stems, cf. O.Bret. **-ot** in **fleriot** gl. **ridolet**, O.Ir. **caraid**, from ***carāti**, *loves*, Lat. **amat**); **barywhaud** *grows a beard*, **gvyrhaud** *bends* BB. 45^a, **llewychawt** *shines* FB. 117, **gwisgawt** *clothes* FB. 307.

pl. 3. In the O.W. glosses by the ending **-ant** in **itercludant** gl. **subigant** there appears also **-int** in **limmiant** gl. **tendent**, **nertheint** gl. **armiant**, **scamnhegint** gl. **levant**. This ending seems to survive in Mid.W. poetry, e.g. **diurýssint** *hasten* BB. 45^a, 54^b (cf. **pan vryssyant** FB. 257), **dywedint** *will say* FB. 223, **torrynt** *will break* FB. 229. It seems probable that this served as a primary ending, but the matter demands further investigation.

Passive.—In the passive there is found in poetry and occasionally in proverbs a variety of forms in **-tor**, e.g. **megittor** *will be nourished* BB. 31^b, **kenhittor** *will be sung* BB. 26^b, **kwynitor** *is lamented* FB. 280; **kymysgetor** *is mixed* FB. 181, **kyrbwylletor** *will be mentioned* FB. 200;

traethattor *will be discoursed* FB. 137, *canhator* *is sung* FB. 209 : *brithottor* *is variegated* BB. 17^a. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1872 pp. 305 sq., Dottin, *Désinences verbales en R*, 177 sq. These forms, which are clearly based on the longer form of the 3 sg. act., are especially common in the poetry of the twelfth century. Their syntactical function is present or future.

130. In Early Welsh there are also some specially future forms :

sg. 3 (a) -hawt (i.e. -hawd), e.g. *parahaud* *will continue* BB. 50^b, *briuhaud* *will break* BB. 29^b, *methawd* *will fail* WB. 457, *lletawt* *will spread* FB. 236, *llwyprawd* (: *llwybraw*) *will travel* MA 232^b. Cf. CZ. III. 402.

(b) After a negative, -haw : *ny chaffaw* *will not get* BR. 4^b, *nys gwnaw* *will not make* FB. 126 ; but also a *wnaw* *who will make* FB. 150.

Pl. 3. -hawnt, e.g. O.W. *cuinchaunt* gl. *deslebunt*, *gwnahawnt* *will make* FB. 124, *pebillyawnt* *will encamp* FB. 212.

Pass. -hawr, e.g. *agorawr* *will be opened* WB. 456, *ffohawr* *there will be flight* FB. 126, *talhaur* *will be paid* BB. 16^a, *nŷn lladawr* *we shall not be killed* WB. 475, *edmyccausr* *will be honoured* BB. 29^b. Cf. Dottin, *op. cit.*, 169 sq., CZ. III. 403.

NOTE.—There also occur forms of the type of -ettor, -attor above, e.g. *torredawd* *will break* FB. 236, *llettatawt* *will spread* FB. 129, *dýgettaur* *will be led* BB. 13^a, *lloscetawr* *will be burned* FB. 119, *galwetawr* *will be called* FB. 165.

Imperfect Indicative and Conditional.

131. sg. 3. (a) In poetry there is also an ending -i, infecting a preceding a, e.g. *ceri* *loved*, *nodi* *protected*, *torri* *broke*, *clywi* *heard*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1874, p. 117, Cymrod. IX. 54, Rev. Celt. VI. 16.

(b) There is also an ending -at (i.e. -ad); see the irregular verbs *gwybot* (§ 143), *adnabot* (§ 144), *pieu* (§ 160), and the verb *bot* (§ 152). So in the plup. *ry dywedysyat* *had said* MA. 485^b.

pl. 3. In this person there is an ending -eint :—*achubeint* WB. 466 = pass. *achubit* RB. 110, 28, *caneint* LA. 95 = *cenynt* Hg. II. 447, *deueint*, *syrrhyeint* LA. 97, *traweint* Hg. II. 184, *llauuryeint* ib. 213 ; cf. the subjunctive *ket yveint* ^{though they} *drank* FB. 66, *wyntwy yn llad gyt as ledeint* *they slaying though they slew them* FB. 276 = a *chin ri llethid ve latysseint and before they were slain they had slain* FB. 38, cf. Cymrod. IX. 67. This -eint is an analogical formation to sg. 3 -ei.

NOTE.—More peculiar is *ny lesseint* BB. 32^a which seems to mean *they were not slain* (cf. *yt lesseint* FB. 285, *lleseint* MA. 194^a), apparently based on *llas was slain* ; cf. further *meithyeint* *was reared?* *lledeint* *were slain?* *colledeint* *were destroyed?* FB. 264, MA. 94^b.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Active.

✓ 132. sg. 3. In this person there is a variety of endings.

- (a) -as, e.g. **bradas** *betrayed*, **caffas** *got*, **gwelas** *saw*.
- (b) -es, e.g. **agores** *opened*, **dodes** *put*, **gweles** *saw*.
- (c) -is, e.g. **erchis** *asked*, **edewis** *left*, **gelwis** *called*.
- (d) -wys, becoming -ws, e.g. **bendigwys** and **bendigws** *blessed*, **cyscwys** and **cyscws** *slept*. In the southern dialect -ws became the characteristic ending in this person.
- (e) -awd (i.e. awd), e.g. **parawd** *caused*, **cerdawd** *journeyed*, **parhaawd** *continued*. This is an encroaching ending, whence comes the Mod. literary Welsh ending -od.

NOTE.—In early poetry there is an absolute ending -sit (corresponding to the present ending -it (§ 129), e.g. **kewssit** *got*, **prynessid** *bought*, **delyessid** (: *dala*) *held*. Cf. Arch. Cambr. 1873, pp. 151 sq. It corresponds to the O. Bret. ending in *tinsit* gl. *sparsit*, *toreusit* gl. *attruit*.

✓ 1 pl., 3 pl. In these persons by -sam, -sant, there appear also -som, -sont.

Plur.—In the plural there are three types of formation, (a) -sam, etc., (b) -assam, etc., (c) -yssam, etc., e.g.—

- (a) **cawsam**, **cawsawch**, **cawsant** : **caffael** *get*, **kymersam**, **kymersant** : **cymryt** *take*, **gwelsam**, **gwelsant** : **gwelet** *see*.
- (b) **dywedassam** : **dywedut** *say*, **lladassant** : **llad** *slay*, **nessaassant** : **nessaü** *approach*.
- (c) **dodyssam**, **dodyssant** : **dodi** *place*, **kwplayssam** : **kwplau** *complete*, **nessayassant** : **nessaü** *approach*.

✓ 133. In Mid.W., as in Mid.Ir., the s-preterite has become the prevalent formation, in which the other types of the preterite tend to merge. But particularly in poetry, and especially in the 3 sg., there are examples of two other types of the preterite.

(a) The t-preterite (corresponding to the Irish t-preterite, e.g. **asbert** *he said* : **asbeir** *says*).

canu *sing* : sg. 1 **ceint** and **ceintum**, sg. 2 **ceuntost**, sg. 3 **cant**.

gwan *pierce* : sg. 1 **gweint**, sg. 3 **gwant**.

cymryt *take* : sg. 3 **kymerth**, **kymyrth**.

diffryt *protect* : sg. 3 **differth**, **diffyrth**.

mynet *go*: **aeth** (=Ir. *acht*) *went* (§ 140); in composition **doeth** (§ 141), and sg. 1 **ymdeith** *went about*, sg. 3 **ymdaeth**.

gwneuthor *make*: **gwnaeth** (§ 142).

magu *nourish*: sg. 3 **maeth**, pl. 3 **maethant**.

dyrreith *returned* (✓reg.). *forlæs*

amwyn *protect*: sg. 3 **amwyth**.

dydwyn *bring*: sg. 3 **dydwyth**.

(b) Forms with reduplication, or unreduplicated forms of the type of O.Ir. *rāith ran*: **rethid** *runs*. *(Rāith's oī ða cōth a cīcē)*

clybot *hear*: sg. 1 **kigleu** (=Ir. *cūala* from **cuklova*) and **kiglef**, sg. 3 **kigleu**. *(kīlēv)* *redupl. forms*

adnabot *recognize*: **atwaen** (§ 144). *or 3?*

dywedut *say*: sg. 3 **dywawt**, also **dywot**, **dywat** (cf. Ir. *adcuaid* *has related* from **ad-co-faith*). *at*

godiwes *overtake*: sg. 3 **godiwawd**.

gwaret *help*: sg. 3 **gwarawt** (=Ir. *fo-rāith helped*). *poorly inf.*

The same form of inflexion is exhibited by:—

amwyn *defend*: sg. 3 **amuc**.

dwyn *lead*: sg. 1 **dugum**, sg. 2 **dugost**, sg. 3 **duc**, pl. 1 **dugam**, pl. 3 **dugant**.

gwneuthor *make*: **goruc** (§ 142).

Here seems to belong also **amkawd** *said*, pl. 3 **amkeudant**, frequent in the WB. text of *Kulhwch* and *Olwen*.

Preterite and Perfect Indicative Passive.

134. In origin the Welsh like the Irish preterite passive developed out of a past participle passive in **-to-**, identical in formation with Latin participles like *captus*, *amatus*, etc.

(a) In **llas** (=Ir. *-slass*): **llad** *slay* and **gwys** (=Ir. *-fess*): **gwybot** *know*, the **t** of the suffix together with the dental of the root has become **ss**, **s** (§ 11a; cf. Lat. *missus* : *mitto*, etc.).

(b) **-at**, e.g. **gwelat**: **gwelet** *see*, **caffat**: **caffael** *get*.

(c) **-et**, e.g. **dodet**: **dodi** *place*, **llosged**: **llosgi** *burn*.

(d) **-it**, e.g. **edewit**: **adaw** *promise*, **erchit**: **erchi** *ask*, **gelwit**: **galw** *call*.

(e) -wyt, liable to become -wt, e.g. *cymerwyt*: *cymryt* *take*, *hewyt*; *heii sow*, *lladwyt*: *llad slay*, *kennatawyt*: *kennataüi send*.

(f) Forms in -pwyt, e.g. *dywespwyt* and *dywetpwyt*: *dywedut say*, *clywspwyt*, *clywyspwyt*: *clybot hear*, *dechreuspwyt*: *dechreu begin*, *roespwyt*: *roi give*, *kanpwyt*: *canu sing*, *gwanpwyt*: *gwanu pierce*, *ducpwyt*: *dwyn lead*, *maethpwyt*: *magu nourish*, *gwassanaethpwyt*: *gwassan-aethu serve*, *talpwyt*: *talu pay*. Cf. Cymrod. IX. 75 sq.

Pluperfect Indicative.

135. Corresponding to the three types in the plural of the preterite active, there are in the pluperfect three types (a) -swn, (b) -asswn, (c) -ysswn, e.g. :—

(a) *cawssei*: *caffael get*, *gwelsei*, *gwelsynt*, pass. *gwelsit* : *gwelet see*, *edewssit* : *adaw leave*.

(b) *mynasswn* : *mynessynt*, pass. *mynassit* : *mynnu desire*, *cysgassei* : *cysgu sleep*, *lladassant*, pass. *lladessit* : *llad slay*, *gnottaessynt* : *gnottaii be accustomed*.

(c) *archyssei*, pass. *erchyssit*, *archyssit*: *erchi ask*, *managyssei*: *menegi shew*, *lladyssit*: *llad slay*, *mynnessynt* : *mynnu demand*, *gnottayssei* : *gnottaii be accustomed*.

136. (a) In the active there is a periphrastic pluperfect with -oed *was in athoed* (§ 140), *doethoed* (§ 141), *gwnaethoed* (§ 142). Forms in -oed occur also from *caffael get*, e.g., sg. 1 *cawssoedw*n, sg. 2 *cawssoedut*, sg. 3 *cawssoed*, *cassoed*, *cawssoe-dyat*, pl. 3 *cassoedynt*, pass. *cassoedit*; further *mynnassoed* : *mynnu*; *planasoed*; *rodassoed*, *roessoed*; *rassoed*, pass. *rossoedit* : *rodi*. Cf. Cymrod. IX. 76 sq.

(b) In the passive there are some periphrastic forms with -oed :— sg. 3 *archadoed* *had been asked* : *erchi ask*, *dysgadoed* : *dysgu teach*, *ganadoed*, *ganydoed*: *geni be born*, *managadoed* : *menegi shew*; further *cathoed* : *caffael get*. Cf. Cymrod. IX. 77.

Imperative.

137. sg. 2. From denominatives in **-haii a** spreads as an ending to other verbs, e.g. **prydera** : **pryderu** *be anxious*, **paratoa** : **paratoi** *prepare*. Further **a** is added again to the denominatives, e.g. **cwplaä** : **cwplaü** *complete*, **naccaä** : **naccaü** *refuse*. From **-ää** comes Mod.W. **-á**.

sg. 3. There appears sometimes an ending **-it**, e.g. **bernit** (v.l. *barned*) : **barnu** *judge* MA. 182^b, **elhid** : **mynet** *go* WB. 31^a, **gobwyllit** : **gobwyllaw** *take heed* FB. 199, **gwrthledit** : **gwrthlad** *repulse* LA. 26, **gwrthottit** : **gwrthot** *repel* FB. 125, **rwydheyt** : **rwydhaü** *make easy* RB. 228, **madeuit** : **maddeu** *forgive* Hg. II. 185, **rothit** : **rodi** *give* BB. 47^a. It will be observed that these forms shew the subjunctive stem.

Present Subjunctive.

138. In the 3 sg. and 3 pl. the **o** forms become the regular forms in Mid.W. Sometimes **o** spreads to the 1 sg., e.g. **gwysgof** WB. 97. In the pass. an **wy** form appears in **rothwyr** FB. 109.

NOTE.—For **duch** *may he lead*, **gwares** *may he help*, see § 110, note 2.

Past Subjunctive.

139. In the passive by **-it** there is found sometimes **-et** : **cladhet** WB. 469 = **cledit** RB. 112 : **cladu** *bury*, **gofynnet** WB. p. 220 = **gouynnit** RB. 286 : **govynnu** *ask*, **llafassed** : **llavassu** *dare* BB. 27^a.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

140. **mynet** *go*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

sing.	plur.
1. af	<i>awn</i>
2. ey	<i>ewch</i>
3. a	<i>ant</i>
pass. eir	

NOTE 1.—sg. 3 absolute O.W. **agit**, **egit**, Mid.W. **eyt**.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

	sing.	plur.
1.	awn	aem
2.	aut	
3.	aey	eynt
pass.	eit	

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a)	1. euthum	aetham
	2. aethost	aethawch
	3. aeth	aethant, aethont
	pass. aethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 absolute eithyd FB. 179, 188.

(b)	1. athwyf, adwyf, ethwyf, ethym	
	edwyf	
	2. athwyt, adwyt	
	3. ethyw, edyw	ethynt, edynt

NOTE 3.—Forms (b) have a perfect sense, cf. § 141, note 4.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	athoedwn	
2.		
3.	athoed, adoed	athoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		awn
2.	dos	ewch
3.	aet	aent

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also elhid (§ 137).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	el(h)wyf	el(h)om
2.	el(h)ych	el(h)och
3.	el	el(h)wynt, el(h)ont
pass.	el(h)er	

NOTE 5.—Also, in future sense, sg. 3 aho RB. 140, 16, pl. 3 ahont FB. 128.

	PAST.	
	sing.	plur.
1.	el(h)wn	
2.	el(h)ut	
3.	el(h)ei	el(h)ynt
pass.	(el(h)it)	

141. **dyvot** *come.* *↓*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1.	deuaf	deuwn, down
2.	deuy, doy	deuwch
3.	daw	deuant, doant

NOTE 1.—sg. 2 **doit** (i.e. **doyd**) BB. 51^{b1}.

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also another set of forms in a future sense:

1.	dybydaf	
2.	{ dybyd, dyvyd, dybydawt	dybydant
3.	{ dybi, dyvi (deupi, deubi	

NOTE 3.—Preceded by **dy-**: sg. 3 dydaw, pl. 3 dydeuant, pass. dydeuhawr.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	down	
2.	dout, deuyt	
3.	deuei, deuhei, doey, doi	doynt <i>deneint</i> p. 4
pass.	deuit	

PTETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a)	1.	deuthum, doethum	doetham
	2.	deuthost, doethost, daethost	doethawch, doethoch
	3.	doeth, deuth, daeth	deuthant, doethant, dothant, doethont
	pass.	deuthpwyt, doethpwyt	

	sing.	plur.
(b) 1.		
2.	dyvuost	
3.	dybu, dyvu, deubu	dybuant, dyvuant
(c) 1.	dothwyf, dodwyf	dodym, deuthym
2.	dothwyt, dodwyt	dodywch, doethywch
3.	doethyw, dothyw, dodyw, dedyw	dodynt, dethynt

NOTE 4.—Forms (b) are chiefly poetical, but *dyvuost*, *dyvu*, *dyvuant* occur in the prose of WB. Forms (c) are perfect in sense; in later Mid. W. they are replaced by forms (a), e.g. *deuth* RB. 126, 9 = *dodyw* WB. 486, *deuthum* RB. 105, 21 = *dothwyf* WB. 459, *doeth* RB. 115, 25, *deuth* RB. 126, 9, = *dodyw* WB. 473, 486.

PLUPERFECT.

1.	dathoedywn	
2.		
3.	doethoed, daethoed, dathoed, dothoed	doethoedynt, dothoedynt

IMPERATIVE.

1.		down
2.	dyret, dabre	dowch
3.	deuet, doet	deuent, doent

NOTE 5.—There is also a 3 sg. *deuit* Hg. II. 51, and *delit* Hg. I. 4, 307.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.	del(h)wyf	del(h)om
2.	del(h)ych	del(h)och
3.	del	del(h)wynt, del(h)ont
pass.	del(h)er	

NOTE 6.—There are also forms sg. 1 *dybwyl*, sg. 3 *dyppo*, *dyffo*, *dyvo*, *deupo*, *didehuo*, pl. 3 *dyffont*, pass. *dyffer*.

PAST.

1.	del(h)wn	
2.	del(h)ut	del(h)ewch
3.	del(h)ei	del(h)ynt

NOTE 7.—There is also 3 sg. *dybei* and *dyffei*.

142. *gwneuthor* *to make.**See*

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

sing.	plur.
1. gwnaf	gwnawn
2. gwney	gwnewch
3. gwna	gwnant
pass. gwneir	

NOTE 1.—Fut. sg. 3 *gunahaud* BB. 27^b, *gwnawt* FB. 224, *gwnaw* FB. 126, 150, pl. 3 *gwnahawnt* FB. 124.

IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1. gwnawn	gwnaem
2. gwnaut	gwnaewch
3. gwnaei	gwnaent
pass. gwneit	

PTETERITE AND PERFECT.

(a)	1. gorugum	gorugam
	2. gorugost	
	3. goruc	gorugant
	pass. gorucpwyt	
(b)	1. gwneuthorum	gwnaetham, gwnaethom
	2. gwnaethost	gwnaethawch
	3. gwnaeth, gwneuth	gwnaethant, gwnaethont
	pass. gwnaethpwyt	

NOTE 2.—In poetry there is also sg. 3 *goreu*, cf. Mid. Bret. *guereu*.

NOTE 3.—The *gwnaeth* forms encroach at the expense of the *goruc* forms, e.g. *gorucpwyt* WB. 452, 477, 487 = *gwnaethpwyt* RB. 100, 118, 127.

PLUPERFECT.

1. gwnathoedwn	
2. gwnaethodut	
3. gwnaethoed, gwnath-	gwnathoedynt
oed, gwnadoed	
pass. gwnathoedit	

IMPERATIVE.

sing.	plur.
1.	gwnawn
2. gwna	gwnewch
3. gwnaet	gwnaent
pass. gwnel(h)er	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. gwnel(h)wyf	
2. gwnel(h)ych	gwnel(h)och
3. gwnel	gwnel(h)wynt, gwnel(h)- ont
pass. gwnel(h)er	

NOTE 4.—sg. 3 also gunelwy BB. 24^a, gunaho BB. 35^b, gwnaho FB. 119, 235, pl. 3 gvnahont BB. 31^a, gwnahon FB. 155. With fut. ending gwnelawr FB. 213.

PAST.

1. gwnel(h)wn	
2. gwnel(h)ut	
4. gwnel(h)ei	gwnel(h)ynt
pass. gwnel(h)it	

143. *gwybot* *know.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	
1. gwnn	gwdam, gwdom
2. gwydost, gwdost	gwydawch, gwdawch, gwdoch
3. gwyr	gwydant, gwdant
pass. gwys	

IMPERFECT.

1. gwydwn, gwydywn	gwydem, gwydyem
2. gwydut, gwydyut	
3. gwydat, gwydyat	gwydynt
pass. gwydit	

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

sing. plur.

1. gwybydaf	
2. gwybydy	gwybydwch
3. gwybyd	gwybydant
pass. gwybydir	

NOTE 1.—In poetry there is also 3 sg. **gwybi**.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1.	gwybydem
2. gwybydut	gwybydwch
3. gwybydei	
pass. gwybydit	

NOTE 2.—This comes to be used for the past subjunctive, e.g. *Bei ath wwybydem if we had known thee* FB. 122.

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1. gwybuum	
2. gwybuost	
3. gwybu	gwybuant
pass. gwybuwyt	

PLUPERFECT.

3.	gwybuassynt
pass. gwybuassit	

IMPERATIVE.

1.	gwybydwn
2. gwybyd	gwybydwch
3. gwybydet, gwypet	gwybydent
pass. gwybyder	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. gwypwyf	gwypom
2. gwypych	gwypoch
3. gwypwy, gwypo	gwypwynt, gwypont
pass. gwyper	

PAST.

sing.

plur.

1. **gwypwn**
2. **gwyput**
3. **gwypei**
- gwypynt**

144. **adnabot** *recognize.**adnabot*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

1. **adwaen, adwen, atwen** **atwaenwn**
2. **atwaenost** **etweynwch, atweynwch,**
 etwenwch
9. **edwyn, atwen** **atwaenant**

IMPERFECT.

1. **atwaenwn** **adwaenam**
2. **atwaenut**
3. **atwaenat, atwaeniat** **atwaenynt**

pass. **etweinit**

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1. **adnabydaf, etnebydaf** **adnabydwn**
2. **adnabydy**
3. **adnebyd, ednebyd** **adnabydant**

pass. **adnabydir**

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

1. **adnabydem**
- 2.
3. **adnebydei**

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1. **adnabuum** **adnabuam**
- 2.
3. **adnabu** *atwa-* ^{b 86} **adnabuant**

IMPERATIVE.

sing.

plur.

1.

2. **ednebyd, adnebyd** **adnebydwch**

3.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1.

adnapom2. **adnepych**3. **adnapo****adnappoent, adnappont**pass. **adnaper**

PAST.

1.

2.

3. **adnapei**pass. **adnepit**145. **caffael, caffel, cahel, cael** *get.*

INDICATIVE.

Pres. and Fut. :—**caffaf, ceffy, ceiff**, etc.; also **caf, cehy, cey**, etc.

Imperf. and Cond. :—**caffwn**, etc., also **cawn**, etc.

Pret. and Perf. :—**ceveis, ceis, ceveist, cavas, cawssam, cawssawch, cawssant, cawssont**; pass. **caffat, cavat, cahat, cat.**

Pluperf. :—(a) **cawsswn**, etc., (b) **cawssoedwn**, etc. (§ 136^a).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. :—**caffwyf**, etc.

Past :—**caffwn**, etc., also **cahwn, cawn**, etc.

NOTE.—For an enumeration of forms see Cymrod. IX. 111 sq.

146. **rodi, roi** *give.*

The peculiarity of this verb is that it has forms with and without **d**, e.g. ind. pres. sg. 2 **rody** and **roy**, imper. sg. 2 **ro**, subj. pres. sg. 3 **rotho**, **rodo** and **ro**. In the ind. pret. by **rodeis**, **rodeist**, **rodes** occur **roesum**, **roesost**, **roes**, and in the pass. by **rodet**, also **roespwyd**. In the plup. by the regular forms occur sg. 2 **roessut**, sg. 3 **roessei**, **royssei**, **roessoed**, **rasoed**, pl. 3 **rassoedynt**.

147. **tawr, dawr.**

This verb is used impersonally, e.g. **ny-m-tawr** *it does not concern me* RB. 284, 28, **pathawr** (= **pa-th-dawr**) *what does it concern thee?* RB. 279, 19, **ny-m-torei** WB. 172 = **ny-m-torei** RB. I. 238, *it would not concern me*, **ni-m-dorbi** BB. 30^b. In the same sense is found the compound **didawr**; verb. noun **didarbot** Hg. I. 320.

148. **moes** *give.*

Only as imperative:—sg. 2 **moes**, pl. 2 **moeswch**.

149. **hwde** *take.* Used only as imperative.150. **med** *says.*

Inflected in the present and imperfect; it is used in quotation, e.g. a wdost di pwy yw? heb hi. gwnn, heb ynteu. Edyrn uab Nud **yw**, **med** ef “*dost thou know who he is?*” *says she.* “*Yes,* *said he.* “*He is Edyrn son of Nudd, he says,*” RB. 259; y gouynnei beth yssyd yman. Broch, **medynt** wynteu *he asked what was there.* “*A badger,* *said they* RB. 15.

151. **heb** *says.*

This word, of adverbial origin and uninflected, is used like Ir. **ol** to give the very words of the speaker, **heb ef** *says he*, **heb wynt** *they say*, etc.

Before a proper name **heb** is followed by **y**, **yr**, e.g. **heb y Goewin**, **heb y Gwenhwyfar**, **heb yr Arthur**. The same is not infrequently found before a pronoun, e.g. **heb y mi** RB. 32, 7, **heb yr ynteu** RB. 245, 181 = **heb ynteu** WB. 386, p. 217, **heb yr ef** WB. 386 = **heb ef** RB. 245, **heb yr wynt** WB. 185 = **eb wynt** WB. p. 93^a; cf. Mod. W. **ebr.** No satisfactory explanation of this has yet been given.

THE SUBSTANTIVE VERB **bot** *to be.*

Paradigm.

INDICATIVE.

152. PRESENT.

sing.	plur.
1. wyf	ym
2. wyt	ywch
3. iw, yw	ynt
mae	maent
oes	
ys	
neut	
nyt <i>is not</i>	
nat <i>is not (dependent)</i>	
os <i>if it is</i>	
yssit <i>there is</i>	yssydynt
ossit <i>if there is</i>	
yssyd, syd, yssy, sy, rel. <i>who, which is, are</i>	
Impersonal ys, ydys	

PAST.

1. oedwn	oedem
2. oedut, oedyt	oedewch
3. oed, oedat, oedyat	oedynt
Impersonal oedet	

NOTE 1.—There are also forms preceded by **ytt**, **yd**: **yttwyf**, **yttiw**, **ydiw**, **yttoedwn**, etc.

ITERATIVE PRESENT AND FUTURE.

1. bydaf	bydwn
2. bydy	bydwch
3. byd	bydant

NOTE 2.—Specially future forms: sg. 3 **bythawt**, **bydhawt**, **bydawt**, **biawt**, **bi**; pl. 3 **bydawnt**.

NOTE 3.—In poetry there seems to be a consuetudinal sg. 3 **bit**, cf. FB. 245, 247, where the imperative sense does not suit.

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

sing.

plur.

1. bydwn	bydem
2. bydut	bydewch
3. bydei	bydynt

impers. **bydit**NOTE 4.—Poetical forms: sg. 3 **buei**, **bwyat**, pl. 3 **buyint** (i.e. **bwynt**).

PRETERITE AND PERFECT.

1. buum, bum	buam
2. buost	buawch
3. bu	buant, buont

impers. **bwyt**

PLUPERFECT.

1. buasswn	buassyt, buessynt,
2. buassut	buassyt, buessynt,
3. buassei	buyssynt

IMPERATIVE.

1. bydwn	bydwn
2. byd	bydwch
3. bit, boet, poet	bint

NOTE 5.—**bynt** is clearly imperative BCh. 17, cf. **bint** LA. 81. RB. 105 has **bint** where WB. 457 has the future **bythawd**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. bwyf, bof	bom, bwym
2. bych	boch
3. bo	bwynt, boent, bont

NOTE 6.—There are, particularly in poetry, analogical subjunctive forms from the indicative stem: sg. 1 **bydwyf**, sg. 2 **bydych**, sg. 3 **bytho**, pl. 3 **bydont**.

PAST.

1. bewn	beym
2. beut	
3. bei	beynt

NOTE 7.—Both in poetry and in prose the past indicative is often used for the subjunctive, e.g. **kyny bydwn** WB. 172 = **kyn ny bewn** RB. 238. The impersonal **pan uythit** WB. 104 = **pan vydit** RB. 76 is a subjunctive form based on the indicative.

REMARKS ON **bot.**

Present and Imperfect.

153. The precise syntactical functions of the various forms of these tenses still require a detailed investigation, particularly their uses in early poetry. From the material to hand the following points of prose usage may be noted, (A) where the forms have the function of a substantive verb predicating existence, (B) where the forms are merely copular.

154. A. Substantive verb.

(a) In the 3 sg. pres. *he is*, etc., is expressed by **mae**, pl. **maent**, unless the verb is preceded by the negative or by other preverbal particles and conjunctions which are not followed by the particle **yd** (§ 93 g sq.), e.g. *yma y mae brenhin Iwerdon here is the king of Ireland*; *o ellwng Riannon or poen y mae yndaw from releasing Riannon from the punishment in which she is*; *nat gan y vod y mae yn dyuot that it is not with his will that he is coming*; *y mae y enw yn barawt his name is ready*; *y maent yn symudaw enweu they are changing names*. **Mae** is also used in the sense of *where are?* e.g. **mae** *Ynwl iarll . . . ae wreic ae uerch*. **maent** (= **y maent** RB. 256) *yn y loft racco where are Ynwl and his wife and his daughter?* *They are in the chamber yonder* WB. 400. In the sense of *there is, there are* **yssit**, **yssydynt** are found, e.g. **yssit** *nas keffych there is something that you will not get* RB. 121 sq.; *chwedleu porth y gennyt*. **yssydynt** *gennyf hast thou tidings of the gate? I have* RB. 126. If the verb is preceded by a negative, etc., then (a) if the subject is definite **yttiu**, **ydyw**, pl. **yttynt**, **ydynt** are used, (β) if the subject is indefinite **oes** is used, e.g.—

(a) **nyt yttiu y clawr y lle kyntaf y kefeist the board is not where thou didst get it first** RB. 241; **nat ydiw y uorwyn honno yn y byt that that maiden is not in the world** RB. 113; **nyt yttynt namyn pedwar they are only four** CM. 46; **neut ydynt yn gynyon boneu vy esgyll the stumps of my wings are like wedges** RB. 130; **a yttiw Kei yn llýs Arthur. yttiw is Kei in Arthur's court? He is** WB.

(β) **nyt oes** yndi neb nyth adnapo *there is no one in it who will not recognize thee* RB. 3; **a oes** borthawr. **oes** is there a porter? *There is* RB. 103. With **o if**, the definite form is **ot ydiw**, e.g. **ot ydiw** yg karchar *if he is in prison* RB. 179, the indefinite **ossit**, e.g. **osit** rann y mi oth uab di *if I have any part in thy son* RB. 109; **osid** ay hammehuo *if there is any one who doubts it* BCh. 53. The relative form is **yssyd**, e.g. y gwr hir **yssyd** yno *the tall man who is there*; pa ryw chwedleu **yssyd** gennyt. **nyt oes** namyn da *what kind of news hast thou? Only good news.*

NOTE 1.—In poetry **yssit** is found also with a definite subject, e.g. **yssit** imi teir kadeir *I have three seats* FB. 154; **yssit** ym argluyd *I have a lord* MA. 176^a. It seems to be a disappearing form, cf. **y mae** yni beth a wnelom *we have something to do* Hg. 1. 10, **y mae** ym ..a wnelwyf 69. **Ossit** also seems to be a disappearing form; for **ossit** a uynho *if there is anyone who desires* WB. 122, RB. 197 has: **or byd** neb kyehofnet.

(b) In the first and second persons the subject is always definite, and here after negatives etc., **yttwyf**, **ydwyl** are usual both in the present and in the imperfect, e.g. **nyt yttwyf** (= **nyt ydwyl** i WB. 437) yn ansawd *I am not in a condition* WB. p. 219; **nyt yttoedwn** i yn holi dim ytti *I was not claiming anything from thee* RB. 5. In the third persons of the imperfect there is in the Mabinogion a very general distinction after negatives etc., between (a) **yttoed**, **ydoed** when the subject is definite, (b) **oed** when the subject is indefinite, e.g. (a) ýdrých ýn ý chýlch a oruc a **yttoed** ef ýn deffroi *she looked about her to see if he was stirring* WB. 424; **pann yttoed** (= **pan ydoed** WB. 99) y dyd yn dyuot *when the day was coming* RB. 72; **tra yttoed** ef yn hynny *while he was in that* RB. 133; **ýny ýttoýd** ý chwýs ar gwaet yn dwyn lleuuer ý llygeit udunt *until the sweat and the blood were taking the light of their eyes from them* WB. 398; (b) **nyt oed** dim yno *there was nothing there* RB.; **Gereint a ofynnawd y wr y ty a oed** getymdeithon idaw . . . oes, heb ynteu *Gereint asked the master of the house if he had friends. "I have," said he.*

NOTE 2.—But there are a good many instances of (b) for (a): **nat oes** (= **nat ydiw** RB. 113) hi yn y byt *that she is not in the world* WB. 470; **kwt ynt plant y gwr** *where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; **pan oed y dyd yn goleuhau** *when the day was becoming light* RB. 72; **ýny oed yn y eidaw ef Ardudwy** *till Ardudwy was in his possession* RB. 77; **ýny oed y**

gwaet yn lliwaw y llenn *till the blood was colouring the mantle* WB. 391 = RB. 249; **yny oed** (= *hyyny yttoed* WB. p. 218) eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuuer *till their eyes were losing their light* WB. 435 = RB. 283.

NOTE 3.—In a number of cases the **ytt-**, **yd-** forms are found not preceded by a negative, etc.: **berth yd ytwyt** (= *yd wyt* RB. 115) *finely thou art* WB. 473; **yth ewylls yd ydym** *we are at thy will* RB. 66; **hyt yd ydiwy dayar as long as the earth is** WB. 459 = RB. 105; **ar hyyny yd yttoed** *yn daffroi thereupon he was stirring* WB. p. 212; **yma yd yttoedwn** (= *yd oedwn* WB. 441, RB. 287) **yn kerdet there I was journeying** WB. p. 221; **ual yd yttoed yn kerdet** WB. 170 = RB. 236; **ymlodeu dy dewred yd yttwyt** (= *yt wyt* WB. 413 = *yd wyt* RB. 266) *thou art in the flower of thy might* WB. p. 207; for: **o hyyny yd yttoed** RB. 218, WB. 149 has **ac hyny yttoed**, and for **ae yd yttoed yn troi** RB. 215 WB. 145 has **y doeth yd ydoed yn troi**. So in the present impersonal forms occur: **vyg karcharu yd ydys** (*yd ydys* om. WB. 235) *I am imprisoned* RB. 187; **yn y gyveistydaw yd ydys** (= *yd yttys* WB. 167) *it is being besieged* RB. 233, by **yd ys yn kadw or enw hwnnw that name is preserved** RB. 60; **yd ys yn lluydaw yn an hol there is a hosting after us** RB. 63, 1.

NOTE 4.—In Hg. I. **yttiw**, etc., are not unfrequently copula forms, e.g. **gwell yttiw vy marw** *it is better that I should die* 145, **pa un ytwyt who art thou** 95; cf. **hyny yttoedynt** (= *yny oedynt* WB. 446, RB. 291) **kystal ac y buont oreu eiroet till they were as good as they had ever been** WB. p. 223.

155. B. Copula.

(a) In the third person of the present there is a variety of forms:—

(a) **ys**, used (like Ir. *is*) at the beginning of a clause before its predicate, e.g. **is gwell** *it is better*; **is gohelyon** *hwnn he is a remnant*; **ys mi** *ac heirch it is I who ask her*. It is often preceded by the conjunction **can**, e.g. **kanys gwell yw genyt ti since thou preferrest**; **kanys arnam ni y berneist since it is on us that thou hast passed judgment**.

NOTE 1.—In poetry **ys** is used with an infix personal pronoun, e.g. **yssim ediuar** *I repent* BB. 51^a, cf. O.Ir. *issum écen* *it is necessary for me*.

(b) **yw**, used when the predicate precedes, e.g. **negessawl yw wrthyt** *he has business with thee*; **pwy yw hi who is she?** **miui yw Llwyd**; **y deu lygat yw y dwy lynn** *the two lakes are his two eyes*; **nyt gwr yw hwnnw** *that is not a man*; **kanys mawr yw since it is great**. It is also used after the conjunction **pan**, e.g. **y dyuedassant wynteu pan yw merchet ieirll oedynt** *they said that they were daughters of earls* (cf. § 226, 5).

(γ) **ynt** is the plural form, e.g. **bychein ynt wynteu** *they are small*; **nyt ynt iach** *they are not whole*.

(δ) **nyt** is a negative form, e.g. **nyt oet** ymi gwreicka *it is not time for me to wed*; **nyt egylion** ý rei racko *those yonder are not angels*; **nyt wyntwy** bioed yr antur *it is not to them that the adventure belonged*.

(ε) **nat** is the dependent negative, e.g. menegwch . . . **nat hawd** gennyf ynheu nae lad ef nae diuetha *declare that it is not easy for me to slay him or to destroy him*.

(ζ) **os** is the form with **o if**, e.g. **os da** gennyt ti *if it seems good to thee*; **os wynteu** ae med hi *if it is they that have it in their power*.

(η) **ae** is the interrogative = *is it?* e.g. **ae gwell** *is it better?* **ae kyscu** yd wyt ti *art thou asleep?*

(θ) **ponyt** is the interrogative = *is it not?* e.g. **ponyt** dros y neb yssyd yna *is it not for one who is there?*

(ι) **neut** is the copula form with the particle **neu** (§ 220), e.g. **neut araf** *he is gentle*.

(κ) The relative form is positively **yssyd**, negatively **nyt**, e.g. kanys mi **yssyd athro** itt *for it is I who am thy teacher*; gwaew **nyt gwaeth** *a spear that is not worse*.

(λ) **mae** seems to be used where according to § 159 the predicate follows, e.g. am hynný ý **may reit** ý titheu uot *therefore it is necessary for thee to be* WB. 396, o achaws hynný **y mae dygassawc** yr adar yr tylluan *because of that the birds are enemies to the owl* RB. 80; ýn ý **mae goreu** y gwyr *where the men are best* WB. 119. **Mae** is used also in indirect speech, e.g. menegi ý Arthur **mae** mi ath výrýawd *to declare to Arthur that it is I who have thrown thee* WB. ; ereyll a deueyt **e may** hyn eu y naud *others say that this is his protection* BCh. 9.

(μ) Otherwise the forms **wyf**, etc., are used for the copula, e.g. **pwy wyt** *who art thou*, **yd ym** drist ni *we are sad*, **nyt oed ef nes** idi *he was no nearer to her*.

bydaf and bydwn.

156. **bydaf** is used :—

(α) As an iterative or consuetudinal present, e.g. mi a **uydaf** borthawr y Arthur bop duw kalan Ionawr *I am Arthur's gate-*

keeper every New Year's Day RB. 103, 7; lle ny bo dysc ny **byd**
dawn where there is no learning there is no gift FB. 244.

(b) As an historical present, e.g. ual **y bydant** yn eisted wynt
 a welynt gwreic *as they were sitting they saw a woman* RB. 8; a chyuaros Gereint a oruc yny **uyd** yn agos idi *and she waited for*
Gereint till he was near her RB. 271, 1.

(c) As a future, the most common use, e.g. y gyt a mi **y bydy**
 yn dyscu marchogaeth *thou shalt be with me learning horsemanship*;
 mi a **vydaf** athro it *I shall be thy teacher*.

157. **bydwn** is used:—

(a) As an iterative or consuetudinal past, e.g. a phei vwyhaf uei
 y vrys ef pellaf **vydei** hitheu y wrthaw ef *the greater his haste the*
further she was from him RB. 9, 5.

(b) Describing a single action in past tense: ual **y bydynt** yn
 eisted wynt a welynt y wreic *as they were sitting they saw the woman*
 RB. 9, 29.

(c) As a secondary future or conditional, e.g. wynt a welsant or
 kaffei vedic da **y bydei** vyw *they saw that if he got a good leech he*
would live RB. 212, 12.

Past Subjunctive.

158. The following forms are to be noted: **pei yt uewn i** (= bei
 etu⁶ni WB. 71) yn dechreu vy ieuencit *if I had been in the*
beginning of my youth RB. 51, 24; **beyt uei ar y ffuryf iawn** *if she*
had been in her proper form RB. 175, 18; ar mul ae kanlynawd megys
pei at uei milgi *and the mule followed him as if it had been a hound*
 Hg. I., 336; hi a vynnei **pet vei** hi a Lawnslot yn y fforest *she*
would that she and Launcelot were in the forest Hg. I., 368; a
phettut un wreic di or byt, ny mynnwn i ddim ohonat ti *and if*
thou wert the only woman in the world, I would desire nothing of
 thee Hg. II., 315. Like the modern **pettwn** these forms seem to
 express unreality.

POSITION OF THE COPULA.

159. In Middle Welsh prose in positive affirmative sentences (with the exception of **ys** which always precedes the predicate) the normal position of the predicate is before the copula, e.g. **Lunet wylf i** *I am Lunet*, **cennadeu ym ni** *we are messengers*, **llawen vu** *he was glad*, **reit vyd** *it will be necessary*, **trwy gynghor Branwen uu** *hynny oll all that was through the advice of Branwen*. But the predicate follows the copula in the imperative, in negative and interrogative sentences, in subordinate clauses, and very generally when an adverb or an adverbial phrase precedes, e.g. **a vo penn bit bont** *let him who is head be bridge*, **nyt da dy gyghor thy advice is not good, **a wyt uorwyn** *art thou a maiden?* **o byd reit if it is necessary**, **tra vu da** *as long as it was good*, **ual y bydynt gadarnach** *so that they would be stronger*, **paham ydwyf trist i** *why am I sad?* **yna y bu marw** *there he died*, **undyd ym penn y vlwydyn y bu barawt** *on the same day at the end of the year it was ready*. But after adverbs and adverbial phrases there are instances where the predicate precedes, e.g. **yna ryued uu** *gan Arthur hynny then Arthur wondered at that* Hg. I., 339; **am hynny reit vyd** *therefore it will be necessary* Hg. I., 311 (by **am hynny y byd reit** 307); **ar eil vlwydyn mab mawr oed** *and the second year he was a big boy* RB. 69. 4.**

NOTE 1.—This order seems to have developed from sentences in which a copula form **ys**, etc., preceded, such as, e.g. **canys gwyr uuassei** lit. *since it is a man that he had been*, **os byw vyd** lit. *if it is alive that he shall be*. Thus the development would be parallel to that of sentences like **Peredur a oruc Peredur did** (§ 85).

NOTE 2.—In the early poetry the copula freely precedes the predicate, as in Irish. And in the more archaic prose there are instances of the same order, e.g. **oed dyhed** (= **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 116) *kelu y ryw was hwnn it were a grievous thing to hide such a lad as that* WB. 475; **oed melynach, oed gwynnach** WB. 476 = *melynach oed, gwynnach oed* RB. 117; **oed reit** WB. 487 = *asoed reit* RB. 126, 27; **oed glyssyn** WB. 151 = **ys oed gryssyn** RB. 220; **oed dyhed mawr, oed iawn** RB. 173; **oed well** RB. 176. As to **as oed**, **ys oed the as**, **ys** is in origin the infixing particle a (§ 94) with an infixd pronoun which has become meaningless, cf. **as bwylf may I be!** MA. 142^b; this usage has developed from cases like **ys caffo drugared may he find mercy!** MA. 224^b, where formally **s** may be an anticipation of the object.

COMPOUNDS OF *bot.*

160. **ar-gan-vot** *perceive*, **can-vot** *perceive*, **cyv-ar-vot** *encounter*, **dar-vot** *to be ended*, **gor-vot** *overcome*, **han-vot** *to be sprung*.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

	sing.	plur.
1.	canhwyt ; handwyt , hanwyt, henwyt	handym , hanym , henym
2.	handwyt , hanwyt , henwyt	
3.	cenyw ; deryw , derw ; henyw	derynt ; henynt

NOTE 1.—sg. 3 *handit* RB. 71, 178, and frequently in poetry; cf. *Cymrod.* IX. 116, CZ. III. 389. *hanvit* Hg. I. 200.

IMPERFECT.

	sing.	plur.
2.	handoedut	
3.	canoed ; daroed ; handoed, hanoed	hannoedynt

FUTURE.

1.	gorvydaff	gorvydwn
2.	gorvydy ; henbydy	cyvarvydwch
3.	cyvervyd ; dervyd ; hanbyd, henbyd	
pass.	gorvydit	

ITERATIVE IMPERFECT AND CONDITIONAL.

3.	cyvarvydei ; gorvydei ;	gorvydynt
	hanbydei	

pass. **gorvydit**

NOTE 2.—sg. 3 *handei* RB. 85.

PREFERITE AND PERFECT.

1. **arganvum; cyvarvum; darvuam; gorvuam**
gorvum
2. **cyvarvuost; gorvuost** gorvuawch, gorvuoch
3. **arganvu; darvu; gorvu, arganvuant; gorvuant**
pass. **arganvuwyt; cyvarvu-**
wyt; gorvuwyt

PLUPERFECT.

3. **cyvarvuassei; darvussei;**
gorvuassei
- pass. **gorvuessyt**

IMPERATIVE.

3. **hanvit**

NOTE 3.—sg. 3 derffit RB. 155.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

1. **cyvarffom; gorffom**
2. **henpych**
3. **arganffo; cyvarffo;** cyvarvoent
darffo; gorpo,
gorffo; hanffo
- pass. **gorffer**

PAST.

3. **cyvarffei; darffei;** cyverffynt
hanffei

Pieu.

161. The primary use of *pieu* is in interrogation, direct or indirect, in the sense of *whose is?* e.g. *pieu y gaer, heb wynt. nyt oes yn y byt ny wypo pieu y gaer honn* “*whose is the city?*” *said they.* “*There is no one in the world who does not know to whom this city belongs*” RB. 126; *Peredur a ovynnawd pioedynt gwyr wy Peredur asked whose men they were* Hg. I. 314. But it is

frequently used with lenation **bieu**, etc., but not preceded by relative **a**, in a non-interrogative sense *to whom belongs*, e.g. *Effrawc iarll bioed iarllaeth y gogled to Effrawc the earl belonged the earldom of the north* RB. 193, 1; *Duw bioedynt they belonged to God* Hg I. 426. The inflexion follows that of **bot**, e.g.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. :—Sg. 2. **piwyt**; 3. **pieu**; pl. 3. **piwynt**.

Imperf. :—Sg. 3. **pieuoed**, **pioed**, **piewed**, **pieuat**; pl. 3. **pioedynt**.

Fut. :—Sg. 3. **pieivyd**; pl. 1. **pieivydwn**.

Condit. :—Sg. 3. **pieivydei**.

Pret. :—Sg. 3. **pieivu**, **pieuu**.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. :—Sg. 3. **pieuvo**.

Past :—Sg. 3. **pieiffei**, **pieuvei**.

NOTE.—cf. Bezz Beitr. XVII. 292 sq. In: ni ae pieifydwn *we shall possess them* CM. **pieu** has developed into a transitive verb *to possess*, as it did in Cornish, cf. Cymrod. IX. 100.

THE PREPOSITION.

162. **ac**, **a** *with*; with the article **ar**; with possessive pronouns **am**, **ath**, **ae** etc., e.g. *minneu a chwaryaf a thitheu I shall play with thee*; *wrth ryuelu a Gwrtheyrn to fight with Vortigern*; *yny oedynt gynefin ac ef till they were familiar with him*; *taraw a oruc Owein a chledyf he struck Owein with a sword*; *llanw crochan a dwfyr to fill a vessel with water*; **taw ath ucheneidaw** *have done with thy sighing*; **peidaw a bwyta a oruc he stopped eating; in **amvin ev terwin a guir** *Dulin defending their land from the men of Dublin*. It is often used after verbs compounded with **ym**, e.g. *ymadaw a oruc Arthur ar llyn Arthur left the lake*; *ymgolli ae gedymdeithon to lose his comrades*; *a doy y ymwelet ac Arthur wilt thou come to see Arthur?***

163. **ach**. In the phrase **ach y law** *beside him*.

164. **am** (Ir. *imm*) *about, on account of*, e.g. *corn canu am y vynwgl a horn about his neck*; *gwisc ymdanat dress thyself*; *am y uagwyr ar karcharawr on the other side of the wall from the prisoner*; *iawn y medreis i am benn y carw rightly did I determine about the head of the stag*; *hyt na dywedit am vn vorwyn vwy noc amdanei so that there was not more talk about any maiden than about her*; *am hanner bwytta amofyn a oruc y gwr about the middle of the meal the man asked*; *haelaf oed am rodyon he was most liberal with respect to gifts*; *y oual am y wreic his anxiety about his wife*; *or sarhaet a wnathoed am adaw y llys for the outrage which he had committed in leaving the court*; *dothyw am Oweyn Owein has perished* MA. 252^a; a *deryw am Keduŷv has K. perished?* BB. 1^a; *trist oed am angeu y uab he was grieved because of the death of his son*. In the phrase **am benn**, e.g. *yn y del y iarll . . . am penn y lle hwnn until the earl comes to attack this place*; *pan yttoedynt pawb yn mynu mynet am penn y Saeson when they were all eager to attack the Saxons*.

ymdan, e.g. **ymdan y varch** *about his horse*.

y am (O.W. *diam*) *from off*, e.g. *y dynnu y wisc hela y amdanaw to pull off his hunting dress*; *dogyn o arueu y am hynny plenty of arms besides* WB. p. 225; *o lu uii nyn e am e mam ay tat ae y brodir a chuarit by the oath of seven people including her mother and her father and her brothers and her sisters* BCh. 36.

165. **ar on**, etc., **ar uarch** *on a horse*; *Lawnslot a eistedawd y wwyta ar y bwrdd Launcelot sat down at the table to eat*; **edrych a wnaeth Manawydan ar y dref** *Manawyddan looked upon his town*; **y dodet ar yr avon** *Hafren the river was called the Severn*; *ae geuyn ar yr heul and his back towards the sun*; *cymryt cleuyt arnaw a oruc he pretended to be ill*; *rac meint karyat y brenhin arnei because of the greatness of the king's love for her*; *rac caffael y gaer arnaw lest the city should be taken on him*; **y wassanaethu arnaw to wait upon him**; **taerwn arnei ehun diuetha y mab let us insist that she herself killed her son**; *nyt gwerth arnaw ef dim it is not worth anything*; *hitheu . . . a gytsynnywys ar anvon y mab y Pwyll she agreed to send the boy to Pwyll*; *dyuot a oruc ef ar*

(=att RB. 287) **Enyd** *he came to Enid* WB. p. 221; a roti *ŷ* uanec **ar** (=att RB. 116) *ŷ kymhar and he gave the glove to his wife* WB. 473.

In phrases, e.g. **ar y drydyd** *with two others*; **ar y ganuet** *with a hundred men*; **sef y key yn nef ar y ganuet** *thou shalt receive in heaven a hundredfold*; **ar vrys** *in haste*; **am eu carcharu ar gam** *because they were wrongfully imprisoned*; **ar gel** *secretly*; **ar gyhoed** *publicly*; *y marchawc y gwnaethpwyt ar y odeu* *the knight for whom it has been made*; *y marchogyon goreu a oed ar y helw* *the best horsemen that were in his possession*; **ar hynny** *after that*; **ar hyt y glynn** *along the valley*; **ar hyt y dyd** *throughout the day*; **ar eu hol** *after them*; **ar uedwl** *mynet with the intention of going*; **ar uessur** *llad y benn* *with the purpose of cutting off his head*; **ar tal y pebilly** *before the tent*; **ar tal y lin** *on his knee*; **ar draws** *yr avon across the river*; *y tharaw ar draws y hwyneb* *he struck her across her face*.

NOTE 1.—For the phrase **ar y ganvet** see Rev. Celt. 28, p. 206.

y ar (O.W. **diar**), **odyar** *from*, e.g. *y dygwydawd yn varw y ar y uarch* *he fell dead from his horse*; *byrywch awch blinder y arnawch* *cast your weariness from you*.

NOTE 2.—But **y ar** is used also in the sense of **on**, e.g. *y gwelynt wreic y ar uarch* *they saw a woman on a horse* RB. 248.

NOTE 3.—In O.W. **guar** (=Ir. **for**), e.g. **guar ir** *dreb gl. edito*, **guar ir henn rit** *above the old ford* Lib. Land. 73. In Lib. Land. is also found **ar**, cf. Ir. **ar**. In Mid. W. the two prepositions are confused.

166. att *to*, e.g. *dyuot a oruc att y uorwyn* *he came to the maiden*; *y chwedyl a doeth att Uatholwch* *the tidings came to Matholwch*; *dyret y gyt a mi hyt att Arthur* *come with me to Arthur*.

167. can, gan (corresponding in sense to Ir. **la**) *with, by*, *From, 15*
e.g. *mynet a oruc Mabon ganthaw* *Mabon went with him*; *ef a edewis genthi dwy iarllaeth* *he left with her two earldoms*; *a chan gennyat y ewythyr cychwyn ymeith and with his uncle's leave he set out*; *nawd a geffy . . gan uynet dracheuyn y fford y deuthost* *thou shalt have mercy on condition that thou returnest by the way by*

which thou hast come; hyny yttoed eu llygeit yn colli eu lleuuer gan y chwys ar gwaet till their eyes were losing their light *with the sweat and the blood*; atteb nys kauas ef genthi hi he got no answer *from her*; ny phrynit dim ganthunt nothing was bought *from them*; ny chollet oen eiryoet ganthaw not a lamb had ever been lost *by him*; gan lan y weilgi *by the shore of the sea*; os da gan y uorwyn da yw gennyf ynneu if it pleases *the maiden, it pleases me*; drwc vyd gantunt it will be displeasing *to them*.

y gan *from*, e.g. cymer gedernit y ganthaw *take security from him*; annerch y genhyf i ef greet him *from me*.

168. cer, ger *near by*, e.g. ker tir Tyssilyaw *by the land of Tyssilyaw* MA. 237^b; ger glan yr avon *by the bank of the river*; ae kymerth ger y awwyneu *he took him by his reins* CM. 56; yn ymauel ar ebawl geir y vwng *seizing the foal by its mane*. In some phrases:—ger bronn, e.g. ae vwrw ger bronn Owein and *threw it before Owein*; ar abat . . . a doeth ac ef hyt geyr bronn yr allawr *and the abbot took him before the altar*; ger llaw, e.g. ae dodi ger llaw y gerwyn *and placed it beside the cauldron*.

169. cyvrwng *between*, e.g. kýfrwg deu ýskýuarn Twrch Trwýth *between the ears of Twrch Trwyth*; cyfrwng mor a glan *between sea and shore*.

170. cyn *before*, e.g. kynn y nos *before night*; cyn myned mab Cynan y dan dywawd *before Cynan's son went under the sod* MA. 140^a.

171. cyt *union* serves as a preposition in the phrases cyt ac, y gyt ac *together with*, e.g. mynet a orugant gyt ar mackwy *they went along with the youth*; yn gorymdeith y gyt ar amherawdyr *walking together with the Emperor*.

172. eithyr (= Ir. echtar) *outside of, except, beyond*, e.g. neb rýw dim ný welýnt eithyr guydlwdyn *they saw nothing except wild beasts*; a phan welas Chyarlys hynny ryuedu a oruc eithyr mod and when Charlemagne saw that he was astonished beyond measure.

dieithyr, e.g. ef a edewis y holl longeu . . . dyeithyr un llong *he left all his ships except one ship*.

odieithyr, e.g. gwede mýnet Arthur odiethyr ý llýs *after Arthur*

went out of the palace; ef . . . ae cassaawd **odieithyr messur** *he hated him beyond measure.*

173. **erbyn** (prep. **er** + dat. of **penn** *head* = Ir. *ar chiunn* cf. § 25) *against, before, by*, e.g. mi ae paraf . . . yn gyniachet **erbyn penn y mis** ac y gallo marchogaeth *I will make him so well by the end of the month that he will be able to ride*; ar abat yna **erbyn y law** ae kymmerth *and the abbot then took him by his hand.*

174. **gwedy, wedy** (O.W. *guetig*) *after*, e.g. **gwedy y gawat goleuhau a oruc yr awyr** *after the shower the sky cleared*; uot y crydyon **wedy duunaw** ar y lad *that the cobblers had conspired to slay him*; **hyd guedy gosper** *till after evening.*

175. **heb** (= Ir. *sech*) *past, without, besides*, e.g. nyt kynt yd yskynn ef ar y uarch noc yd a hitheu **hebdaw ef** *no sooner did he mount his horse than she passed him*; **heb dant** yn y phenn *without a tooth in her head*; abreid vu eu hattal **heb torri** eu hamot *they could hardly be kept from breaking their covenant*; y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun trugein mil o varchogyon aruawc **heb deg mil** a adawssei urenhin Llydaw *there was got from the island of Britain itself sixty thousand armed horsemen besides ten thousand that the King of Brittany had promised.* In the phrase **heb law**, e.g. pan yttoed honno yn kerdet **heb law** Breint *when she was going past Breint* RB. II., 246.

176. **herwyd** *according to, by*, e.g. **herwyd anyan** *according to nature*; **herwyd vyg gallu i** *according to my power*; a chymryt y mab **herwyd y draet** *and he seized the boy by his feet.*

177. **hyt** (a prepositional use of *hyt* *length*) *as far as, up to*, e.g. o vor Ut **hyd vor** Iwerton *from the English Channel to the Irish Sea* MA. 202^a; **hyt dyd brawt** *until Doomsday*; **educher** (= *hyt ucher*) *until evening.*

NOTE.—In O.W. there are also prepositional phrases **behet**, e.g. **behet hirmain** *as far as the long stone* Lib. Land., **bet rit ir main** *as far as the ford of the stone* ib., and **cihit**, e.g. **cihit i nant** *to the valley*, **cihit an**, e.g. **cihit an clouuric** Lib. Land., and **cihit un**, e.g. **cihit un ceng ir esceir** Ox. gl.

178. **is** (= Ir. *is*) *below*, e.g. **is nef** *below heaven*. In the phrase **islaw** *below*, e.g. **kawc a oed islaw y drws** *a bowl that was below*

the door; y dodit islaw y teulu he was placed beneath the household; odis, e.g. neur disgynnessei Arthur . . . odis Kaer Vadon Arthur had descended beneath Caer Vaddon RB. 151, 22; adhis Guaissav Lib. Land. 241.

179. **ithr** (only O.W. = Ir. *etir*) *between*, e.g. **ithr ir dwy ail** *between the two eyelashes* Mart. Cap.

180. **mynn** (a nominal preposition = Ir. *mind* *a holy relic, an oath*) *by* (in oaths), e.g. **myn dy law di . . . mi a af y gyt a thi** *by thy hand I will go with thee; myn vyg cret* *nyth gredaf by my faith I do not believe thee.*

181. **mywn** (nominal preposition) *in*, e.g. **wynteu a dywedassant** *bot adanc mywn gogof* *they said that there was a monster in a cave; ryuedu . . . a orugant bot mywn un dyn . . . hanner hynny o nerth* *they marvelled that half as much strength should be in one man; neuad a welsant y mywn* (=o **vewn** WB. p. 93a) *y gaer* *they saw a palace within the city* RB. 87, 17.

182. **nes** (cf. **nes** *nearer*) *until, unless*, e.g. **ny cheffir Mabon vyth . . . nes caffel Eidoel** *Mabon will never be got till Eidoel is got; nes dyuot* *Guilhenin urenhin Ffreinc* *ny helir Twrch Trwyth vith hebdaw unless Gwilenhin King of France comes, Twrch Trwyth will never be hunted without him* RB. 124, 28.

183. **o, a of, from, by**; with the article **or**; with possessive pronouns **om, oth, oe** etc.; before pronouns beginning with a vowel there is also a form **oc**; **oc awch** *of your, oc eu* *of their, oc a* *of what*, e.g., **mil o bunneu** *aryant a thousand pounds of silver; y rann vwyhaf or vlywydyn* *the greatest part of the year; mawr a beth yw gwelet dwyawl dial ar y bobyl* *a great thing it is to see divine vengeance on the people; pebyll o bali* *a tent of satin; yn llawn or dwfyr* *full of the water; kany cheffynt o ennyt* *wiskaw eu harueu* *for they got no time to put on their arms; pei karei Duw wynt o dim* *if God loved them at all; aduet o oet ripe in years; wytt ditawl o bob chwant* *thou art free from every desire; o mynwn nineu arueru o rydit* *if we wish to enjoy freedom; na naccaa ui ohonunt* *do not refuse them to me; ef a gychynnwys o Arberth* *he set forth from Arberth; yn dyuot or coet allan*

coming out of the wood; am lad **ohonat titheu** y gwr priawt *because her husband has been slain by thee*; na ellir kynnal dy gyuoeth di namyn **o vilwryaeth ac arueu** *that thy dominion can be maintained only by valour and arms*. In phrases, e.g. **o achaws because of**; **oe vod with his will**; **oe hanvod against his will**; **or diwed at last**; **o hynny allan from that time forth**; **o barth y vam on his mother's side**; **oc eu plith from among them**.

184. parth part, in **parth ac**, **parth ac att towards**, e.g. bryssyaw a orugant **parth ar mwc** *they hastened towards the smoke*, yn dyuot ar hyt y dyffryn **parth ac attaf** *coming along the valley towards me*.

185. py (= Ir. co) *to*; with possessive pronoun **pwy, py**, e.g. or mor **pwy gilyd** *from one sea to the other*; ar ffo o le **py gilyd** *in flight from place to place*; ac yna y kymerth Seint Alban Amphibalus yd oedit **awr py awr** yn y dwyn oe verthyru ac y kudywys yn y dy ehun = *quorum Albanus confessorem suum Amphibalum a persecutoribus insectatum et iam iamque comprehendendum primum in domo sua occuluit* RB. II. 107.

186. rac before, against, on account of, e.g. mal heu **rac moch** meryerid *like scattering pearls before swine*; kymer di y pedwar meirch a gyrr **rac dy vronn** *take the four horses and drive them before thee*; kerdet a orugant **racdunt** hyt att vwyalch Gilgwri *they went on till they came to the blackbird of Kilgwri*; am notwy **rac auar** *may he protect me against grief*; nys kelaf **ragot** *I will not hide it from thee*; ffo ditheu ymeith **rac dyuot** ohonaw *flee forth lest he should come*; yn keissaw diffryt y deu wr **rac eu bodi** *in seeking to save the two men from drowning*; llidiaw a oruc Arthur **rac hwyret** y gwelei y vudugolyaeth yn dyuot idaw *Arthur was angry because he saw the victory coming to him so slowly*; y kenir efferenneu **rac y eneit** *masses are sung for his soul*; yn aballu **rac newyn** *dying of hunger*.

y rac from, e.g. ninheu a dygwn **y racdunt** yr eidunt *we will take their property from them* RB. II. 207.

187. rwng, y rwng between, e.g. **rwg nef a dayar** *between heaven and earth*; **y rwng deuglust** Twrch Trwyth *between the*

ears of Twrch Trwyth; pany bei ammot yrof am gwlat amdanunt if there were not a covenant between me and my land about them; rwng dicter a llit taraw ym plith y llygot a wnaeth between rage and anger he struck among the mice; dywedut y ryngthunt ehunein y maent they are saying among themselves; rwg deu onadunt between two of them RB. II. 141; y kerdwys y ryngtaw a Ruuein he set out to Rome RB. 85, cf. ib. 12, 24.

odyrwng *from between, e.g. a ducpwyt yn teirnossic odyrwng y vam ar paret who when three nights old was taken from between his mother and the wall RB. 129, 10.*

188. tan, dan, ydan, adan (cf. O.W. *guotan*) *under, e.g. ffynnawn a welwn dan y prenn I saw a fountain under the tree; y clywei dygyuor . . . y dan(=dan WB. 92 = adan RB. 66) baret yr ystauell he heard a commotion under a wall of the chamber RB. 67, 15; gobennyd dan penn y elin a cushion under his elbow; dan wynt a glaw under wind and rain; y ellwng y gwn dan y coet to let loose his dogs in the wood RB. 1, 10; awn adanunt (=ydanunt RB. 48) a lladwn let us attack and slay them WB. 67; yny uyd y llygot yn gwan adan y groft until the mice were falling upon the field RB. 53, 27, cf. RB. 28, 29; dyuot a wnaeth Corineus at Locrinus dan dreiglaw bwyell Corineus came to Locrinus brandishing an axe.*

189. trag, tra *beyond, across, e.g. ton tra thon toid tu tir wave beyond wave covers the side of the land BB. 45^a; ac eigyl racdaw draw dra thonneu and angels before him yonder across the waves MA. 196^a; maith dy dreisiau drag Euas great are thy deeds of violence across Evas MA. 145^a; oes trag oes age beyond age FB. 230; tra messur beyond measure FB. 155; rybud drae gilyd = quotidianos rumores RB. II. 131.*

NOTE.—Often in the phrase drachefyn *back*, by which there are also forms with possessive adjectives, e.g. tra-m-kefyn WB. 232 = drachefen RB. 169, 16, tra-th-gefyn WB. 124 = drachefyn RB. 198, 25, dra-e-gefyn CM. 73, dra-e-chefyn RB. 177, 12, dra-e-kefyn CM. 45, also forms like drach eu kevyn Hg. I. 301.

190. trus, tros, dros *across, e.g. trus ir minid across the*

mountain Lib. Land; ual yd oed . . . yn kerdet **dros** *vynyd as he was journeying across a mountain*; yny echedawd y glot **dros wyneb y deyrnas** *until his fame flew over his dominion*; y ymlad **dros y wlat** *to fight for his country*; y rodes Hengyst atteb idaw **dros y gedymdeithyon** *Hengist answered him on behalf of his companions*; pan allassant wy gyntaf talu drwc **dros da** *as soon as they were able to return evil for good*.

191. **trwy, drwy** (Ir. *tre*) *through*, e.g. **trwy y koet** *through the wood*; **trwy gynghor** *Branwen through the advice of Branwen*; ar tes oed vawr, ar arueu **trwy y chwys ar gwaet** yn glynw wrth y gnawt *and the heat was great, and the armour by reason of the sweat and blood was sticking to his flesh*; ar dyd hwnnw ar nos honno a treulassant **trwy gerdeu a didanwch** *and that day and that night they spent in songs and entertainment* WB. p. 204; Arthur **drwy amlaf rodyon** ae henrydedei *Arthur honoured him with many gifts*.

192. **tu ac**, *tu ac* *att towards*, e.g. pan daw **tu ar drws** *when he goes towards the door*; yn dyuot . . . **tu ac attat** *coming towards thee*.

193. **uch** (Ir. *ūas*) *above*, e.g. **uch nef** *above heaven*; yn eisted **uch penn y weilgi** *sitting above the sea*; **uch law y bont** . . . *y gwelynt kastelltref* *above the bridge they saw a fortified town*.

diuch : **diuch i lan** Lib. Land. 73.

oduch, e.g. **oduch y dwvyr** *above the water* WB. p. 90^b; eithyd **oduch gwynt** *he went above the wind* FB. 179; pei delhei y bŷt **oduchti** *if the world should come above it* WB. 481.

194. **wrth** (O.W. *gurth*, Ir. *fri*) *against, towards, etc.*, e.g. ny ellir dim **wrth a** uynho Duw *nothing can be done contrary to what God wills*; pan yuei o wual yuei **urth peduar** *when he drank from the horn, he would drink against four* BB. 48^b; **wrth y drws** llyma vab bychan *lo!* *at the door was a little boy*; yn eu pobi **wrth y tan** *being cooked at the fire*; yn dyuot **wrth y diaspat** *coming at the cry*; pob kyfryw aniuieileit a ducpwyt yno **wrth eu haberthu** *every kind of animals was led there to be sacrificed*; reit oed ym **wrth gynghor** *I had need of counsel*; y

dynu a orugant wrth raffeu y mywn *they pulled him in with ropes* ; wrth ych kyngkor y bydaf *I will follow your advice* ; llew wrth aer a llwfr wrth eirchyeid *a lion for battle and a weakling towards suppliants* ; cyt bei lityawc ef wrthi hi *though he was angry with her* ; wrthyt ti y mae vy neges *my business is with thee* ; yn glynw wrth y gnawt *sticking to his flesh* ; y dywawt y dat wrthaw *his father said to him* ; sef a wnaeth gwyr Rufein drychafel Geta yn vrenhin . . . wrth hanuot y vam o Rufein *the men of Rome raised Geta to be king because his mother was sprung from Rome* ; wrth hynny *therefore* ; y wrth *from*, e.g. yr pan athoed y wrthunt hwy *since he had gone from them* ; ny ry giglef i eirmoet dim y wrth y uorwyn *I have never heard anything of the maiden.*

195. y (O.W. di, Ir. do) *to*. With the article yr ; with possessive adjectives ym, yth, yw, etc. (§ 58b), e.g. dyuot yw (=y RB. 284) lety *came to his lodging* WB. p. 219 ; gwyr Troea ae hymlityassant y eu llogeu *the men of Troy pursued them to their ships* ; y deuyn drannoeth oc eu hamdiffyn *they would come on the following day to defend them* ; deu uab oed im *I had two sons* ; keuýnderw dy (=y RB. 100, 13) Arthur oed *he was a cousin of Arthur* WB. 452 ; or tu draw yr bont *on the further side of the bridge* ; heb wybot yr kawr *without the knowledge of the giant* ; mi ae talaf ywch *I will pay it to you* ; ni ae dywedwn itti *we will tell it to thee* ; gouyn a oruc Gwrhyr idi *Gwrhyr asked her* ; na hawl ef ynni *do not demand him of us* ; pan daruu udunt darlein *when they had finished reading.*

NOTE.—In Irish do = *to* (cf. Bret. da), di = *from*. Already in Old Welsh di has the sense of Ir. do, e.g. map di Iob = Ir. macc do Iob *a son of Jupiter*, anu di Iuno = Ir. ainm do Iuno *a name of Juno*, di erchim *to ask*. The sense of *from* is kept before other prepositions, e.g. di am later y am *from off*, y wrth *from*, and in some phrases, e.g. blwydyn y hediw a year *from to-day*, y dreis by violence, y werth WB. p. 214 = ar werth RB. 277, 21 *for a price*.

196. yn (Ir. i n-) *into, in*. With possessive pronouns ym, yth, e.g. kyllell a edyw y mwyt a llynn y mual *(the) knife has gone into (the) food and (the) drink into the horn* ; dyuot a orugant hyt yn lle yd oed karw Redynure *they came to where the stag of*

Redynvre was; nŷ chlýweist **yth wlat** dŷ hun eirýoet kerd kýstal ac a ganant hwý *thou hast never heard in thy own country such song as they will sing*; ny byd vy eneit ym **korff** *my life will not be in my body*; pa rýw weith ýd wýti **yndaw** *in what manner of work art thou engaged?* ym **penn** y seith mlyned *at the end of the seven years*; gormod vyd agheu gwas kystal ac Edern **yn sarhaet** morwyn *the death of so excellent a youth as Edern will be too much for an insult to a maiden.* In many phrases:—dwy (ýstandard) yssyd **yn y vlaen** a dwy **yn y ol** *two standards are before it and two after it*; **yn ol** y twryf y daw kawat *after the noise will come a shower*; **ym bron** *close by*; **yg kylch** y tan *round about the fire*; edrych a orugant **yn eu kylch** *they looked around them*; **yg gwyd** Arthur *in the presence of Arthur*; nat elych **ym herbyn** *that thou shalt not go against me*; **yn herwyd** gweledigaeth *according to appearance*; **y mywn** cadeir *in a chair*; ef a chwbwl or a gollassei **hyt yn oet** y tlws lleihaf a gafas *he got all that he had lost even to the smallest treasure*; ef a welei bebyll **ym plith** y pebylleu ereill *he saw a tent among the other tents*; y vrenhines a eistedawd **yn ymyl** Galaath *the queen sat beside Galahad.*

197. yr, er for, on account of, since, e.g. oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellwng ae **yr aur ae **yr aryant** *hast thou any hope of obtaining thy liberation either for gold or for silver?* py glot a geffy ti **yr llad** gwr marw *what fame wilt thou get for slaying a dead man?* nyt **yr drwc** itti y deuthum *I have not come to thee for evil*; pei tebygwn y wneuthur ohonat ti **yrof i** beth *if I thought that thou wouldst do something for me*; **yr y byt** na wnewch hynny *for the world do not do that*; **yr Duw** a wdost ti dim y wrth Uabon *for God's sake, dost thou know anything of Mabon?* **yr mwyn** y gwr mwyhaf a gery arho vi *for the sake of the man whom thou most lovest, wait for me*; pa hustyng bynnac **yr y vychanet** a uo y rwng dynyon *whatever whisper, however low, there is between men*; **yr a** uyrif yndi ny bydei lawnach no chynt *however much was thrown into it, it was not fuller than before*; oed llesach yr march pei ass archut **yr meittyn** *it would have been better for the horse if thou hadst asked it a while ago*; y gwr y buost **yr ys talym** o amser yn**

y geissaw *the man whom thou hast been seeking for a long time* (lit. *since it is a while of time*).

NOTE.—This preposition is frequent with *oet time*, together with a possessive adjective, e.g. *ny ry giglef i eirmoet I have never heard*; *na welsei eiryoet that he had never seen*. The form *eiryoet* becomes petrified into a phrase used of all persons, e.g. *ny chiglef i eiryoet I have never heard*; *ny chlyweist eiryoet thou hast never seen*.

THE CONJUNCTION.

198. **a** and; **ac** before vowels and the negative particles **ny, na**, and sometimes before other consonants; with the article, **ar**; with possessive adjectives: **am, ath, ae** etc., e.g. *vyg kewilyd am llit my disgrace and my anger*; **a phryderu a oruc yn uawr and she was very anxious**. **a—a both and**, e.g. *y gwassanaeth goreu a allwyf i mi ae gwnaf ac idaw ac y uarch the best service that I can I will render both to him and to his horse*; **a hediw a pheunyd both to-day and every day**. After the comparative of equality (§ 39), e.g. *vn kyndecket a hi one so fair as she*; similarly, *a honno a aei trwy gallonneu y dynyon ae hofnockaei yn gymeint ac y collei y gwyr eu lliw ac eu nerth and that went through the hearts of the people and terrified them so that the men lost their hue and their strength*. Introducing an accompanying or qualifying circumstance, e.g. *gwelem . . . mynyd mawr geir llaw y coet a hwnnw ar gerdet we saw a great mountain beside the wood, and it walking* RB. 35, 26; *goueileint a delis yndaw o gamhet idaw attal y mab gantaw ac ef yn gwybot y vot yn vab y wr arall he was seized with great sadness because of the wrong that he did in keeping the boy with him though he knew that he was the son of another man* RB. 22, 20; *nyt a mi yn uyw yd aho ef y Gernyw he shall not while I live go to Cornwall* RB. 140, 16. Adversatively, e.g. *mi a rodaf y carcharawr itti ac ny darparysswn y rodi y neb I will give thee the prisoner, although I had not intended to give him to anyone* RB. 128, 26.

199. **achaws** (nominal conjunction) because, e.g. *galw Gwrhyr Gwalltawt (leg. Gwalstawt) Ieithoed, achaws (om. WB. 471) yr holl ieithoed a wydyat he summoned Gwrhyr, the interpreter of*

tongues, because he knew all languages RB. 114, 14; **o achaws na chaffant** *gennyt because they do not get from thee* RB. 85, 26.

200. **am na** *because not*, e.g. *tristuart uytaf am na daw I shall be a sorrowful bard because he will not come* MA. 183^b; **am na weles** *ef yno na gwr na gwreic ryued vu ganthaw he was astonished because he saw there neither man nor woman* Hg. I., 154.

201. **yr awr** (*nominal conjunction*) *when*, e.g. *yr awr y kenych ef a a y nywl ymdeith when thou soundest it the cloud will vanish* WB. 451; **yr awr y rodes** *un llef arnaw yd aeth y nywl ymdeith when he blew a single blast on it the cloud vanished*, ib.

202. **can** *for, since*; neg. **can ny**; with the present of the copula, **canys**, e.g. *yr hynný hýt hediw yd wýf i yn darparu gwled ytti, can gwýdýwn i ý dout ti ým keissyaw i from that time till today I have been preparing a feast for thee, for I knew that thou wouldst come to seek me* WB. 249; **kanýs gollyngy** *yr hynný mi a rodaf it pedeir punt ar ugeint o arýant since thou wilt not let it go for that, I will give thee twenty-four pounds of silver* WB. 78; a **chanys** *vy lles i yd oedut ti yn y uenegi im, manac pa fford vei hynny and since thou wert shewing me my advantage, shew how that might be* RB. 177, 15.

NOTE.—The copula form **canys** comes to be used simply in the sense of *can*, e.g. a **chanys nys gwnn** (=a **chanys gwnn** WB. 76) *since I do not know it* RB. 54, 30.

203. **cwt, cw** *where*, e.g. **kwt ynt** *plant ý gwr where are the children of the man?* WB. 453; *mýnet a oruc ý brenhin ýg kýghor kwt gaffei* *wreic the king took counsel where he could get a wife* ib.; a *wdosti cwd uyd nos yn arhos dyd knowest thou where is night waiting for day?* FB. 146; a *thrýdit rýuet ýv merwerit mor, cv threia, cud echwit, cvd a, cvd ymda, cv treigil, cv threwna and the third wonder is the tumult of the sea where it ebbs, where it swells, where it goes, where it moves about, where it rolls, where it settles* BB. 44^b.

204. **cyn** *before*, (a) with indicative, e.g. *gwr a rodei gad kyn dybu i dyt a man who used to give battle before his day came* MA. 141^a; (b) with subjunctive, e.g. *gweinif i hagen ym Reen ri*

cyn bwyf deierin *I yet will serve my Lord King before I am of the earth* MA. 142^a, a chin ri llethid ve llatysseint and before they were slain they had slain BB. 36^b.

205. **cyt**, **cyn**, *though*; negative **cyn ny**, **cyny**, **cany**.

(a) With indicative, e.g. **kid y lleinv** keudaud nis beirv calon *though it fills the body, it does not stir the heart* BB. 51^a; **cyd doeth** ef nid aeth yn warthegawc *though he came, he did not go with spoil of cattle* MA. 140^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **kyn ny buyf** arglwýdes, heb i, mi a wnn beth ýw hýnný “*though I am not a lady, said she, “I know what that is”* WB. 51; **ked archwyf** ym llyw y lloergant yn rot, ef am ryt yn geugant *though I ask of my sovereign the moon’s orb as a gift, he will assuredly give it me* MA. 212^a; a thydi am gwely i **kany welwyf** i dydi and thou wilt see me, *though I see thee not* RB. 173; a **chyt bei** lityawc ef wrthi hi, ef a gymyrth y rybud and *though he was angry with her, he took the warning* WB. p. 215; nyt oed ef nes idi yna no **chyn bei** ar y gam *he was no nearer to her there than though he had been at a walking pace*; neur daruydei yr dayar y lynku heb wybot dim y wrthaw mwy no **chyn ny ry fei** eiryoet vch y dayar *the earth had swallowed it so that nothing more was known of it than though it had never been above the earth* RB. II., 141; annoc y Brytanyeit **megys kyt** bei un onadunt *he incited the Britons as though he had been one of them* RB. II., 94.

NOTE.—In the verb “to be” after **cyt** the 3 sg. imper. regularly takes the place of the 3 sg. pres. subj., e.g. ar mab a geiff enw **kyt boet drwc gennyt ti** and *the boy shall get a name though it displease thee* RB. 69, 23.

206. **cyt** *union* in the phrase **y gyt ac**, e.g. **y gyt ac y doethant** rac bron Kynan y hannerchassant o bleit amherawdyr Rufein as *they came before Cynan they greeted him on behalf of the Emperor of Rome* RB. II. 113; **y gyt ac nat** oes since *there is not* BCh. 81.

207. **delw** (nominal conjunction) *as*, e.g. **delw yt wytt** pen rieu pen reith yt wyf pen prifueirt om prifyeith *as thou art head of princes, head of law, I am head of chief bards from my most excellent speech* MA. 157a.

208. **eissoes** *however, nevertheless*, e.g. a dic vu wreic y melinyd wrth Peredur, ac **eissoes** y melinyd a rodes aryant yn echwyn idaw and the miller's wife was wroth with Peredur; nevertheless the miller gave him a loan of money RB. 229.

209. **eithyr na** *except that not*, e.g. ac erbyn auory y vot yn gystal ac y bu oreu, **eithyr na** *byd llyueryd gantaw and by the morrow he will be as good as he ever was, except that he will not have the power of speech* RB. 31.

210. **gwedy** *after*; negative **gwedy na** :—(a) with indicative, e.g. keugant kywragnaun (MS. -um) *wide* **kywisscarun** (MS. -an) *verily we shall meet after we part* BB. 12^b; a **gwedy na allwys** Kaswallawn kael y gwr . . . gogyuadaw Auarwy a oruc and after Kaswallawn could not get the man, he threatened Avarwy.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. a **gwedy byryer** llawer yndi, ef a ovyn itt and after a quantity has been thrown into it, he will ask thee RB. 14; mwy boen yw koffau kyoeth **gwedy coller** it is a greater torment to remember power after it is lost RB. II. 67; kanys ymdiret a wnaei ef caffel clot . . . **gwedy y gorffei** ar y alon for he trusted that he would get fame after he had conquered his enemies RB. II. 7; kanys **gwedy darffei** idaw ef llad Galogryuant diogel oed ganthaw y lledit ynteu gwedy hynny for after he had slain Galogryvant he was sure that he would be slain after that Hg. I. 114; a **gwedy na chaffei** dagneued o neb ryw ford y gantaw, sef a wnaeth anuon y geissaw nerth a chanorthwy y gan Ulkesar and after he could not get peace from him in any way, he sent to seek support and help from Julius Caesar RB. II. 89.

211. **hagen** *yet, however*, e.g. a phan deuthant yno tybygu rylad Kei. wynt a welsant **hagen**, or kaffei vedic da y bydei vyw and when they came there, they thought that Kei had been killed. They saw, however, that if he got a good leech he would live RB. 212, 11.

212. **herwyd, yn herwyd** (nominal conjunction) *according as*, e.g. a **herwŷd y dyweit y kŷuarwŷd** ef a uu arglwŷd wedŷ hŷnnŷ ar Wyned and as the story says, he was lord over Gwynedd after that WB. 111; a gwedy eu hannoc uelly **yn herwyd y gallei**, erchi a wnaeth dineu delw efydeit drwy danawl geluydyt and after he had

thus exhorted them to the best of his power, he asked that a bronze effigy should be cast through the art of fire RB. II. 138.

213. **hevyt** further, also, likewise, e.g. *þ Duv ȳ harchaw arch hewid of God I will ask a request still* BB. 36^a, ac enryuedodeu ereill **heuyt** a weleist yno and other wonders likewise thou sawest there RB. 233, 2.

214. **hyt** (nominal conjunction).

1. *as long as, as far as.*

(a) With the indicative, e.g. *ti a geffy y kyfarws a notto dy benn ath dauawt, hyt y sych gwynt, hyt y gwlych glaw, hyt y treigyl heul thou shalt have the gift that thy mouth and thy tongue indicate, as long as wind dries, as long as rain wets, as long as the sun revolves* RB. 105, 25; *hyt y gwelir ymi gwlat ffrwythlawn yw hon as far as appears to me, this is a fruitful land* RB. II. 116; *nyt aeth neb is nef hyt yd aeth ef no one under heaven went as far as he* FB. 197.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. *taw hyt y mynnych be silent as long as thou wilt* RB. 13, 8.

✓ 2. **hyt na** *so that not.*

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. *drycyruerth a wnaeth hyt nat oed well genti y byw noe marw she made lamentation so that she did not deem her life better than her death* RB. 51, 18.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. *carchara wynt hyt nat elont dracheuyn imprison them so that they may not go back* RB. 34, 14.

215. **lle** (nominal conjunction) *where*; negative **lle ny**, e.g. *lle y gwelych eglwys kan dy pader wrthi wherever thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* RB. 195; *am uenegi ohonaf i ytti dy les lle nys metrut dy hun because I shewed thee thy advantage where thou didst not think of it thyself* RB. 177.

216. **mal, val** (O.W. **amal** = Ir. **amail**).

1. *as, when.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. *sef mal yd eistedassant that is how they sat* WB. p. 224; *pei gwypwn vot yn da gennyt ti mal y mae da gennyf i if I knew that it pleased thee as it pleases me* RB. 213; *ual y daw y mywn arganuot yr adanc a wnaeth as he came in, he perceived the monster* RB. 226, 5; *þd adnabu yr amherawd yr wlat*

mal y gwelas *the emperor recognised the country when he saw it*
WB. 186.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. **mi wnaf ual y dywettych** *di I shall act as thou mayest direct* RB. 276; **hwýnt ae torrynt ual y dyckid** *attunt they broke them as they were brought to them.*

2. *as if* (with past subjunctive), e.g. **mal pei teu uei as if it were thine** RB. 127; **dyuot yma auory ym kymryt i mal na wyppwn i dim y wrth hynny** *to come here to-morrow to take me as if I knew nothing about it* WB. p. 215.

3. *so that.*

(a) With indicative (of consequence), e.g. **kyscu a wneuthum i ual na wybuum pan aeth ef** *I slept so that I did not know when he went* RB. 247, 27.

(b) With subjunctive (of purpose), e.g. **par weithon wahard y llongeu . . . ual nat el neb y** *Gymry issue now a prohibition to the ships so that no one may go to Wales* RB. 34, 12; **ereill a gyghorei itt rodi dy uerch y un o dlyedogyon y deyrnas hon ual y bei vrenhin gwedy ti others advised thee to give thy daughter to one of the nobles of this kingdom so that he might be king after thee RB. II. 114.**

217. **megys**; **megys na**.

1. *as*, e.g. **y gwledychwys Peredur gyt ar amherodres pedeir blyned ar dec, megys y dyweit yr ystoria** *Peredur ruled with the empress for fourteen years, as the story tells* RB. 232; **megys y gallwys gyntaf ef a aeth parth a Chaerwynt as soon as he could he went towards Caerwynt** RB. II. 173; **megys y del y coelbrenn udunt y deholir as the lot falls to them they are banished** RB. II. 131.

2. *as if*, e.g. **ymgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt drwy lawer o yspeit kyn no hynny** *they embraced one another, as if they had not seen one another for a long time before that* RB. II. 186.

3. *so that*, e.g. **pa achaws na ladwn ni y mynach hwnn megys y kaffo Gwrtheyrn gwedy hynny y deyrnas** *why do we not slay this monk, that Vortigern may thereafter get the kingdom?* RB. II. 129.

218. **myn where**, e.g. **dyuot a orugant myn yd oed yr heussawr they came to where the herdsman was** RB. 115, 13; **myn yd vo truin yd uit trev wherever there is a nose, there will be a sneeze** BB. 42a.

219. **namyn, namwyn** *except, but.*

e.g. nŷt edewis uŷnet **namyn** hŷt yd elhut titheu *I did not promise to go except so far as thou shouldst go* WB. 472; paham y kymerwn ninneu hynny y gan y taeogeu lladron . . . **namyn** eu llad hwy oll *why do we take this from these thievish churls and not rather slay them all?* RB. 49; y prenn a dyfawd yn dec . . . **namyn** na thyfawd neb ryw ffrwyth arnaw *the tree grew fairly, except that no manner of fruit grew upon it* Hg. I. 130.

220. 1. **neu** = (Ir. nō) *or*, e.g. nŷt oed un llestŷr . . . namŷn eur **neu** aryant **neu** uuelyn *there was not a single vessel...except gold or silver or horn* WB. 227.221. 2. **neu**, before vowels **neut**; with the present of the copula **neut**; with **ry, neur** (§ 95 note), with infixd pronoun: **neu-m**, etc. The original meaning may have been *now*, but the precise force of the particle is not altogether clear.

e.g. pan douthume attad oeth bichan vi anuad. **neu rimartuad** oth laur kiueithad *when I came to thee, my ill was small; now I have been blackened through thy...co-operation* BB. 11^b; och, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di atteb uelly; **neus rodes** uelly arglwydes yg gwyd gwyrd, heb y mackwy “*Alas!*” said Riannon, “*why dost thou answer so?*” “*I have so answered, lady, before nobles,*” said the youth RB. 13; **neus gwarchae** mynwent y mynwes daear, **neud** gwar gwawr trydar *now the graveyard imprisons him in the bosom of the earth, now the light of battle is gentle* MA. 160^a; **neu chwitheu** pan doethawch? **neur doetham** y erchi Olwen *whence have ye come? We have come to ask for Olwen* RB. 118. Many examples will be found in MA. 275^b.

222. **no, noc** *than*; with the article, **nor**; with possessive adjectives **nom, noth, noe** etc., e.g. oed melynach y fenn **no** blodeu y banadyl *her head was yellower than the blossom of the broom* WB. 476; **noc** amws naw gaŷaf oed mwy *he was bigger than a stallion of nine years* WB. 472; nachaf y twrŷf yn dýfot yn vwy . . . **noc** y dywedassei y gwr du *behold the din became greater than the black man had said* WB. 231; a llawenach uuwyd wrthyf y nos

hono **nor** nos gynt *I had greater welcome that night than the night before* WB. 233.

With the particle **et**, **nocet**, **nocyt**, **nogyt**, e.g. dial Duw arnaf onyt dewissaf (leg. dewissach) genhyf uy agheu oe law ef **nocet** o law arall *God's vengeance on me if I would not rather die by his hand than by the hand of another* WB. p. 210; pa beth yssyd iawnach weithon **nocyt** na chretter idaw *what is more proper now than that he should not be believed?* CM. 76.

NOTE.—For **et** see Rev. Celt. VI. 57.

223. nu, *now*, e.g. **nu** ným car i Guendit *now Gwendydd loves me not* BB. 25^b; yth law di **nu** y rodaf i *into thy hand now I will give it* RB. 266; beth bynnac **nu** a dylyych, kymer yr un march ar dec *whatever then thou art entitled to, take the eleven horses* RB. 279.

NOTE.—In the usual Mid.W. orthography the word should be written **nw** (=Ir. **nu**); it had gone out of use, and so the scribes retained the spelling of an earlier period. Cf. Loth Mab. II. 195.

224. o, before vowels **ot if**; also **or**, **os**; negative **ony**, before vowels **onyt**; with the present of the copula **os**, negative **onyt**.

(a) With present indicative, e.g. **ot ey** yr hon (sc. fford) issot ny deuy trachefyn vyth *if thou goest by the lower one, thou wilt never return* WB. p. 223; **os** býw uýdaf i . . . ti a glýwý chwetleu o **dianghaf** *if I live, thou shalt hear tidings, if I escape* WB. 392; **or dianghaf** i . . . uýg kýwirdeb am cariat a uyd ar ý uorwýn . . . **ony dianghaf** uinheu kýndiweiret uýd ý uorwýn a chýnt *if I escape, the maiden shall have my loyalty and my love; if I do not escape, she will be as pure as before* WB. 396; mi ath amdiffýnaf **os gallaf** *I will defend thee if I can*; ný mwynha ý gwaet **onyt** yn dwým ý keffir the blood is of no use unless it is got warm.

NOTE 1.—A negative clause continuing a clause introduced by **o** has **ae na** with the subjunctive (§ 236, note 1).

NOTE 2.—**onyt** sinks to the sense of *except, but* (Mod.W. **ond**), e.g. ny mynnaf i dim **onyt** mynet yr gware *I desire nothing but to go to the play* WB. p. 224; ny mynnaf i neb **onyt** Duw *I desire no one but God* Hg. I. 178.

(b) With the preterite and pluperfect, e.g. **or bu** (=**os** RB. 104) ar dy gam ý dýuuost ý mýwn, dos ar dý redec allan *if thou camest in at a walk, go out at a run* WB. 458; **o ry dywedyssei** hitheu

dim a uei wrthwyneb ganthaw ef, hi a wnaei iawn idaw *if she had said anything to displease him, she would give him satisfaction.* Hg. II. 130.

(c) With the past subjunctive, e.g. **o bei** orderch itt goreu gorderch oedut *if thou hadst a mistress, thou wouldst be a matchless lover* WB. 237; **or bei** esseu dim arnaw n̄y adei ef hun ūyth ar legat d̄yn *if he lacked anything, he would never allow sleep on any man's eye* WB. 465; dywedut na bydei vy eneit ym corff **ony delei** = **deuhei** WB. 256) ef ym amdiffyn i *they said that my life would not be in my body, unless she came to defend me* RB. 187.

NOTE 4.—It will be observed that in the last example corresponding to what in direct speech would be **o daw** the older text has the imperfect indicative, the later the past subjunctive.

NOTE 5.—**os** contains the infixed pronoun of the third person singular, **os gallaf** *if I am able (to do) it*; from such cases **os** develops into a special form of the conjunction. **or** comes from **o + ry** as **neur** from **neu + ry** (§ 95 note), so that originally it would have been used before those tenses with which **ry** was used. But it tended to spread beyond its proper bounds, cf. **or clywy, or gwely** RB. 195 = **o chlywy, o gwely** WB. 119, 120.

225. 1. **pan whence?** e.g. **pan iv d̄y echen whence** *is thy lineage?* BB. 49^b; **guaur llv p̄y dv pan doit.** **Ban deuaw o kad** “*hero of a host, whence comest thou?*” “*I come from battle*” BB. ib. ; **pa le pan deuy di . . . pan deuaf o lys Arthur** “*whence comest thou?*” “*I come from Arthur's court*” RB. 200, 1. Note the repetition of **pan** in the answer.

226. 2. **pan when.**

(a) With present (or future) indicative, e.g. **kýntaw geir a dýwedaw** ý bore **ban kyuodaw** *the first word that I will say in the morning when I arise* BB. 41^b; **ban wanha** ý gnaud *when his flesh becomes feeble* BB. 10^a; **pan agorawr** (= **agerer** RB. 103, 24) ý porth . . . býdhawt ragot ti gýntaf ýd agorawr ý porth *when the gate is opened, it will be opened for thee first* WB. 456.

NOTE.—This construction gives place to **pan** with the subjunctive.

(b) With a past tense of the indicative, e.g. a **phan yt oed** yn mynet yr llog ac **na welei** neb y gyt ac ef namyn ar y drydyd . . . y dywawt *and when he was going to the ship and saw no one with him save his two companions, he said* RB. II. 67; a **ffan deuthum**

yno hoffach oed genhŷf and when I came there it pleased me more
 WB. 229; **pan glywssynt** hwy y uarwolyaeth ef yd ym-
 gynullyssynt when they had heard of his death, they had assembled
 RB. II. 173.

(c) With the subjunctive, e.g. **pan delych** dy hun yth wlat ti a
 wely when thou thyself comest to thy land thou wilt see RB. 6, 10;
pan agorer y creu beunyd yd a allan when the pen is opened every
 day, it goes forth RB. 78; **pan elhei** y teulu y yvet y gwin . . .
 nyt aey ef y gyt a neb onadunt wy whenever his household went to
 drink the wine he would not go with any of them RB. 85.

3. In some phrases.

(a) **hyt pan until**, e.g. ar pump meib hynny a uagassant **hyt pan uuant** weisson mawr and those four boys they reared till they
 were big lads RB. 43; Duw a wyr nat ymchoelwn **hyt pann**
 welhom y uorwyn God knows that we will not return till we see
 the maiden RB. 117.

(b) **or pan from the time that**, e.g. **or pan gauas** y tir ny
 allwys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith from the time that
 it reached the land neither dog nor man nor horse could keep up
 with it RB. 141; **or pann agoroch** y drws hwnnw ny ellwch uot
 yno after ye open that door ye will not be able to be there RB. 40.

(c) **yr pan since the time that**, e.g. kyvriuwch awch treul **yr pan**
 doethawch yma reckon up your expenditure since ye came hither
 RB. 228; gwedy dwyn ar gof onadunt eu collet **yr pan**
 gollyssynt arglydiaeth ynys Brydein after they called to mind
 their losses since they had lost the lordship of Britain RB. II. 108.

4. **since**, e.g. gwae ni **pann** yn trewit o delli woe to us that we
 have been struck by blindness LA. 84; pa gyfryw wr yw awch tat
 chwi **pan allo** lleassu pawb uelly what kind of a man is your father
 that he can kill everyone in this way? RB. 221; pa drwc a digoneis
 i ýtti **pan wnelut** titheu ými . . . a wnaethost hediw what evil
 have I done to thee that thou shouldst do to me what thou hast done
 to-day? WB. 232.

5. **that**, e.g. ny wydyem **pan** oed ti a grogem we knew not that
 it was thou whom we were crucifying FB. 122. In prose it is

common in the phrase **pan yw** *that it is*, e.g. *y dywawt y gwr . . . pan yw* Peredur ae goruuassei *the man said that Peredur had overcome him* RB.

227. pei if, negative **pei na**; followed by the past subjunctive or by the pluperfect indicative which takes its place (§ 109c), e.g. **pei as gwypwn** mi ae dywedwn *if I knew it, I would tell it* RB. 130; **nyt oed gyfyg gennyf ymlad a thidi bei na bei yr anifeil gyt a thi** *I should not think it difficult to fight with thee if the beast were not with thee* RB. 189; a **phei na ry bylei** y cledyf ar vodrwyieu y benffestin ef a vuassei agheuawl or dymawt honnw *et nisi collisione cassidis mucronem hebetasset, mortiferum vulnus forsitan intulisset* RB. II. 198; buassei well itti **pei rodassut** nawd yr mackwy *it would have been better for thee if thou hadst given protection to the youth* RB. 216.

NOTE.—**pei, bei** is in origin sg. 3 past subjunctive of **bot**. By itself it has the sense of *if it were*, e.g. **pei oet idaw** ef a ladyssit *if he had been of age, he would have been slain* RB. 193.

228. pryt na (nominal conjunction) *since not*.

(a) with the indicative, e.g. **py holy di y mi pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn** *what dost thou seek of me that thou dost not leave me in peace on this stony height?* RB. 128; a **phryt na thygyawd idaw geissyaw mynet y mywn trist vu ganthaw** *and since he did not succeed in getting in he was sad* Hg. I. 39.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. **pa uedwl yw dy teu di unben pryt na bwyttbehych** *what is in thy mind, sir, that thou dost not eat? (that keeps thee from eating)* RB. 292; **py wyneb yssyd arnat ti pryt na delut y edrych y gofut a uu arnaf i** *what face hast thou that thou didst not come to see the grief that was upon me?* RB. 176.

229. pyr (py + yr for what?).

1. *Why?* e.g. **pyr (=py rac** RB. 126) **y kyuerchy dy why** *dost thou call?* WB. 486.

2. *Since, that*, e.g. **guae vi pir imteith** *genhicle in kyueith woe to me that I walked in associateship with thee* BB. 11^b.

230. tra *while*; often preceded by **hyt**.

(a) With the past indicative, e.g. **ny omedwyd neb tra barhaawd** *no one met with refusal while it lasted* RB. 17; **y**

tyuawd heint yndaw a nychtawt **hyt tra uu** uyw *there developed in him a sickness and a wasting as long as he lived* RB. 108.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. **tra vych** ti yn kyscu mi a af y ymwelet ar iarll *while thou art sleeping, I will go to see the earl* WB. p. 214; **hyt tra ym gatter** yn vyw hanbyd gwaeth drem vy llygeit *while I am left alive my eyesight will be worse* RB. 119; **tra uei** y mywn coet ar vric y coet y kerdei *while he was in a wood he would walk on the tops of the trees* RB. 108; pei nam goganewch . . . mi a gysgwn **tra uewn** yn aros vy mwyt *if you would not laugh at me, I would sleep while I wait for my food* RB. 162; **hyt tra uei** yn gorffywys yd archei eu blygaw yn vyw rac y vron *while he was resting he asked that they should be flayed alive before him* RB. II. 79.

231. wrth *because*; negative **wrth na**, e.g. adolwyn yw genhyf itt y gadw yn da, **wrth nas rodwn** i ef iti yr y seith dinas goreu yth gyuoeth, ac **wrth** hefyd y lledir dy benn eta wa ac ef *I entreat thee to guard it well, because I would not give it thee for the seven best towns in thy kingdom, and because too I will yet cut off thy head with it* CM. 31; **guerth na buost** vffil *because thou hast not been submissive* BB. 11^b.

232. yn 1. *where*, e.g. dos ragot y lys Arthur **yn y** (=yn lle RB. 195) **mae** goreu y gwyr *go to Arthur's court where the men are best* WB. 119; **yn** (=lle RB. 195) **y gwelych** eglwys can dý pater wrthi *where thou seest a church, recite thy pater to it* WB. 119.

2. *when*, e.g. **yn** y bo cammoledig Gruffudd . . . cerddwn weithon ar ddarogan Merddin *when Gruffudd has been praised, let us now pass to the prophecy of Merlin* MA. 723^a; **yn** y bei orchuyygedic angheu a gyuodes y trydyd dyd *who, when death had been overcome, arose on the third day* Hg. II. 76.

NOTE.—See Rev. Celt. 28, p. 198.

233. yny *until*.

(a) With a past indicative (or historic present), e.g. wynt a drigyassant **yny daruu** idaw ef hynny *they stayed until he had finished that* RB. 267; dyuot a orugant yr holl niferoed **hyny**

vydant yn emyl y kae *the whole multitude came till they were beside the enclosure* WB. p. 224.

(b) With the subjunctive, e.g. arhowch y gyt a mi **yny darffo** *ym gymryt gwrogaeth vyg goreugwyr wait with me till I have received the homage of my nobles* RB. 267; y byryw[y]t y kalaned yn y peir **yny uei** yn llawn *the corpses were cast into the cauldron till it should be full* RB. 39.

234. yr na *since not, though not.*

(a) With indicative, e.g. am ernalw **yr na daw** *it afflicted me since he will not come* MA. 183^b.

(b) With subjunctive, e.g. darogan yw idaw kaffel etiued ohonat ti **yr nas kaffo** o arall *it is his fate that he shall have offspring of thee though he has had none of another* RB. 101; ny chyffroes un aelawt ar Gopart yr y uedru mwy noc **yr na metrit** *not one limb of Copart was affected, though it was hit more than though it had not been hit* Hg. II. 149.

NEGATIVE PARTICLES.

235. ny, before a vowel **nyt**; infix pronouns **ny-m-**, **ny-th-**, **ny-s-**, etc.

(a) Except before the imperative, **ny** is the regular negative in main clauses, e.g. **ny chelaf** *I will not conceal*; **ny lyuassei** *neb no one dared*; **nyt oed** da gennyf ynneu hynny *that did not please me*; **ny bo** teu dy benn *may not thy head be thine*.

(b) **ny** introduces relative clauses (where Bret. and Corn. like Ir. have **na**), e.g. yn y wlad **ny ry welei** eiroet *in a country that he had never seen.*

NOTE.—In such clauses **na** is exceptional in Welsh, e.g. yssit **nas keffych** (by yssyd **ny cheffych** 120) *there is something that thou wilt not get* RB. 121—123.

236. na, before a vowel **nat**; with infix pronouns **na-m-** etc. This is the regular negative in dependent clauses, e.g. ryued yw gennyf i **nam atwaenost** *I wonder that thou dost not know me*; ef a gadarnhaei y gwenwynei y dwfyr hwnnw genedyl y Corannyeit

ac **na** ladei ac **nat** eidigauei neb oe genedyl ehun *he gave assurance that that water would poison the race of the Corannyeit, and would not kill and would not harm anyone of his own race* RB. 96; breid vu **na** syrthyawd yr llawr *she almost fell to the ground* Hg. I. 308; mi a wnaf itt **na** **bo** reit itt uot yn trist *I will bring it about for thee that there will be no need for thee to be sad*; golychaf y wledic pendefic mawr **na** **bwyf** trist *I will entreat the king, the great Prince, that I may not be sad* FB. 182. Further examples will be found under the conjunctions (but **can ny**, **cyn ny**, **ony**).

NOTE 1.—**na** is found in the second member of a conditional sentence introduced by **o** (of which the negative is **ony**), e.g. *o gwely vwyd a diawt, or byd reit itt wrthaw ac na bo o wybot a dayoni y rodi itt, kymer dy hun ef if thou seest food and drink, if thou hast need of it, and no one has the courtesy and kindness to give it thee, take it thyself* RB. 195.

NOTE 2.—The use of **na** may be noted in sentences like the following: kanys estrawn genedyl a phaganyeit ywch ac **nat** atwen inheu etwa nach moes nach deuodeu *for ye are foreigners and pagans, and I do not yet know your character or your customs* RB. II. 134; a gwedy menegi y bawp o tywyssogyon Freine ar neilltu ac **na** **chauas** na phorth na nerth *after he had set forth the case to each of the chiefs of France separately and got neither help nor support* RB. II. 74.

237. **na**, before vowel **nac** (cf. Ir. *nāch-*); with infixd pronouns **na-m-** etc. **na(c)** is used:—

(a) As the negative with the imperative, e.g. **na dos** *do not go*; **nac amouyn** *amdanaw do not ask about it*. **na** is also sometimes found with the subjunctive used in an imperative sense, e.g. **na discynných** *do not dismount* WB. 399.

(b) In negative answers to questions (§ 241).

(c) Not preceded by a question, in vivid negation, e.g. dyret y uwytta, heb ef. **nac af** *yrof a Duw, heb hi* “*come to eat*,” *said he*. “*I will not go, between God and me*,” *said she* RB. 289; eres yw gennyf na uedrut gymedroli ar wneuthur esgidyeu wrth uessur. **na uedreis**, heb ynteu. mi ae metraf weithon “*I am surprised that thou couldst not succeed in making shoes by measurement*.” “*I could not*,” *said he*; “*I shall be able to do it now*” RB. 70; erchi a oruc y iarll y Enit ymdiarchenu a chymryt gwisc arall ymdanei. **na uynnaf** *yrof a Duw, heb hi* *the earl asked Enid to unrobe*

herself and put on another dress. "I will not, between God and me," said she.

NOTE.—For a similar usage in the other British languages and in Irish see the "Transactions of the London Philological Society" 1898-9, page 54, note.

238. na, disjunctive particle; before vowels **nac**; with the article **nar**; with infixd possessive adjectives **nam**, **nath**, **nae** etc., e.g. tegach oed noc y galiei neb y gredu **nae** dywedut *he was fairer than anyone could believe or tell* CM. 1; heb wybot dim or vrat **nae** thybyaw *without knowing or suspecting anything of the treachery* RB. II. 218; **na—na**, e.g. ny byd reit itt torri **na** gwaew **na** chledyf *there will be no need for thee to break either spear or sword*; y Duw y dygaf vyg kyffes **nae** werthu **nae** ellwng nas gwnaf i *I vow to God that I will neither sell it nor let it go* RB. 56; beth bynnac a uo y marchawc racco **na** byw **na** marw *whatever becomes of yonder knight, whether he lives or dies* RB. 289; py beth bynhac a gaffer drwy **na** thwyll **na** chedernit *whatever is got through treachery or force* RB. II. 206; pan dycko beich **na** mawr **na** bychan uo *when he brings a load whether it be great or small* RB. 109.

INTERROGATIVE AND RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES.

239. a; with the present of the copula **ae** (§ 155*η*).

(a) In direct questions, e.g. **a** weleist di varchawc *hast thou seen a horseman?* **ae** amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu *is it time for us to go to table?*

(b) In indirect questions, e.g. govyn a oruc y gwr y Peredur **a** wydyat llad a chledyf *the man asked Peredur whether he knew to smite with a sword*; edrych a oruc **a** yttoed ef yn deffroi *she looked to see if he was stirring*.

(c) **ae—ae** *whether—or*, e.g. yn amheu beth a dywedei **ae** gwir **ae** geu *doubting whether what he said was true or false* RB. II. 47; e kefreyth a deueyt bod en yaun provy **ae** moruyn **ae** nyt

moruyn *the law says it is right to try whether she is a maiden or whether she is not a maiden* BCh. p. 40; ny wydyat hitheu beth a wnaei . . . **æ** dywedut hynny **æ** tewi *she did not know what she should do, whether she should tell that or keep silent* R.B. 270; *either—or*, e.g. a uynny di **æ** diawt **æ** dim *dost thou desire drink or anything?* RB. 276; a thebic yw genhyf i na doeth y wrthunt heb lad **æ** rei onadunt **æ** cwbyl *and I think that he did not leave them without slaying either some or all of them* WB. p 221.

240. pony (= Ir. cani), before vowels **ponyt**; with the present of the copula **ponyt** = *nonne?* e.g. **pony** chlywy di *dost thou not hear?* RB. 272; **ponyt** oed iawn y titheu *would it not be right for thee?* RB. 246.

RESPONSIVE PARTICLES.

241. In answers to questions the verb or the predicate noun is often repeated, e.g. a gaffaf i letty gennyt ti, heb y Peredur. **keffy**, heb ynteu, yn llawen “*shall I get a lodging with thee?*” *said Peredur.* “*Yes,*” *said he,* “*gladly*”; a yttiw Kei yn llys Arthur. Yttiw “*is Kei in Arthur’s court?*” “*Yes*”; ae amser ynni vynet yr byrdeu. **amser** “*is it time for us to go to table?*” “*Yes.*” In negative answers **na(c)** is used, e.g. a atwaenost di y marchawc racco mawr. **nac atwen** “*knowest thou yonder great horseman?*” “*No*; dywet, heb ef, a vu ef gennyt ti a gwneuthur anuod arnat. **na vu**, myn vyg cret, heb hi, na cham nys goruc ym “*tell me,*” *said he,* “*was he with thee and did he do violence to thee?*” “*No,*” *said she,* “*and he did me no wrong*”; ae byw. **na vyw** “*is he alive?*” “*No.*” In answer to **æ**, **nac ef** (= Mod.W. **nage**) is found, e.g. dywet unbenn, heb ef, ae o anwybot ae o ryfyc y keissut ti colli ohonof i vy mreint . . . **nac ef**, heb y Gereint, ny wydywn i kaethu fford y neb “*tell me, sir, is it through ignorance or arrogance that thou didst seek to make me lose my privilege?*” “*No,*” *said Gereint,* “*I did not know that the road was debarred to any one*” WB. p. 217.

NOTE.—**nac ef** is also found without a preceding question, e.g. arhowch vi yma, heb y Peredur, mi a af y ymwelet ar prif. **nac ef**, arglwyd, heb wynt, awn y gyt y ymlad ar prif “*wait for me here,*” *said Peredur,* “*I will go to visit the worm.*” “*Nay, lord,*” *said they,* “*let us go together to fight with the worm.*”

242. Certain particles are used in answer.

ie, ieu, affirmatively, e.g. ae gwr y Arthur wyt ti. **Ie** myn vyg kret, heb y Peredur “*art thou one of Arthur's men?*” “*Yes, by my faith,*” said Peredur; gouyn a wnaeth ef yr gwr . . . ae offeryat oed ef. **Ieu** arglywd, heb ynteu *he asked the man if he was a priest.* “*Yes, Lord,*” said he.

do (cf. Ir. tō) affirmative, **nado** (Ir. nā thō) negatively, in answer to a preterite (or pluperfect of indirect question), e.g. a unben, heb ef, a leweist ti dy ginnyaw. **do**, heb ef “*Sir,*” said he, “*hast thou eaten thy dinner?*” “*Yes,*” said he; deffroi a oruc Arthur a gofyn a gysgassei hayach. **do** arglywd, heb yr Owein, dalym *Arthur awoke and asked if he had slept for some time.* “*Yes,*” said Owein, “*for a while.*” a vwyteeist di dim hediw. **nado**, heb ynteu “*hast thou eaten anything to-day?*” “*No,*” said he.

NOTE.—Both **ie**, **ieu** and **nado** are found without a preceding question, e.g. ar hýnný llýma hitheu ýr iarlles ýn datlewygu. **ie**, heb hi, ae kychwyn a hýnný ti. **ie**, heb ef *thereupon to the countess recovered from her swoon.* “*Really,*” said she “*dost thou desire to set forth?*” “*Yes,*” said he WB. 119; **ie** (=ieu RB. 210), heb y Peredur, ýma y býdwn heno “*truly,*” said Peredur, *we will remain here to-night*” WB. 139; mi a debygaf...na cheueist na bwyt na diawt. **nado** yrof a Duw, heb ynteu “*I think that thou hast got neither food nor drink.*” “*No, between God and me,*” said he RB. 275.

THE INTERJECTION.

243. Interjections proper are :—

a, ha (= Ir. á), in address, e.g. **a vorwýn**, heb y Peredur, a doý ti ý dangos imi ýr anidueil hwnnw “*maiden,*” said Peredur, “*wilt thou come to shew me that beast?*” **ha** (=a WB. 169) **unbenn**, heb y uorwyn, pei gwnelut vyg kyghor . . . ti a gaeut y drws “*Lord,*” said the maiden, “*if thou wouldest follow my advice, thou wouldest shut the door*” RB. 235.

oi a, e.g. **oi a uorwyn dec** a bery di bot vym march i am arueu yn vn lletty a mi heno *hark! my fair maid, wilt thou see that my horse and my arms are in the same lodging with me to-night?* RB. 217; dyhed a beth bot gwr kystal a thi heb gedymdeith;

oi a wrda y mae y mi gedymdeith “*it is a strange thing that a man like thee should have no companion.*” “*But, my lord, I have a companion*” RB. 127.

oian a, e.g. **oian a parchellan** a parchell dedwit *ho! little pig, happy pig* BB. 26^b.

och, e.g. **och Iessu** na dýffv wý nihenit kýn dýffod ar wi llave lleith mab Guendit *O Jesus that my end had come before the death of Gwendydd's son came upon my hand* BB. 25^b; **och**, heb y Riannon, paham y rody di atteb uelly “*alas!*” said Riannon, “*why dost thou answer thus?*” RB. 13; erchi y vendyth a wnaeth; **och a truan**, heb ef, ny dylly gaffel bendyth *he asked him for his blessing.* “*Unhappy wretch,*” said he, “*thou dost not deserve a blessing*” RB. 236.

ub, e.g. neu chwithei pwý ýwch. kenhadeu Arthur ýssyd ýma yn erchi Olwenn; **vb wyr** nawd dýw ragoch, ýr ý být na wnewch hýnný “*and who are you?*” “*Messengers of Arthur that are here seeking Olwen.*” “*Alack! men, God preserve you. For the world do not do that*” WB. 473.

244. Of an interjectional character are the following:—**llyma lo here!** (like Fr. **voici**), e.g. **llýma** weithon ual ýd hellawd Arthur ý carw *Lo now! this is how Arthur hunted the stag* WB. 402; **llýma** ý uorwýn ý kefeist ti dy warthrud oe achaws *See here is the maiden on whose account thou didst get thy shame* WB. 407. Also **llyman** RB. 87, WB. 185, p. 92^b; **llýna lo there!** (like Fr. **voilà**), e.g. **llyna** ýssyd iawnaf am hýnný *Lo! that is the fairest course with reference to that* WB. 406; ie vorwýn, heb y Kei, **llyna** vedru ýn drwc “*Indeed, woman,*” said Kei, “*that is ill behaviour*” WB. 123; **nachaf lo!** *behold!* e.g. **nachaf** uarchawc yn dyuot yr porth *behold a horseman coming to the gate* RB. 233; **wely dy** (lit. *dost thou see?*) **lo!** *behold!* e.g. **wely dý racco** (= **weluch chwi** racw WB. p. 94^a) ý gaer *Lo! yonder is the city* WB. 185.

A Middle-Welsh Reader

I. LEAR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.^a

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. Ac yna ḡedy mar̄ Bleiddut y drychafwyt¹ Lyr y yab
ynteu yn vrenhin. A thrugein² mlyned y bu yn llwywa⁶ y
vrenhinyaeth³ yn wra⁶l, ac a adeil⁶ys⁴ dinas ar auon Soram,
ac ae gel⁶is Kaer Lyr; ac yn Saesnec y gel⁶ir Leissestyr.

2. Ac ny bu ida⁶ un mab namyn teir merchet. Sef oed⁵
en̄eu y verchet: Goronilla, Raga⁶,⁵ Cordeilla. A
diru⁶ y karei eu tat⁶ ynt, a m̄yaf eissoes y karei y
verch jeuaf ida⁶ Cordeilla.

3. A phan ȳttoed ȳn llithra⁶ parth ae henein,¹ medylya⁶
a wnaeth pa 6ed y gadawei² y gyuoeth ḡedy ef y³ verchet.¹⁰
Sef a 6naeth profi p̄y v̄yaf oe verchet ae karei, 6rth
rodi idi y ran oreu or kyueth gan wr. A gal⁶ a 6n[a]eth⁴
atta⁶ y verch hynaf ida⁶ Goronilla, a gofyn idi pa veint
y karei hi efo.⁵ A thygu a 6naeth hitheu y⁶ nef a⁷ daear⁸
bot yn v̄y y karei hi euo noe heneit ehún. A chredu a 15
6naeth ynteu idi⁹ hynny, a dȳgedut,¹⁰ kan oed kymeint¹¹ y
karei hi euo a hynny, y rodei ynteu draean¹² y gyuoeth
genti hi y 6r¹³ a dēissei yn ynys Prydein.

3. Ac yn ol honno gal⁶ atta⁶ Ragua¹ y verch eil hynaf
ida⁶, a gofyn idi pa veint y karei hi euo. A thygu a 20
6naeth hitheu y gyuoeth eu y nef ar daear² na allei hi³
dȳgedut ar y thaua⁶tleueryd pa veint y karei hi euo.⁴
A chredu a 6naeth ynteu hynny, ac ada⁶ idi hitheu y
rodi⁵ yr ḡr a dēissei, a thraean⁶ y gyuoeth⁷ genti.

^a Letters enclosed in square brackets [] are wanting in the MS.

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

Ch. 1.—1 drycheuit 2 thrugeint 3 yn y llwywa⁶ hi 4 eu henweu
5 ragau

Ch. 2.—1 a heneint 2 yd ada⁶ei 3 y⁶ 4 wnaeth 5 ef 6 yr 7 ar
8 dayaer 9 idi hi 10 dywedut 6rthi 11 gymeint 12 drayan 13 yr ḡr

Ch. 3.—1 ragau 2 dayar 3 om. 4 y karhei 5 y rodei hi (hi over line)
6 thrayan 7 kyfoeth

4. Ac yna y gelvis¹ y verch jeuaf ida⁶ atta⁶, a gouyn idi pa veint y karei hi euo.² A dybedut a 6naeth hitheu y rygaru³ ef eiryoet⁴ megys y dlyei uerch garu y that, ac nat ytoed etba⁵ yn peida⁶ ar karyant h6nn6^a ac erchi 5 ida⁶ g6aranda⁶ yn graff pa veint oed hynny. A sef⁶ oed hynny, y⁷ veint y bei y gyuoeth ae jechyt ae de6red. A blyghau a llidia⁸ a oruc ynteu, a dybedut 6rthi, kan oed kymeint y tremygassei euo⁹ a hynny, val na charei¹⁰ hi euo megys y karei y chwioryd ereill,¹¹ y diuarnei ynteu hi hyt 10 na^b chaffei neb ry6 ran or ynys y gyt ac 6ynteu. Ny dy6at¹² ynteu nas rodei hi¹³ y wr ny hanfhei^c or ynys, o dam6einei yr kyfry⁶ 6r h6nn6 y herchi heb argyfreu genti. Hyn heuyt a gadarnhaei hyt na lauuryei y geissa⁶ g6r idi megys yr rei ereill.¹⁴ Kanys m6y y 15 karyssei ef hi nor rei ereill eiryoet,¹⁵ a hitheu yn y dremygu ynteu¹⁶ yn v6y nor rei ereill.¹⁷

5. A heb ohir o gy6gyghor y wyrda y rodes y d6y verchet hynaf ida⁶ y dywyssogyon¹ yr Alban a Cherny6, a hanner y gyuoeth² gantunt hyt tra [vei]³ vy6 ef, a 20 g6edy bei var6, y kyoueth gantunt⁴ yn deu haner. Ac yna g6edy clybot o Aganipus vrenhin Freinc clof a phryt a theg6ch Cordeilla, anuon kenadeu a 6naeth oe herchi yn wreic ida⁶, a dybedut 6rth y that y genad6ri.^a Ac ynteu a dy6a6t⁵ y rodei y verch ida⁶ ef heb argyfreu 25 genti,⁶ kan daroed ida⁶ rodi y gyuoeth ae eur ae aryant y⁷ d6y verchet ereill.⁸ A phan gigleu Aganipus tecket y vor6yn,⁹ kyfla6n vu oe charyat. A dy[6]edut¹⁰ a wnaeth bot ida⁶ ef diga6n o eur ac aryant, ac nat oed reit ida⁶ ef 6rth dim namyn g6reic deledi¹¹ dlyeda6c y kaffei blant

Ch. 4.—1 y gelvis ynteu 2 y karei ef 3 ac y dywawt hitheu y karei 4 eiroet 5 om. ^akaryat h6n6 6 ac ysef 7 yny 8 a llidia⁶ om. 9 hi euo 10 ual y karei 11 megys y chwioryd y lleill ^bdyuarnei ynteu hi na 12 dywa6t 13 na rodei ef hi ^chanfei 14 megys y lleill 15 hilhi nor lleill 16 tremygu ef 17 nor lleill

Ch. 5.—1 tywyssogyon 2 y kyfoeth ida⁶ 3 tra uei 4 yn g6byl udunt ynteu ^agenat6ri 5 ac y dywa6t ynteu 6 om. 7 gan y 8 y lleill 9 ae thelediwet add. 10 dywedut 11 teledi6

ohanei¹² yn etiued ar y kyueth. Ac yn diannot¹³ y kadarnhaŷyt y briodas y rygtunt.¹⁴

6. Ac ym pen yspeit yg kylch diwed oes Lyr y goresgynnys y dofyon y ran or kyueth¹ a ganhalassei² ef yn ȿraŷl drŷy hir o³ amser; ac y rannassant y rygtunt 5 yn deu hanner. Ac o gymodloned y kymorth Maglaŷn tywyssâc yr Alban Lyr attaŷ a deugeint marchaŷc y gyt ac ef, rac bot yn geŷilid gantaŷ bot heb varchogyon yn⁴ y osgord. A gŷedy bot Lyr yn y wed honno gyt a Maglaŷn, blyghau a oruc Cordeilla⁵ rac meint oed⁶ o 10 varchogyon gyt ae that,⁷ ac rac eu gŷasanaethŷyr ȿynteu yn teruysgu y llys. A dybedut a ȿnaeth ȿrth y gŷr bot yn⁸ digaŷn deg marchaŷc ar hugeint gyt ae that, a gellêg y rei ereill ymdeith. A gŷedy dybedut hynny ȿrth Lyr, lliðiaŷ a oruc, ac ymadaŷ a Maglaŷn, a mynet 15 hyt attarll Kernyw y daŷ y lall; ae erbynnyeit o hŷnnu yn anrydédus.

7. Ac ny bu benn y vlydyn yny daruu teruysc y rwg eu gŷasanaethwyr. Ac ȿrth hynny y sorres Ragua y verch ȿrthaŷ, ac erchi idaŷ ellêg y varchogyon y ȿrthaŷ 20 eithyr pump marchaŷc ae gŷasanaethei. A thristaŷ a ȿnaeth Lyr yna yn vaŷr, a chychŷyn odyna elchŷyl hyt at y verch yr hynaf idaŷ, o dybygu trugarhau ohonaei ȿrthaŷ oe gynnal ae varchogyon y gyt ac ef. Sef a ȿnaeth hitheu drŷy y lliit tygu y gyuoetheu nef a dayar 25 na chaffei ohir, ony ellŷgei y holl varchogyon y ȿrthaŷ eithyr vñ y gyt ac ef ae gŷasanaethei; a dy[ŷ]edut nat oed reit y wr kyuuet ac euo vñ lluossôgrŷyd y gyt ac ef, na theulû namyn vñ gŷr ae goassanaéthei. A gŷedy na chaffei dim or a geissei gan y verchet, ellêg y varchogyon 30 a ȿnaeth eithir vñ y gyt ac ef.

Ch. 5.—12 ohonei 12 dianot 13 y rydunt

Ch. 6.—1 y dofyon arnaŷ y gyfoeth 2 gynhalassei 3 om. 4 ȿrth 5 Goronilla recte 6 a oed 7 gyt ac ef 8 from here to odyno (ch. 10, l. 7) om.

8. A ḡedybot velly rynād, d̄syn ar gof a oruc y gyuoeth
 ae deilygdaūt ae anrydet ae vedyant, a thristau yn vaūr,
 a medylyāt gof̄y y verch a athoed y Freinc idaū. Ac
 ovynhau hynny heuyl a ̄naeth rac mor digaryat y
 5 gellygassei ef hi y ̄rthaū; ac eissoes ny all̄ys diodef y
 dianrydedu mal y daroed. A chych̄yn tu a Ffreinc a
 ̄naeth.

9. A phan ytoed yn mynet yr ॥og ac na ̄leli neb y gyt
 ac ef namyn ar y drydyd, gan ̄ylaū y dybaūt yr
 10 ymadraūd h̄nn : "Ae ch̄ich̄i tyghetuenneu ! pa le y
 kerduch ch̄i dros aūch gnotaēdic hynt ? Pa achaūs y
 kyffroassauch ch̄i vivi eiryoet y ar v̄yg ḡastat detwyd̄t ?
 Kanys m̄y boen ȳ koffau kyuoeth ḡedy colli, no
 15 chytdiodef achenoctic̄t heb ordyfneit kyuoeth kyn no
 hynny. M̄y boen ȳ genyf i yr aūr hon goffav uyg
 kyuoeth am anryded yn yr amser h̄nn̄, yn yr h̄n yd
 oed y saūl gan mil o varchogyon ym damgylchynu yn
 kerdet y gyt a mi, pan vyd̄n yn ymlad ar kestyll ac ar
 dinassoed ac yn anreithaū kyuoeth vyg gelynyon, no
 20 diodef ȳ poen ar achenoctic̄t a ̄naeth y ḡyr hynn ȳ mi,
 y rei a uydyn yna dan vyn traen. ^a Och vi, a d̄yweu
 nef a dayar ! pa bryt y daū yr amser y gall̄yf y talu
 elch̄yyl yn y ̄rth̄yneb yr ḡyr hynn ? Och Cordeilla
 vyg karedie verch ! mor wir ȳ dy ymadraūd teu di,
 25 pan dȳedeist panȳ val y bei vyg gallu am medyant am
 kyuoeth am j̄euēgtit, panȳ velly y karut ti vyui ! Ac
 ̄rth hynny, tra vu vyg kyuoeth i yn gallu rodi rodyon,
 paūb am karei; ac nyt mi a gerynt namyn vy rodyon am
 deuodeu am donyeu. Ac ̄rth hynny, pan gilȳys y
 30 rodyon, y foes y karyat. Ac ̄rth hynny pa ffuruf y
 gallaf rac keūilydadol̄yn nerth na chanhorth̄y y genyt
 ti, ̄rth rysorri yg kam ohonaf i ̄rthyt ti am dy doethineb

^a leg. traet.

di, ath rodi yn dremygedic gan debygu bot yn waeth dy diwed noth whioryd ereill, a thitheu yn well ac yn doethach noc 6ynt6y? Kanys g6edy a rodeis i o da a chyuoeth 6d6nt h6y, y g6naethant h6y vyui yn alltut ac yn ech6na6c om g6lat am kyueth.”

5

10. Ac y dan g6yna6 y a6hyfnerth ofut yn y wed honno ef a doeth hyt ym Paris, y dinas yd oed y verch ynda6. Ac antion amylder o annercheu at y verch a 6naeth y dywedut y ry6 a6kyfreith a gyuaruu ac ef. A g6edy dywedut or gennat nat oed namy[n] ef ae [y]swein, sef a 10 wnaeth hit[h]eu anuon amylder o eur ac aryant, ac erchi mynet ae that odyno hyt y my6n¹ dinas arall, a chymryt arna6 y vot yn glaf, a g6neuthur enneint idaw, ac ardymheru y gorff a symuda6² dillat, a chymryt atta6 deugein marcha6c ac eu k6eira6³ yn hard ac yn syber6⁴ o veirch⁵ a 15 dillat ac arueu; a g6edy darffei hynny, anuon oe 6laen at⁶ Aganipus vrenhin ac at⁶ y uerch y dywedut y vot yn dyuot. A g6edy darti6t g6neuthur kymeint ac a archyssei,⁷ anuon a 6naeth llythyreu⁸ at y brenhin^a ac at y verch ynteu y dywedut⁹ y uot¹⁰ yn dyuot¹¹ ar y deugeinuet o varchogyon¹² 20 g6edy y¹³ rydehol oe dofyon o ynys Prydein, yn dyuot y geissa6 porth gantunt 6ynteu¹³ y oresgyn y gyfoeth dracheuen.¹⁴ A phan gigleu y brenhin hynny, kych6yn a 6naeth ef ae wreic ae deulu¹⁵ yn y erbyn¹⁶ yn anrydedus, mal yd oed deil6g¹⁷ erbynyeit¹⁸ g6r a uei yn gyhyt ac euo¹⁹ 25 yn vrenhin ar ynys Prydein. A hyt tra uu yn Freinc, y r6des y brenhin llywodraeth²⁰ y gyuoeth²¹ ida6, mal²² y bei ha6s ida6 caffel porth a nerth y oresgyn y gyuoeth drachefyn.²³

11. Ac yna yd anuonet g6ys dros 6yneb teyrnas Freinc

Ch. 10.—1 hyt yn 2 y add. 3 kyweira6 4 yn hard syber6 5 veirych 6 ar 7 kymeint a hynný 8 llyr “brenhin” 9 ynteu y dywedut om. 10 ef add. 11 yn dyuot om. 12 deugeinuet marcha6c 13 om. 14 kyueth drachefyn 15 teulu 16 yn erbyn llyr 17 teil6g 18 erbyneit 19 ef 20 llywodraeth 21 kyueth 22 val 23 ida6 ef add.

y gynulla⁶ holl de⁷red y uynet² gyt a Lyr y oresgyn y gyuoeth³ drachefyn ida⁸. A g⁹edy bot pob peth yn bara¹⁰t, kych¹¹yn a oruc Lyr a Chordeilla y verch ar Ilu h¹²nn¹³ gantunt, a cherdet yny doethant y ynys Prydein, 5 ac yn diannot ymlad ae dofyon a chael⁴ y fudugolyaeth. A g⁹edy g¹⁴edu pob peth or ynys ida⁶ ef⁵ i⁶ bu var⁶ Lyr yn y dryded vlydyn; ac y bu [var⁶]⁷ Aganipus vrenhin Freinc. Ac yna y kymerth Cordeilla lluodraeth y deyrnas⁸ yn y llab⁹ ehun. Ac y clad¹⁰yt Lyr y my¹¹n 10 dayardya^a a gnaeth ehun y dan auon Sorram. Ar demyl^b honno ry gnaethoed⁹ yn anryded yr du⁶ a elicit yna¹⁰ Bifrontisiani. A phan delei wylua y demyl¹¹ honno, y deuei holl grefyd¹²yr y dinas ar wlat oe anrydedu. Ac y dechreuit^c pob g¹³eith or a dechreuit hyt ym pen y 15 vlydyn. A g⁹edy g¹⁴ledychu pump¹² mlyned o Gordeilla yn dagnouedus,¹³ y kyuodes y deu nyeint yn y herbyn, Morgan¹⁴ vab Magla¹⁵ tygyssa¹⁶c yr Alban, a Chuneda¹⁵ vab Henwyn tygyssa¹⁶c Kernyw, a llu arua¹⁷c gantunt. A daly Cordeilla a gnaethant ae charcharu.¹⁶ Ac yn y 20 carchar h¹⁸nn¹⁷ o dolur kolli y kyueth¹⁸ y gnaeth ehun y lleith.

Ch. 11.—1 y add. 2 6rth eu hell⁶g y 3 kyoeth 4 chaffel 5 om. 6 y
 7 var⁶ 8 teyrnas ^adayarty ^btemyl 9 a wnathoed ehun 10 ena
 11 demhyl ^cdechreuit 12 pvm (but a stroke has been added below as if
 to change v to y) 13 dagnouedus 14 Margan 15 Chueda 16 A—
 charcharu: ae daly ae charcharu 17 hvnv 18 chyfoeth

II. THE STORY OF ARTHUR.

FROM THE RED BOOK OF HERGEST.

1. A ḡedy mar̄ Uthur Pendragon yd ymgynullasant
 holl wyrda ynys Prydein, jeirl̄ a bar̄neyit¹ a marchogyon
 vrdāl̄ ac escyb ac abadeu ac athrāon hyt ȳg Kaer
 Vudei. Ac o gytsynyedigaeth pāb yd archyssant y
 Dyfrič archescob Kaer Lion ar Wysc vrdā Arthur y v̄ab
 ynteu² yn vrenhin. Ac eu hagen ae kymhellei y hynny.
 Kanys pan gigleu y Saeson mar̄olyaeth³ Vthur Pen-
 dragon,⁴ yd ellygyssynt ynteu genadeu hyt yn Germania
 y geissāl̄ porth. Ac neur dathoed⁵ llyḡhes vār attunt,
 a Cholgrim yn tȳyssâb⁶ arnadunt. Ac neur daroed¹⁰
 udunt goreskyn⁷ o Humyr hyt y mor a Chatyneis⁸ yn y
 gogled. Sef oed hynny y dryded rann y ynys Prydein.
 A ḡedy ḡelet o Dyfric archescob drueni y bobyl ae
 hymdiuedi, ef a gymerth escyb y gyt ac ef, ac a dodes
 coron y teyrnas am ben Arthur. A phymthegml̄yd oed¹⁵
 Arthur yna, ac ny chlȳsit ar neb arall eiryoet⁹ y deuodeu
 o deored a haelder a oed arnā ef. Idā ef hefyt yd
 enillyssei y dayoni anyanāl̄ a oed arnā y veint rat
 honno, hyt pan oed garedic ef gan bāb or a glȳhei¹⁰
 dȳetut amdanā.¹¹ Ac 6rth hynny ḡedy y arderchockau²⁰
 ef or vrenhināl̄ enryded h̄enn̄, gan gad̄ ohonā y
 gnotādic¹² defāt a¹³ ymrodes y haelder. Ac odyna
 kymeint o amylder marchogyon a lithrei attā, a megys
 y dyffyḡyei idā da y rodi¹⁴ udunt yn v̄yñch. Aceissoes

VARIANTS FROM BRITISH MUSEUM, ADDITIONAL 19,707.

(Ch. 1). 1 barvnyeit, 2 arthur ap vthyr, 3 marwolaeth, 4 bendragon,
 5 dothoed, 6 dywyasave, 7 gverescyn, 8 mor kateneis, 9 eiroet, 10 glȳhei,
 11 ymdanav anwaethach or ae ḡelei, 12 nottaedic, 13 ef a, 14 rodei,

py di⁶ bynhac y bo haelder anyana⁶l y gyt a phrofedic¹⁵ volyant, kyt bo esseu arna⁶ ar dalym,¹⁶ yr hynny ny, at Du⁶ wastat aghenoctit y argybedu ida⁶.

2. Ac 6rth hynny Arthur, kanys molyant a getym-
5 deithockaei¹ haelder a dayoni, llunyaethu ryfel a oruc ar y Saeson, hyt pan vei oc eu golut h⁶y² y kyfoethogei ynteu y teulu ae varchogyon. Kanys ia⁶nder a dyskei hynny ida⁶; kanys ef a d⁶lyei o dreftata⁶l dylyet holl lywodraeth ynys Prydein. A chynnlla⁶ a oruc ef yr holl ieuencit
10 a oed¹ darystygedic ida⁶ ef, a chyrchu parth a Chaer Effra⁶c.³ A g⁶edy g⁶ybot o Golgrim hynny, kynulla⁶ a oruc ynteu y Saeson ar Yscotteit ar Fficheteit, ac y gyt ac⁴ aneiryf luossogr⁶yd nifer ganta⁶ dyuot yn erbyn Arthur hyt yg glan Dulas. A g⁶edy ymgafaruo⁶ yna
15 o bop⁵ parth, y dyg⁶ydassant llaber or deu lu. Ac or diwed Arthur a gafas y vudugolyaeth. A ffo a oruc Colgrim⁶ y dinas Kaer Efra⁶c. Arthur ae lu a gych-
wyn⁶ys⁷ ac a werchetw⁸ arna⁶.

3. A g⁶edy clybot o Bald⁶f¹ y vraet ynteu² hynny,³ ef 20 a gyrrchaed tu ar lle yd oedd y vraet yg g⁶archae,⁴ a ch⁶e mil o wyr ganta⁶ y geissa⁶ y rydhau odyno. Kanys yr amser yd ymladyssei⁵ Arthur ae vraet ef, yd oed¹ Bald⁶f⁶ yna ar lan y mor yn aros⁷ dyuot Chledric⁸ o Germania, a oed¹ yn dyuot a phorth ganta⁶ udunt. Ac 6rth hynny
25 g⁶edy ydyuot ar⁹ dec milltir y 6rth y gaer, darparu a oruc d⁶yn kyrch nos am ben Arthur ae lu. Ac eissoes nyt ymgelaed¹⁰ hynny rac Arthur. Yna¹¹ yd erchis ynteu y Gadur¹² tygyssa⁶c¹³ Kerny⁶ kymryt¹⁴ whe chant marcha⁶c a their mil o bedyt¹⁴ y gyt ac ef a mynet yn

(Ch.) 1. 15 phrouygedic, 16 talym

(Ch. 2). 1 gytymdeithocaei, 2 6y, 3 efra⁶c, 4 om., 5 pop, 6 golgrim, 7 gylchyn⁶ys y dinas, 8 ae g⁶archetw⁸

(Ch. 3). 1 baldvlf, 2 om., 3 y warchae, 4 yg gvarchae om., 5 ymladyssei, 6 valdvl, 7 arhos, 8 cheldric, 9 hyt ar, 10 ymgelvys, 11 om., 12 kadvr, 13 iarll, 14 pedyd

eu herbyn, ac eu ragot ^{to wayfaring} y nos honno ^{on the road} y fford y doynt. A ḡedy kaffel o Gadur ḡybot y fford y doynt y gelynyon, eu kyrchū a oruc Kadur ^{the leader} yn deissyfyt. A ḡedy briāb eu bydinoed ac eu hyssigab a Pad Paber onadunt, kymell ^{comfort} y Saeson a oruc ar ffo. 5

4. Ac 6rth hynny diruār dristyt a gofal a gymerth Baldvlf ynda⁶,² 6rth na allōys ellōg³ y vraet or ḡarchae yd oed ynda⁶. A medylyab a oruc py wed y gallei gaffel⁴ kyffur⁵ y⁶ ymdidan ae vraet; kanys ef a dybygei y kaffei bop⁷ un onadunt⁸ ell deu rydit a ḡaret yn holla⁹, pei¹⁰ keffynt ymdidan y gyt. A ḡedy na chaffei fford arall yn y byt, eillab y wallt¹⁰ ae varyf a oruc, a chymryt telyn yn y la⁶, ac yn rith erestyn a ḡaryyd dyuot ym plith y llu ar lluesteu. Ar clymeu¹¹ a ganei ef a dangossynt y vot yn telynya¹². Ac or diwed ḡedy na thybygei neb 15 y uot ef yn tywyssab falst mal yd oed, nessau a oruc parth a muroed y gaer dan ganu y telyn. A ḡedy y adnabot or ḡyr o vyb¹³n, y dynu¹³ a orugant 6rth raffeu ^{refuge} y myb¹³n. A ḡedy ḡelet ohonab y vraet, ymgaru a orugant megys na ry ymwelynt¹⁴ dr̄y lāber o yspeit kyn 20 no hynny. Ac val yd oedynt uelly yn medylyab ac yn keissa⁶ ystry⁶ py wed y gellynt ymrydhau odyno, ac yn annobeithab oe rydit, nachaf eu kenadeu yn dytiot o Germania, awhe chan llōg yn llabn o varchogyon aruab⁶ gantunt, a Cheldric yn dywyssab arnadunt, ac yn 25 disgynu yn yr Alban.

5. A ḡedy clybothynny o Arthur, ymada⁶ a oruc ynteu ar diñas rac petruster ymlad ar veint nifer honno,¹ a mynet odyno hyt yn Lundein. Ac yno gal⁶ attab a oruc holl wyrda y deyrnas yscolheigon a Neygyon, ac 30

(Ch. 4). 1 baldvlf, 2 ac ynda, 3 gellōg, 4 kaffel, 5 kyfrēch 6 om.,
7 kanys ef a tybygei pop, 8 ohonunt, 9 bei, 10 ben? 11 ar crychyadeu add.,
12 telynya⁶ 13 tynnu, 14 nar ymwelynt

(Ch. 5). 1 hvnnv

ymgyghor ac 6ynt beth a wnelhynt² am hynny. Sef a
 gaessant o gyghor y k6nsli h6nn6; anuon kenadeu a
 orugant hyt ar Ho6el³ vab Emyr Lyda6, brenhin Brytaen
 Vechan, y uenegi ida6 yr 6rmes a dathoed gan y Paganyeit
 5 ar⁴ ynys Prydein. Kanys nei uab y⁵ ch6aer oed Howel³
 y Arthur. A g6edy clybot o Howel³ y ryfel ar aflonyd6ch
 a oedd ar y ewythr, erchi parattoi lluges a oruc,⁶ a
 chynulla6 pymtheg mil o uarchogyon aruab6c. Ac ar y
 g6ynt kyntaf a gafas yn y ol, y deuth y borth Ham6nt
 10 yr tir y⁷ 6nys Prydein. Ac Arthur ae haruolles ynteu
 or enryded y g6edei aruoll g6r kyfurd⁸ a h6nn6; ac yn
 vynych ymgaru⁸ bop eilwers.

6. Ac odyna g6edy llithra6 ychydic o dieuoed,¹ 6ynt a
 gyrrhassant parth a Chaer L6ytcoet, yr hon [a elwir]²
 15 Lincol yr a6r honn, ac yssyd ossodedic yn ywlat a elwir
 Li6dysei ar benn mynyd r6g d6y auon. Ac 6rth y gaer
 honno yd oed y Paganyeit yn eisted. A g6edy eu dyuot
 yno y gyt ac eu holl niferoed, ymlad a orugant ar
 Saeson. Ac aglywedic aerua a 6naethant o honunt.³
 20 Kanys chwe mil onadunt a dyg6ydassant yn yr un dyd
 h6nn6. Rei oc eu llad, ereill oc eu bodi⁴ a gollasant eu
 heneideu. Ac 6rth hynny rei⁵ ereill yn gyflaen o ofyn
 ada6 y dinas a orugant, a chymryt eu ffo⁶ yn lle diogel6ch
 6dunt. Ac ny orffo6ys6ys Arthur oc eu hymlit hyt⁷ yn
 25 llwyn Kelydon. Ac yno ymgynull o bop lle a orugant
 oc eu ffo,⁸ a medylya6⁹ g6rth6ynebu y Arthur. Ac odyna
 g6edy dechreu ymlad, aerua a 6naethant or Brytanyeit
 6dym gan eu hamdiffyn ehunein yn wra6l; kanys o wasca6t y
 g6yd yn eu kanhorth6y yd oedynt yn aruer o daflu
 30 ergytyeu,¹⁰ ac y gochelynt 6ynteu¹¹ ergytyeu y Brytanyeit.

(Ch. 5). 2 wnelhynt, 3 hvel, 4 y, 5 om., 6 a oruc om., 7 om., 8 yd
 amblygu y ymgaru

(Ch. 6). 1 dydyeu, 2 a elwir, 3 ohonu, 4 yn yr afonoed add., 5 y rei,
 6 fo yn y lle, 7 hyt pan deuthant hyt, 8 oc eu fo a orugant, 9 odyno add.,
 10 kanys o wasgavt y gyd yn eu kanhorth6y yd aruerynt, 11 om.

A phan welas Arthur hynny, yd erchis ynteu trychu y coet or part henni yr IIwyn, a chymryt y kyffyon hynny ar traesprenn neu¹² ac eu gossot yn eu kylch, ac eu garchae yno megys na cheffynt vynet odyno, yny ymrodynt ida⁶, neu yny vydyst veir⁶ o newyn. A 5 g⁶edy dariot g⁶neuthur y kae, y dodes Arthur y varchogyon yn vydinoed y⁶g kylch y IIwyn. Ac yno y buant uelly tri dieu a their nos. A phan welas y Saeson nat oed dim b⁶yt gantunt, rae eu mar⁶ oll o newyn gynt a odologyssant¹³ y Arthur y¹⁴ gell⁶g yn ryd 10 y eu II⁶geu y uynet y eu g⁶lat; ac ad⁶ ida⁶ ynteu eu heur ac eu haryant ac eu holl s⁶lt, a theyrnget ida⁶ bop¹⁵ bl⁶ydyn o Germania; a chadarnhau hynny gan rodi g⁶ystlon. Ac Arthur a gauas yn y gy⁶ghor kymryt hynny y gantunt, ac eu gell⁶g¹⁶ y eu II⁶geu. 15

7. Ac ual¹ yd oedynt² yn r⁶yg⁶ moroed yn mynet tu ae g⁶lat, y bu ediar gantunt g⁶neuthur³ yr amot henni ac Arthur; a throssi eu h⁶yleu drachefyn parth ac ynys Prydein, a dyuot y draeth Totneis⁴ yr tir, a dechreu anreitha⁶ y g⁶ladoed hyt yn Hafren, a IIad y tir- 20 diwollodron a orugant. Ac odyna y kymerassant eu hynt hyt y⁶g Kaer Vadon, ac eisted⁶orth y gaer, ac ymlada hi. A g⁶edy menegi hynny⁵ y Arthur, ryfedu a oruc meint eu t⁶yll ac eu hyskymunda⁶, ac yn diannot crogi eu g⁶ystlon. Ac ymada⁶ a oruc ar Yscoteit ac ar 25 Ffichtoit yd oed yn ^{crusht}kywarsagu. A bryssya⁶ a oruc y distry⁶ y Saeson. Goualus oed lam ad⁶ Howel ap⁸ Emry Lyda⁶ yn glaf y⁶g Kaer Alclut o⁶orthr⁶m heint. Ac or diwed g⁶edy dyuot hyt y lle y g⁶elei y Saeson, y dywa⁶t ef ual hyn: "Kany⁹ bo teil⁶g gan yr 30 ysgymunedigyn Saeson¹⁰ cad⁶ ffyd 6rthyf i,¹¹ miui

(Ch. 6). 12 travs, 13 adologyssant, 14 eu, 15 heu⁶yt pop, 16 gollvg

(Ch. 7). 1 mal, 2 oedyn, 3 wneuthur, 4 traeth tutneis, 5 hyn, 6 hyseum- ynda⁶t, 7 yny eu, 8 hvel mab, 9 kyny, 10 t⁶yllwyr anudonavl add., 11 vrthym ni?

a gadbaſaf ffyd 6rth Du6; ac y gyt a hynny oe nerth¹² ynteu a dialaf hedi6 waet vyg ki6ta6twyr arnadunt.¹³ G6isg6ch a6ch arueu, wyr, g6isg6ch, ac yn 6ra6l kyrch6n y bratwyr hynn. Heb petruster¹⁴ gan ganhorth6y Crist 5 ni a6orfyd6n.'

8. A g6edy dywedut o Arthur hynny, Dyfric archescob Kaer Lion ar Wysc a saf6d ar ben bryn goruchel, a dywedut ual hynn a oruc: "Ha6wyrd," heb ef, "y rei yssyd ardercha6c o gristonoga6l ffyd ohona6ch, 10 kyuod6ch; koffe6ch waet a6ch ki6tawt6yr, yr h6nn yssyd ell6ygedic dr6y urat y Paganyeit racco; kanys tragy6yda6l waratwyd y6 y6ch, onyt ymrod6ch y amdifffyn a6ch g6lat ach r6dit. Ac 6rth hynny ymled6ch dros a6ch g6lat, ac or byd reit ywch, diodef6ch a6geu drosti. 15 Kanys yr a6heu honno a vyd budugolyaeth a buched yr 6neit. P6y bynhac hedi6 a el y a6heu, ef ehunan a ymryd yn wiraberth y Du6, y g6r a vu tei6g ganta6 rodi y 6neit dros y vrodyr. Ac 6rth hynny p6y bynhac ohana6ch a lader yn yr ymlad h6nn, bit yr a6heu honno 20 yn benyt ida6 ac yn vadeueint oe bechodeu, y dan amot nas gochelo, or dam6eina y dyuot."

9. A g6edy kymryt bendyth y g6r h6nn6, bryssya6 a oruc pa6b y wisga6 eu harueu ymdanunt, ac ufudhau y gymenediweu yr archescob. Ac yna Arthur a wisca6d 25 ymdana6 lluru6 a oed tei6g y vrenhin. Penffestin eureit yskythredic ac ar6yd dreic a adass6yt oe benn. Taryan a gymerth ar y ysg6yd, yr honn a el6it G6enn, yn yr hon yd oed del6 yr argl6ydes Veir yn yskythredic; kanys ym pop y6g a reit y gal6ei ef arnei ac y coffei. Ac a r6ym6yt 30 a Chaletu6lch y gledyf goreu, yr h6nn a wnathoedit yn ynys Avallach. Gleif a deck[al]a6d y deheu el, yr h6nn a el6it Ron; vchel oed h6nn6 a llidan ac adas y aerua.

Ac odyna ḡedy llunyaethu ^{awry} y bydinoed o bop part, y Saeson yn herbyd eu deuāt kyrchu yn leb a 6naethant, ac ar hyf y dyd yn 6ra6l ḡerth6yn6bu yr Brytanyeit. Ac or diwed ḡedy trossi yr heul ar y dyg6ydedigaeth, ^{seeing} achub m̄nyd ma6r, a oedi yn agos 6dunt, 5 a 6naeth y Saeson, a chynal h6nn6 yn lle castell 6dunt; a chan ymdiret yn amylder eu nifer tybygu bot yn diga6n vdunt o gedernit y mynyd. A ḡedy d6yn or heul y dyd arall rac 6yneb, Arthur ae l6 a eskynna6d pen y m̄nyd. Ac eissoes llaber o wyr a golles ef; kanys ha6s 10 oedl yr Saeson o penn y mynyd argywedu yr Brytanyeit [noc yr Brytanyeit] y6g ḡerth6yneb y mynyd argywedu ^{climber} _{turn} yr Saeson. Ac or diwed gan v6yhau grym a llafur, ḡedy caffel or Brytanyeit penn y mynyd, yn y lle 6ynt a dangossassant eu dehe6oed yr Saeson. Ac yn erbyn 15 hynny y Saeson yn 6ra6l a ossodassant eu bronod yn eu ḡerth6yneb 6ynte6, ac oc eu holl angerd ymgynhal yn eu herblyn. A ḡedy treulab llaber or dyd luelly, llidia6 a oruc Arthur ra6 h6yret y ḡelei y vudugolyaeth yn dyuot ida6. Ac ar hynny noethi Calet6lch a oruc, 20 a gal6 en6 yr argl6ydes Ueir; ac o vuan ruthur kyrchu y lle te6af y ḡelei vydinoed y Saeson. A ph6y bynhac a gyfarfhei ac ef, gan al6 en6 Du6a o vn dyrna6t y lladei. Ac hy orffo6yss6d ar vn ruthur honno, hyf pan lada6d a Chalet6lch ehun trugeint wyr a phet6ar can 6r. A 25 ḡedy ḡelet or Brytanyeit hynny, te6hau eu t6rtoed a wnaethant 6ynte6 ae ymlit ynte6, ac o bop part 6dunt ḡneuthur aerua. Ac yn y lle y dyg6ydassant Golgrim a Bald6lf y vra6t a llaber o vilyoed y gyt ac 6ynt. A phan welas Cheldric perigyl y gedymdeithon, yn y lle 30 heb annot ymchoelut a oruc y gyt ar rei ereill ar ffo.

10. A ḡedy caffel o Arthur y 6udugolyaeth honno,

^a en6 du6: MS. du6 du6.

ef a erchis y Gadur iarl Kernyw erlit y Saeson, hyt tra vryssyei ynteu yr Alban. Kanys menégi ar daroed ida⁶ ry dyuot yr Yscotteit ar Ffichtoit y ymlad a Chaer Alclut, y ll^e yd ada⁶ssei ef Howel y nei yn glaf. Ac 5 6rth hynny y bryssyei ynteu yno rac caffel y gaer arna⁶. Ac odyna Kadur tywyssab^c Kernyw a deg mil y gyf ac ef a ymlynad y Saeson. Ac nyf yn eu hol yd aeth, namyn achuboit eu llögeu yn gyntaf a oruc, rac caffel onadunt diogelch nac amdiffyn or llögeu. A g⁶edy 10 caffel eu llögeu ohona⁶, dodi a oruc y marchogyon aruab^c goreu a oed ar y hel yndunt, rac caffel or Saeson ford udunt, os yno y kyrchynt. A g⁶edy dariot cadarnhau y llögeu arnunt uelly, ar vrys ymchoelut a oruc ar y elynyon ac eu llad heb drugared, gan eilen⁶i 15 gorchymynneu Arthur ^{with arms} amdanunt. Rei o deudyblic^c boen a gybarsegit, a rei onadunt o oergrynedic^c callonneu a ffoyt yr coedyd^c ac yr llwyneu, ereill yr mynyded ar gogofeu y geissa⁶ yspeit y ach^canegu eu hoedel. Ac ordiwed g⁶edy nat oed udunt neb ry⁶ diogelch, yr hyn 20 a dihegis onadunt yn vri^cedic, gynt a ymgynullassant^a hyt yn ynys Danet. A hyt yno tywyssab^c Kernyw ae hymlynad gan eu llad. Ac ny orffwyssab^c hyt pan las Cheldric; ac eu kymell gynteu oll y la⁶ gan rodi g⁶ystlon.

25 11. Ac yna g⁶edy kadarnhau tagnefed ar Saeson, yn y ll^e mynet a oruc yn ol Arthur hyt yg Kaer Alclut, yr hon ry daroed y Arthur y rydhau y gan yr Yscotteit ar Ffichtoit. Ac odyna y kyrcha⁶d Arthur ae lu hyt y Mureif, y wlat a el^cir o^cen⁶ arall Reget. Ac yno y g⁶archaeab^c 30 ef yr Yscotteit ar Ffichtoit, y rei kyn no hynny a ymladyssynt yn erbyn Arthur. A g⁶edy eu dyuot ar ffo hyt y wlat honno, gynt a aethant hyt yn Lyn

^a MS. ymgynullassant.

Lumon^{gy}, a chymryt yr ynysed a oedynt yn y llyn yn gedernit udunt. Kanys tri^lugein ynys a oedynt yn y llyn, a thri^lugein karrec, a nyth eryr ym pop karrec. A rei hynny pop Kalan Mei a doynt y gyt. Ac ar y lleis a genynt yna dynyon y wlat honno a adnebydei y dam^{be}ineu 5 a delei yn y vlydyn rac^l yneb. Ac y gyt a hynny tri^lugein a^uon a redei yr llyn. Ac ny redei or llyn namyn vn avon yr mor. Ac yr ynyssed hynny y foysynt y gelynyon y geissa^u amdif^lyn o gedernit y llyn. Ac ny dygrynoes udunt namyn ychydic. Kanys kynulla^u 10 ^{parh} llögeu a wnaeth Arthur, a chylchynu yr avonoed ar llyn, hyt na chaffei neb vynet odyno. A phymtheg ni[w]arna^u ? y bu yn eu g^uarchae uelly, hyt pan vuant veir^u hyt ar vilyoed.

12. Ac mal yd oed Arthur yn eu g^uarchae uelly, 15 nachaf vrenhin Iwerdon yn dyuot a ll^lyghes ganta^u ac amylder o bobloed^u a^uchyfyeithydyon yn borth yr Yscotteit ar Freinc. Ac 6rth hynny ymada^u a oruc Arthur ar llyn, ac ymchoelut y arueu yn y G^uydyl, ar rei hynny gan eu llad heb drugared a gymhell^uys ar ffo 20 y eu g^ulat. A g^uedy y uudugolyaeth honno ymchoylut draegefyn elch^uyl y vynn^u dileu kenedyl yr Yscotteit ar Fichteit hyf ar dim. A g^uedy nat arbedei neb megys y keffit, ymgynnlla^u y gyt a gnaethant escyb y druan wlat honno y gyt ae hyscolheigon or a oed darysty^ugedic 25 udunt, y gyt ac escyrn y seint ac eu creireu. Ac yn troet noethon y deuthant hyt rac bron Arthur, ac erchi y drugared dros atlibin y bobyl honno, ac ar eu glinyeu y wedia^u hyt pan drugarhaei 6rthunt. Kanys diga^un o berigyl a dr^uc ry gnaedoed udunt; kanyt oed reit ida^u 30 dili^u hyf ar dim yr hyn a dihagyssei onadunt. A g^uedy erchi trugared onadunt ar y wed honno, wyl^u o w^llder a oruc Arthur, a rodi yr g^uyrda seint hynny eu harch.

13. A ḡedy daruot^a hynny, syllu a oruc Hôbel uab Emyr Lyda^b ac enryfedu anſa^cd y llyn, y sa^cl avonoed ar sa^cl ynyssed ar sa^cl gerri^car sa^cl nythot eryrot a oed yn y llyn. Ac ual yd oed yn ryfedu hynny, Arthur a dybaf^c 5 brtha^c bot llyn arall yny blat honno oed ryfedach no honno. Ac nyt oed bell odyno, ac ugeint troetued yn y hyf, a vgeint yn y llet, a hynny yn bedrōgyl; a phedeir kenedyl o byscas^c amryw yndi; ac ny cheffit byth un or rei hynny yn ran y gilyd. "Ac y mae llyn 10 arall," heb ef, "yg Kymry ar lan Hafren, a dýnyon y wlat honno ae geil^c Lyn Liân. Ar llyn honno, pan vo y mor yn lla^cn, y kymer y dôfbr ynda^c ac y lla^cnc megys morger^cyn, hyt na chudyo y glanneu. Ac y gyt ac yd 15 ymchoelo y mor draegefyn y dreia^c, y gôrthyt y llyn y dôfbr a gymerei yndi, ac y bôr^c ohonei megys mynyd, hyt pan el dros y glanneu. Ac o damweinei yna vot neb yn sefyll ae wyneb att y llyn, o chyuarffei dim o asgellwrych hñnn^c ae dillat, ana^cd vydei ida^c ymdianc, 20 hyt nas sucknei y llyn ef ynda^c. Ac o bydei ynteu ae gefyn atta^c, yr nesset vei idi yn sefyll, nyt argybedei ida^c dim."

14. A ḡedy hedychu ar Yscotteit y brenhin a aeth hyt yg Kaer Efra^c, y anrydedu ḡylua y Nadolic a oed yn agos. A phan welas ef yr egl^cysseu ḡedy eu distryw 25 hyt y lla^cr, dolurya^c yn ua^cr a oruc. Kanys ḡedy dehol Sans^c archescob ar ḡyrda ma^cr enrydedus ereill y gyt ac ef, lloesi yr egl^cysseu ar temleu a 6nathoed y Saeson, a distryw ḡassanaeth Du^c ym pop lle. Kanys pan deuthant yr anreithwyr hynny, y foes Sams^c archescob a seith escyb y gyt ac ef hyt yn Lyda^c. Ac 30 yno yn enrydedus yd erbyny^cyt hyt y dyddiethaf oe

^a MS. darua^ct.

^b MS. dillan.

^c leg. Sams^c.

vuched. Ac yno ḡedy gal̄b pāb y gyt or yscolheigon ac or bobyl o gyt-gyghor pāb yḡ kyt, ef a ossodes Priaf y gaplan ehunan yn archescob yḡ Kaer Efrāc. Ar egl̄ysseu dīreidedic hyf y ll̄āb ef ae hatnewyd̄ys, ac ae hadurnād^a o grevydusson genveinoed̄o wyr a 5 ḡraged. Ar ḡyrda bonhedigyon dlyedāc a ry deholassei y Saeson ac a ducsynt tref eu tat, ef a rodes y bāp eu dlyet ac eu hanryded.

15. Ac ym plith y rei hynny yd oedynt tri brother, a hanhoedynt vrenhināl dlyet, nyt amgen, Leu uab 10 Kynuarch ac Vryen uab Kynuarch ac Arān uab Kynuarch. A chyn dyuot gormes y Saeson, y rei hynny a dylyynt tȳssogaeth y ḡledi hynny. Ac yr ḡyr hynny, megys y bāp or dlyedogyon ereill, ef a vynnād talu eu dlyet. Ac wrth hynny ef a rodes y 15 Arān vab Kynuarch Yscotlont. Ac y Vryen y rodes Reget dan y tervyneu. Ac y Leu uab Kynuarch (y ḡr yd oed y chwaer gantāb yr yn oes Emrys Wledic, ac yd oed idāb deu vab ohonei, Gwalchmei a Medrāt), y h̄enn̄ y rodes tyw[y]ssogaeth Lodoneis a ḡledi ereill a 20 berthynai attei. Ac or dīed ḡedy d̄yyn yr ynys ar y theruyneu yn hollāl ar y^b hen teilygdāb ae hedychu, ef a gymerth ḡreic. Sef oed y hen Ḡenhyfar, yr honn a oed o uonhedickaf genedyl ḡyr Rufein, ac a uagyssit yn ll̄ys Kad̄r iarll Kernȳ. Pryt honno ae 25 theḡch a orchyfygei ynys Prydein.

16. A phan deuth y ḡan̄yn araf rac gyneb, ef a barattoes ll̄ȳges ac a [a]eth hyt yn Īerdon. Kanys honno a vynei y goreskyn idāb ehun. Ac ual y deuth yr tir, nachaf Gillam̄ri vrenhin Īerdon ac amylder [o] 30 bobyl gantāb yn dyuot yn erbyn Arthur wrth ymlad ac ef.

^a MS. hardurnād.

^b ar y: ae MS.

A ḡedy dechreu ymlad, yn y ll̄e y bobyl noeth diarueu a ymchoelyssant drachefyn ar ffo yr ll̄e y keffynt wasca^{ḡ} ac amdiffyn. Ac ny b̄u vn gohir yn dala Gillam̄ri ae gymell ̄rth ewyllys Arthur. Ac ̄rth hynny holl 5 tywyssogyon Iberdon rac ofyn a doethant, ac o ̄agreifft a ymrodassant oc eu bodyn wyr y Arthur.

17. A ḡedy daruot ida^{ḡ} oresgyn holl Iberdon ae hedychu, Arthur a aeth hyf yn Islont yn y l̄yges. A ḡedy ymlad ar bobyl honno, ef ae goresgynnys. Ac odyna dros yr 10 ynyssed ereill yd aeth y glot ef, ac na allei vn teyrnas ḡrthgynebu ida^{ḡ}. Doldan brenhin Godlont a Ḡinwas vrenhin Orch oc eu bod a deuthant y ̄rhau ida^{ḡ} gan dalu teyrnget ida^{ḡ} bop bl̄ydyn. Ac odyna ḡedy ll̄ithra^{ḡ} y gayaf h̄nnys heiba^{ḡ}, Arthur a ymchoela^{ḡ} 15 drachefyn hyf yn ynys Prydein, y atne^{ḡ} ydu ansa^{ḡ} y deyrnas ac y gadarnhau ta^{ḡ}nfe fed yndi. Ac yno y bu deudeg mlyned ar vntu. ^{at a ll̄an}

18. Ac yna [y] ḡaha^{ḡ} atta^{ḡ} marchogyon de^{ḡ}r clotua^{ḡ} o arall wladoed a phell teyrnassoed ac amylhau 20 y deulu, megys yd oed kyghoruynt gan teyrnassoed pell y wrtha^{ḡ} meint clot y lys, a ryodres^a y teulu ae molyant. A cheissa^{ḡ} a wnaei ba^{ḡ}p kyffelybu a discyblu y wrth lys Arthur, ac y ̄rth y varchogyon ae deulu. Kanyt oed dim gan vn dylyeda^{ḡ} yn y teyrnassoed pell y ̄rthunt, 25 ony ellynt ymgeffelybu a marchogyon Arthur oc eu ḡiscoed ac oc eu harueu ac oc eu marchogaeth. A ḡedy ehedec y glot ae volyant ae haelder dros eithafoed y byf, ofyn a gymerassant brenhined tramor teyrnassoed racda^{ḡ}, rac y dyuot y oresgyn eu kyfoetheu ac eu 30 ḡladoed. Ac ̄rth hynny rac gofeilon a phrydereu, sef a ^anaei pa^{ḡ}b ohonunt atnewydu y keyryd ar dinassoed ar tyreu ar kesty^{ḡ}ll, ac adeilaf ereill o ne^{ḡ}yd yn lleoed cryno. ^{ḡ}nit ^{ll}

^a MS. roottdres.

Sef achaōs oed hynny, o delei Arthur am eu penn, megys y keffynt y llleoed kadarn hynny yn amdiffyn, or bei reif.

19. A ḡedy ḡybot o Arthur bot y ofyn velly ar baōp, ymardyrchaél a oruc ynteu a medylyā goesgyn yr holl Europa. Sef oed hynny, trayan y byt. Ac odyna 5 parattoi Ilyges a oruc. Ac yn gyntaf kyrchu Lychlyn a oruc, hyt pan vei Leu uab Kynuarch y daō gan y chwaer a 6 nelei yn vrenhin yno. Kanys nei [v]ab whaer oed Leu uab Kynuarch y vrenhin Lychlyn a ūassei ūar 6 yna. Ac ef a gymynassei y urenhinyaeth y Leu y nei; 10 ac ny buassei teilōg gan y Lychlynwyr hynny, namyn ḡneuthur Ricōlf yn vrenhin arnadunt a chadarnhau eu kestyll ac eu dinassoed, gan dyb̄ygu gallu ḡrth̄ynebu y Arthur. Ac yn yr amser h̄ennō yd oed Walchmei uab Leu yn deudegmlōyd, ḡedy y rodi oe ewythyr ef ȳg 15 gwassanaeth Suplius bab Rufein. Ac ȳgan Suplius y kymert ef ar̄ueu yn gyntaf. A ḡedy dyfot Arthur, megys y dyb̄esp̄yt uchot, y traeth Lychlyn, Ricōlff a holl ūarchogyon y wlat y gyt ac ef a deuth yn erbyn Arthur, a dechreu ymlad ac ef. A ḡedy gellōg llāber 20 o greu a gwaet o bop part[h], or diwed y Brytanyeit a oruuant gan lad Ricōlf a llāber oe wyr y gyt ac ef. A ḡedy caffel or Brytanyeit y ūudugolyaeth, kyrchu y dinassoed a orugant ac eu llosci, a ḡas̄caru eu pobloed. Ac ny orfoyssassant hyt pan daruu udunt goeskyn holl 25 Lychlyn a Denmarc. A ḡedy daruot hynny, ef a urdaōd Leu uab Kynuarch yn vrenhin yn Lychlyn.

20. Ac odyna yd h̄ylaōd ynteu ae lyges hyt yn Freinc. A ḡedy k̄yweiraō y toruoed, dechreu anreithaō y wlat o bop part a orugant. Ac yn yr amser h̄ennō 30 yd oed Frollo yn tywyssāc yn Freinc y dan Les amheraōdōr Rufein yn [y] Ilywyā. A ḡedy clybot o Frollo dyuotedigaeth Arthur, ef a gynullaōd holl ūarchogyon Freinc, ac a deuth y ymlad ac Arthur; ac

ny allys gôrthôynebu ida. Kanys gyt ac Arthur yd oed holl ieuencit yr ynyssed a oresgynassei. Ac 6rth hynny kymeint o lu a dywedit y uot ganta ac yd oed anaed y vn tywyssâc neu y neb y erbynya na 5 goruot arna. Ac y gyt ac ef hefyt yd oed y ran oreu o Freinc, yr honn a ry 6nathoed y haelder yn rôymedic oe garyat ynteu. A gôedy gôelet o Frollo y dygôyda ef yn y ran waethaf or ymlad, yn y lle ada y maes a oruc y gyt ac ychydic o nifer, a ffo hyt ym Paris; ac 10 yno kynulla y wâsgâredic bobyl atta a chadarnhau y gaer, a mynu elchôyl ymlad yn erbyn Arthur o ganhorthô[y] y gymodogyon. Yn dirybud y deuth Arthur ae lu y warchae ynteu yn y dinas. A gôedy llithra mis heiba, dolurya a oruc Frollo o welet y 15 bobyl yn aballu rac newyn. A gofyn a oruc y Arthur a vynnei eu dyuot ell teu y ymlad; ar hñn a orfei onadunt, kymerei gyfoeth y llall heb lad neb or deu lu. Sef achaus y kynnigyei ef hynny. Gôr maôr hydôf oed Frollo, ac anueitra y leder ae gedernyt. Ac o achaus 20 ymdiret yn y nerthoed yd archei ef y Arthur dyuot yn neilltuedic y ymlad ac ef, o tybygu kaffel ford y iechyt o hynny. A llaven uu Arthur wrth y genadôri honno. Ac yn y lle anuon at Frollo y dywedut y vot yn dyuot, ac yn bara y wneuthur yr amot hñnn ac ef ae gad. 25 21. A gôedy kadarnhau yr amot hñnn o bop part, gynt a deuthant ell teu hyt y myn ynys odieithyr y dinas; ar pobloed o bop part yn aros y syllu py damwein a darffei y rydunt. Ac yno y deuthant yn hard wedus gyweir ar deu uarch enryfed y meint ae buanet, 30 hyt nat oed para y neb adnabot y bôy y delei y uudugolyaeth onadunt. A gôedy sefyll onadunt a drychafel y harwydon o bop part, ^{anabot} a dangos ^{anabot} yr

^a MS. A dangos.

yspārduneu yr meirych a orugant, a gossot o bop vn ar y gilyd y dyrnodeu mōyhaf a ellint. Ac eissoes kywreinach yd arwed^{ys} Arthur y leif gan ochel dyrna^{at} Frollo. Arthur ae g^{iant} ym pen y vron, ac yn her^{gyd} y nerth ef ae byrya^{ed} hyt y daear. Ac yn y lle noethi y gledyf a oruc, a mynu llad y ben. A Frollo a gyfodes yn gyflym, ac a gleif gossot ar varch Arthur yn y d^{dy}vron dyrna^{at} agheua^{gl}, hyt pan dyg^{gyd}assant Arthur ae varch yr Ia^{br}. A phan welsant y brenhin yn syrthaw, abreid vu eu hattal heb torri eu hamot, 10 ac o un vryt kyrchu y Freinc. Ac mal yd oedynt yn torri eu kygreir, nachaf Arthur yn kyuodi yn gyflym wychyr, ac yn drychafel y taryan ac yn kyrchu Frollo. A sefyll yn gyfagos a wnaethant, a neidya^{el} dyrnodeu, 15 a llafurya^{el} pob un ageu^a y gilyd. Ac or di^{ed} Frollo a gauas kyfle; a thara^{el} Arthur yn y tal a 6naeth. A phei na ry bylei y clefyf ar vodr^{gyeu} y benffestin, ef a vuassei agheua^{gl} or dyrna^{at} h⁶nn^b. A g^{edy} g⁶lelet o Arthur y waet yn cochi y taryan ae arueu, ennynu o flamychedic lit ac o 6ychyr irlloned a oruc. A 20 drycha[fel] Caletf⁶lch ac oe holl nerthoed gossot a oruc, ar helym ar penffestin a phen Frollo a holltes yn deu hanner hyt y d^{dy}y ysc⁶yd. Ac or dyrna^{at} h⁶nn^b dyg^{gyda} a wnaeth Frollo, ac ae sodleu maedu y daear, 25 a gell⁶g y eneit gan yr Gybyr. A g^{edy} honni hynny dros y lluoed, bryssya^{el} a oruc y ki⁶ta⁶twyr, ac agori porth y dinas ae rodi y Arthur.

22. A g^{edy} caffel y uudugolyaeth honno o Arthur, ranu y lu a oruc yn deu hanner. Y neill ran oe lu a rodes y Ho^{el} uab Emry Lyda^{el}, 6rth vynet y darest⁶g 30 G⁶itart ty⁶ssa^{el} Peita^{el}. Ac ynteu ehun a[r] ran arall ganta^{el} y oresgyn y g⁶latoed ereill yn eu kylch. Ac yn y

^a MS. ogeu

^b MS. honn^b.

^c MS. daeayar.

He y deuth Howel vab Emyr Lydaw yr wlat. Ef a gyrchwys y keyryd ar dinassoed; a Gwittart gwyd y llaber o ymladeu yn ofalus a gymhellwys y brithau y Arthur; ac odyna Gwlasgvin o flam a hayarn a anreithwys; ae 5 tywyssogyon a darestygwys y Arthur.

23. A gwyd y llithrau na mlyned heiba, a daruot y Arthur oresgyn holl wladoed Freinc brith y vedyant ehun, ef a deuth elchwyd y Baris. Ac yno y dellis lys. Ac yno gwyd galb paib or yscolheigion ar llwygyon, 10 kadarnhau a bnaeth anfaend y teyrnas, a gossot kyfreitheu, a chadarnhau hedwch dros yr holl teyrnas. Ac yna y rodes ef y Vedwyr y bentru lluat Normandi a Fflandrys. Ac y Gei y benswydwr y rodes ef yr Angiaw a Pheitta, a llaber o wladoed ereill yr omniau 15 a oedynt yn y wassanaethu. Ac odyna gwyd hedychu a thagnefedu pob He or dinassoed ar pobloed uelly, pan yttoed y gwanwyn yn dyuot, Arthur a ymhoelles y ynys Prydein.

24. Ac ual yd oed gwylua y Sulgwyn yn dyuot, gwyd y veint uudugolyaeth eu hynny o bop He, y gyt a diruas 20 lebenyd ef a vedylys dala lllys yn ynys Prydein, a gwisga y goron am y ben, a gwahawd atta y brenhined ar tywyssogyon a oedynt wyr idas o bop He a orescynnysse, brith enrydedu gwylua y Sulgwyn yn vrenhinael = combien 25 enrydedus, ac y atnewydu kadarnaf tagnefed y rydunt. A gwyd menegi ohona y vedol y gyghorwyr ae anwylyt, ef a gauas yn y gyghor dala y lys yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc. Kanys or dinassoed kyvoethockaf oed ac adassaf yr ueint wylua honno. Sef achaus oed. Or neill 30 parth yr dinas y redei yr auon uonhedic honno Wysc. Ac ar hyt honno y doynt y brenhined, a delhynt dros y moroed, yn y llugeu hyt y dinas. Ac or parth arall gweirglodyeu a foresti yn y theckau. Ac y gyt a hynny adeiladeu a llussoed brenhinael a oedynt yndi oe myn,

a thei eureit, megys nat oed yn y teyrnassoed tref a gynhebyckyt y Rufein o ryodres namyn hi. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchawc oed o d6y egl6ys arbenhic; vn o honunt yn ardyrchafedic yn enryded y Vyl, verthyr, a ch6feint o werydon yn talu molyant y Du6 yndi yn 5 wastat dyd a nos yn enrydedus urdassei; arall a oed yn enryded y Aaron kedymdeith y merthyr h6nn6, a ch6fent yn honno a ganonwyr reola6dyr. Ac y gyt a hynny y dryded archescoba6t a phenaf yn ynys Prydein oed. Ac y gyt a hynny arderchawc oed o deu cant yscol 10 o athra6on a doethon, a ed[ne]bydynt kerdetyat y syr ac amryfaelon gelfydodeu ereill. Kanys yn yr amser h6nn6 y keffit yndi y seith gelfydyt; a[r] rei hynny dr6y gerdetyat y syr a venegynt y Arthur Pa6er or damweineu a delhynt rac Pa6. Or ach6ysson [hynny] oll y mynn6ys 15 Arthur yno dala llys. Ac odyna gell6g kenadeu dr6y amryfaelon teyrnassoed a g6aha6d pa6b a orucr6yt o deyrnassoed Ffreinc ac o amryfaelon ynyssed yr eiga6n, o[r] a dylyyynt dyuot yr llys.

25. Ac 6rth y wys honno y deuthant yno: Ara6n uab 20 Kynuarch brenhin Yscotlont, Vryen y vra6t brenhin Reget, Kat6all6n Pa6[h]ir brenhin G6yned, Kad6r Ilemenic tywyssaa6c Kerny6. Tri archescob ynys Prydein: archescob Lundein, ac archescob Kaer Efra6c, a Dyfric archescop Kaer Lion ar Wysc; a phenaf 25 onadunt oed dan bab Rufein, ac y gyt a hynny eglur free oed oe wassanaeth ae uuched; kanys pob kyfry6 glefyt or a uei ar dyn, ef ae g6aretei dr6y y wedi. Ac y gyt a hynny 6ynt a deuthant y ty6yssogyon or dinassoed bonhedic, nyt amgen, Morud iarll Kaer Loy6, Meuruc 30 o Gaer Wyragon, Anara6t o Am6ythic, Kynuarch iarll Kaer Geint, Arthal o Warwic, Owein o Gaer Leon, Ionathal o Gaer Idor, Cursalem o Gaer Lyr, G6all6c ap Leena6c o Salsbri, Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac odieithyr

hynny llaber o wyrda, nyt oed lei eu boned nac eu
 teilygdast nor rei hynny, nyt amgen, Dunast V^{er} uab
 Pabo post Prydein, Keneu uab Coel, Peredur uab
 Elidyr, Grufud uab Vogoet, Rein uab Elast, Edelin
 5 vab Keleda^{sc}, Kyngar uab Banga^{sc}, Kynnar Gorbanyon,
 Miscoet Cloffa^{sc}, Run uab N^{ey}thon, Kynuelyn [uab]
 Trunya^{sc}, Kadell uab Vryen, Kyndelic uab N^{ey}thon.
 Ac y gyt a hynny llaber o wyrda a oed ryhir eu hen^{bi}.
 Ac y gyt a hynny or ynyssed yn eu kylch: Gillam^{tri}
 10 brenhin Iwerdon, Melwas brenhin Islont, Doldan brenhin
 Gotlont G^{wyn}w brenhin Orc, Leu uab Kynuarch
 brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc. Ac o
 Ffreinc y deuthant: Hodlyn tywyss^ac Ruthyn,
 Leodgar iarll B^{et}lyn, Bed^{yr} pentru^{ll}yat duc Normandi,
 15 Borel o Cenoma^{ns}, Kei pens^{gyd}er duc yr Angi^{sc}, G^wittart
 o Beitta^{sc}, ar de^lidec gog^{ys}farch o Freinc, a Gerein
 Garann^{ys} o^c eu blaen yn dywyss^ac arnadunt, Howel
 uab Emyr Lyda^{sc} brenhin Brytaen Vechan, a llaber o
 Gylda a oed darestygedic ida^{sc} y gyt ar ueint darmerth a
 20 chyniret mulyoed a meirych, megys yd oed dyrys eu
 capit datkanu a ryhir eu hyscriuenu. Ac odieithyr hynny
 ny thrigywys un tywyss^ac y tu h^{en} yr Yspaen ny delei
 6rth y w^{ys} honno. Py ryfed oed hynny? Haelder
 Arthur ae glot ae volyant yn ehedec dros y byt a
 25 dynassei ba^{sc} yn r^{ed}[y]medic oe garyat.

26. Ac or diwed g^{we}dy ymgynull^a pa^{sc}b yr gaer ar
 gylua yn dyuot, yr archescyb a elwit yr Ilys 6rth wisca^{sc}
 y goron am ben y brenhin. Ac odyna Dyfric archescob
 a g^{ant} yr offeren. Kanys yn y archescobty yd oedit
 30 yn dala Ilys. Ac or diwed g^{we}dy g^{we}isga^{sc} y vrenhina^{sc}
 wisc am y brenhin a theckau y ben o goron y teyrnas ae
 deheu or deyrnwialen, ef a ducp^{ys}yt yr egl^{ys} benaf, ac
 or tu deheu ac or tu asseu ida^{sc} y deu archescob yny
 gynhal. Ac y gyt a hynny pet^{ar} brenhin, nyt amgen,

brenhin yr Alban, a brenhin Dyuet, a brenhin Gwyned, a brenhin Kernyw, yn herwyd eu breint ac eu dylyet, yn arwein petwar cledyf eureit noethon yn y vlaen. Ac y gyt a hynny llawer o gwfenoed amryfaelon vrdassoed yn eu processio o pop parth yn ol ac ym blaen yn kanu 5 amryfaelon gywydolaethu ac organ. Ac or parth arall yd oed y vrenhines yn y brenhinwisc, ac escyb o bop parth¹ yn y dŵyn hitheu y eglwys y mynachesseu,² a phedeir graged y petwar brenhin, a dywedassam ni uchot, yn arwein pedeir clomen³ purwen⁴ yn y blaen yn 10 herwyd eu breint ȳnteu, ar graged yn enrydedus gan diruaŵr lebenyd yn kerdet yn y hol.⁵ Ac or diŵed gwyd y daruot y processio⁶ ym pob vn or dŵy eglwys, kyndeket a chyndigrifet y kenit y kywydolaethu⁷ ar organ ac na ȳdynt y marchogyon py le gyntaf y 15 kyrchynt;⁸ namyn yn torfoed pob eilwers y kerdyn y honn yr aŵr hon ac yr Hall gwyd y hynny. A phei treulit y dyd yn gŵbwl yn dŵywaŵl wassanaeth, ny magei dim blinder y neb. Ac or diŵed gwyd y daruot yr offereneu ym pob vn or dŵy eglwys, y brenhin ar 20 vrenhines a diodassant eu brenhinwisgoed y amdanunt.⁹

27. Ac odyna y brenhin a aeth yr neuad ar gŵyr oll y gyt ac ef. Ar vrenhines ar graged oll y gyt a hi¹ y neuad y vrenhines, gan gadw hen gynefaet Tro, pan enrydedynt y gyluaeu maŵr, y gŵyr y gyt ar gŵyr yn 25 bŵyta, ar graged y gyt ar graged yn wahanedic. A gwyd kyflebau² paŵb y³ eisted yn herwyd y deissyfei y deilygtaet, Kei bennsŵydŵr yn wiskedic o ermynwisc, a mil⁴ y gyt ac ef o vn ryw adurn a hynny⁵ o veibon dylyedogyon, a gychwynnassant y wassanaethu or gegin 30 anregyon. Ac or parth arall Bedwyr a mil o veibon

(Ch. 26). 1 idi *add.*, 2 machesseu, 3 colomen, 4 gyvnyon, 5 yn ol,
6 prosessivn, 7 kywydolyaethu, 8 a gerdynt, 9 y amdanadunt
(Ch. 27). 1 hitheu, 2 kyfyavnheu (?) 3 yn, 4 mil o wyr, 5 ac ynteu

gŵyrda y gyt ac ynteu yn wisgedic o amryuaelon wiscoed yn gŵassanaethu gŵirodeu or vedgeñ. Ac or parth arall yn llys y vrenhines aneiryf o amylder gŵassanaethwyr yn wisgedic o amryfaelon wisgoed yn herwyd eu defaeth 5 yn talu eu gŵassanaeth yn diwall. Ar petheu hynny aë ryotres pei ascrifenn, gormod o hyt a blinder a 6nañ yr ystorya. Kanys ar y veint teilygdaeth honno yd oed⁶ ynys Prydein megys y racvlaenei yr holl ynyssed o amylder eur ac aryant ac alafoed dayra⁷. A phy 10 varchaesc bynhac a vynnei⁸ vot yn glotuañ yn llys Arthur, o vn ryw wisc ydaruerynt,⁹ ac o vn ryw arueu, ac o un ryw dywygyat¹⁰ marchogaeth. Y gorderchwraged o vn liñ wisgoed ac o un dywygyat¹⁰ yd aruerynt. Ac ny bydei teilwg gan un wreic garu¹¹ vn gŵr, ony bei y uot 15 yn brofedic teirgweith y milwryaeth. Ac uelly diñeirach y gŵneynt¹² y gŵraged a gŵell, ar gŵyr yn glotuorussach oc eu karyat.

28. Ac or diwed gŵedy daruot bŵyta a chy[ch]wynnu y ar y byrdeu, allan odieithyr y dinas yd aethant y chwarel¹ amryfaylon chwaryeu.² Ac yn y lle marchogyon yn dangos arwydon, megys kyt bydynt³ yn ymlad yn iañ ar y maes. Ar gŵraged y ar y muroed ar bylcheu yn edrych ar chware.⁴ Ereill yn bŵr mein, ereill yn saethu, ereill yn rydec,⁵ ereill yn gŵare gŵydbw[y]ll, ereill 25 yn gŵare taplas. Ac uelly⁶ drwy bop⁷ kyfryw amryuaelon dychymygeu⁸ gŵaryeu⁹ treulañ yr hyn a oed yn ol or dyd gan diruañr lebenyd, heb lit a heb gyffro¹⁰ a heb gynhen. A phŵy bynhac a vei vuduga¹¹ yn y gŵare, Arthur drwy amlaf rodyon ae henrydedei.¹¹ A gŵedy treulañ y tri 30 dieu kyntaf uelly,¹² y petwyryd dyd galw paŵp a wnaeth-

(Ch. 27.) 6 yr dothoed, 7 aualoed daeravl, 8 vynhei, 9 aruerhynt, 10 diwygyat, 11 karu, 12 ymwneynt

(Ch. 28). 1 wareu, 2 waryeu, 3 beynt, 4 ar y gvareu, 5 redec, 6 y velly, 7 pop, 8 dychymygyon, 9 a gvaryeu, 10 a heb gyffro *om.*, 11 henrydedhei, 12 y velly

pwyt or a oedynt yg gwasanaeth, a thalu¹³ y baŵp y wassanaeth ae lafur herwyd ual¹⁴ y dlyyynt. Ac yna y rodent¹⁵ y dinassoed, ar kestyll, ar tir, ar dayar, ar escobaetheu,¹⁶ ar archescobaetheu,¹⁷ ar manachlogued, ar amryuuelon urdasseu, megys y ḡebedi y baŵp or ae 5 dlyei.¹⁸

29. Ac yna y ḡorthodes Dyfric archescob y archescobaŵt ae teilygdaŵt. Kanys ḡwell oed gantaŵ bot yn didrifur a buchedu yn y didryf no bot yn archescob. Ac yn y le ynteu y gossodet Dewi¹ eŷthyr y[r]² brenhin yn 10 archescob yg Kaer Lion ar Wysc.³ Buced h̄ennŵ oed agreifft⁴ dayoni⁵ y baŵp or a gymerassei y dysc ynteu. Ac yn⁶ ll̄e Samsōn⁷ archescob Lydaŵ dr̄wy anoc Howel⁸ uab Emvr Lydaŵ y gossodet Teilaŵ escob⁹ Lan Daf, yr h̄en a glotuorei y uched, ae deuodeu da a dangossynt 15 y uot yn 6rda. Ac odyna escobaŵt Gaer¹⁰ Vudei y Veugant, ac escobaŵt Gaer¹⁰ Wynt y Dywan,¹¹ ac escobaŵt Lincol y Aldelmi.

30. Ac val yd oedynt velly yn llunyaethu pob peth, nachaf deudegwyr aeduet eu hoet, enrydedus y ḡed, 20 a cheig [o] olyfwyd¹ yn llâŵ bop vn onadunt yn arwyd eu bot yn genadeu, ac yn kerdet yn araf, ac yn kyfarch ḡwell y Arthur, ac yn y annerch y gan Les amheraŵd yr Rufein, ac yn rodi ll̄ythyr yn y laŵ, ar ymadraŵd h̄enn² yndaŵ. 25

31. "Les amheraŵd yr Rufein yn anuon y Arthur yr hynn a haedys. Gan enryfedu¹ yn uaŵr enryfed y ſ genyf i dy greulonder di athrudannaeth.² Enryfedu³

(Ch. 28). 13 thallu, 14 om., 15 rodet *recte*, 16 escobyaetheu, 17 ar archescobaetheu *om.*, 18 y paŵb ac y dlyei

(Ch. 29). 1 *in marg.*, 2 yr, 3 arwyse *om.*, 4 agriff, 5 a dayoni, 6 yny, 7 sampsōn, 8 hywel, 9 yn escob yn, 10 kaer, 11, d̄wywan?

(Ch. 30). 1 ooliwyd, 2 ymadrodyon hynny

(Ch. 31). 1 anryfedu, 2 athrudanyaeth, 3 hefyt *add.*

ydôyf gan goffau y sarhaedeu⁴ a wnaethost di⁵ y Rufein. Ac anheilôg yô genyf nat atwaenost⁶ dy vynet oth dieithyr⁷ dy hun, ac na wydut ac nat yttôyt⁸ yn medylyâô py veint trymder yô gôneuthur kodyant y sened Rufein, 5 yr honn a ôdost di⁹ bot yr holl vyt yn talu gôassanaeth idi. Kanys y deyrnget a orchymynôyt y dalu idi, yr hônn¹⁰ a gafas Ulkassar a llâber o amherodron ereill gôedy ef a chyn no minheu¹¹ drôy lâber o amseroed—a hônnô gan dremygu¹² gorchymyneu kymeint ac vn 10 sened Rufein—a gamryvygeist di¹³ y attal. Ac y gyt a hynny ti a dugost Bôrgôyn ac ynyssed yr eigaôn yn hollaôl, brenhined y rei hynny, hyt tra yttoed Rufeinaôl uedyant yn eu medu, a dallasant teyrnget yr amherodron a vuant kyn no minheu. A chanys or veint sarhaedeu¹⁴ 15 hynny y barnôys sened Rufein y minheu iaôn y genhyt ti, ôrth hynny minheu a ossodaf teruyn ytti yr Aôst kyntaf yssyd yn dyuot, dyuot ohonat titheu hyt yn Rufein y wneuthur iaôn or saôl sarhaedeu¹⁴ hynny, ac y diodef y vraôt a uarnho sened Rufein arnat. Ac ony 20 deuy uelly,¹⁵ miui a gyrchaf dy teruyneu.¹⁶ A megys y ranho y clefydeu,¹⁷ mi ae ranaf¹⁸ ac a lafuryaf y dôyn drachefyn ôrth sened Rufein.”

32. A gôedy datkanu y Pythyr hônnô rac bron Arthur ar brenhined ar tywyssogion a oedynt y gyt ac ef, ef 25 ac ôynt a aethant y gyt hyt yn tôr y keôri y gymryt kyghor py beth a ônelhynt yn erbyn y kymynediôeu¹ hynny. Ac ual yd oedynt yn esgynnu² gradeu y tôr, kadôr iarll Kernyô megys gôr llâben y uedôl³ a dywaôt yr ymadraôd hônn : “ Kyn no hynn ofyn a ry fu arnaf i 30 rac goruot o lesged y Brytanyeit o hir hedôch, a chollî

(Ch. 31). 4 sarahedeu, 5 wnaethosti, 6 atwaenosti, 7 odieithyr, 8 ydôyt, 9 ôdosti, 10 hon, 11 thitheu, 12 tremygu, 13 gamryfygeisti, 14 sarahedeu, 15 dohy y velly, 16 terfynheu, 17 cledyfeu, 18 kymhellaf

(Ch. 32). 1 kymenediveu, 2 yskynnu, 3 y vedôl om.

clot eu milōryaeth, or honn y buant hōy eglurach no neb o genedloed y byt yn hollaōl. Sef achaōs yō. Yn y llē y peitter ac⁴ arueru o arueu, ac aruer or 6ydb6yll ar daplas a serch gōraged, nyt oes petrus yna llygru o lesged py beth bynhac a ry fei⁵ o nerth yno a chedernit 5 ac enryded a chlot. Kynys⁶ pump mlyned hayach ar⁷ ethynt yr pan yttym ni yn arueru or ryō seguryt hōnnō ar digrifōch, a heb arueru o di6yll ymlad. Ac 6rth hynny Duō yr mynu⁸ an rydhau ni or llesged honno a gyffroes gōyr Rufein yn an herbyn, hyt pan alwem 10 ni an clot ac an milōryaeth ar y hen gyniefaōt.”

33. A gōedy dyōedut o Gadōr yr ymadrodyon hynny a llaōer o rei ereill, or diwed 6ynt a deuthant yr eisteduaeu. A gōedy eisted o baōp yn y le, Arthur a dyōaōt ual hynn 6rthunt: “Vyg kedymdeithon ar rōyd 15 ac ar dyrys, molyant yr rei hyt hynny¹ ac yn rodi eu² kyghoreu ac eu³ milōryaeth, ac yr⁴ aōr honn o vn vryt rodōch aōch kyghor, ac yn doeth racvedylyōch py beth a uo iaōn y atteb yn erbyn yr attebyon hynn Kanys py beth bynhac⁵ a racvedylyer⁶ yn da yn y blaen y gan 20 doethon, pan del ar 6eithret, haōs vyd y diodef. Ac 6rth hynny haōs y gallōn ninheu diodef ryfel gōyr Rufein, os o gyffredin gyfundeb a chytgyghor yn doeth y racuedylyōn py wed y gallom ni gōahanu ac eu ryfel 6ynt. Ar ryfel hōnnō, herōyd y tebygaf i, nyt 25 maōr reit yn y ofynhau. Kanys andylyedus y maent hōy⁷ yn erchi teyrnget o ynys Prydein. Kanys ef a dyōeit dylyu y talu idaō ef 6rth y talu⁸ y Ulkassar⁹ ac y ereill gōedy hōnnō, a hynny o achaōs teruysc ac anuundeb¹⁰ y rōg an hendateu¹¹ ninheu, a dugassant¹² 30

(Ch. 32). 4 o, 5 ryffei, 6 kanys, 7 a, 8 mynnu

(Ch. 33). 1 yr rei a profeis hyt hyn, 2 om., 3 y, 4 ar, 5 bynac,
6 racweler, 7 6y, 8 dalu, 9 ulkessar, 10 annundab, 11 hendadeu,
12 ducasant

wyr Rufein yr ynys honn, ac o dreis¹² y gōnaethant yn trethaōl.¹³ Ac ōrth hynny py beth bynhac a gaffer drōy na thōyII na chedernit,¹⁴ nyt o dylyet y kynhellir hōnnō. Pōy bynhac a dycko treis, peth andylyedus a geis y 5 gynhal. A chanys andylyedus y maent Ȳy yn keissaō teyrnget y genhym ni, yn gynhebic y hynny ninheu a deissyfōn teyrnget y gantunt hōy¹⁵ o Rufein, ar kadarnaf ohonom ni kymeret y gan y Ȣall.¹⁶ Kanys or goresgynōys¹⁷ Ulkassar¹⁸ ac amherodron ereill gōedy 10 ef ynys Prydein, ac o achaōs hynny yr aōr honn holi teyrnget ohanei,¹⁹ yn gynhebic y hynny minheu a varnaf dylyu o²⁰ Rufein talu teyrnget y minheu. Kanys vy rieni ynheu gynt a oresgynnassant²¹ Rufein ac ae kynhalassant, nyt amgen, Beli uab Difynwal gan 15 ganhorthōy Bran y vraōt duc Bōrgōyn, gōedy crogi petwar gōystyl ar hugeint²² o dylyedogyon²³ Ruuein rac bron y gaer, ac ae dalyassant drōy laber o amseroed. A gōedy hynny Custenin mab Elen a Maxen mab Lywelyn—pob vn or rei hynny yn gar agos y mi o 20 gerenhyd,²⁴ ac yn vrenhined arderchaōc o goron ynys Prydein—yr vn gōedy y gilyd a gaūssant amherodraeth Rufein. Ac ōrth hynny pony bernōch chōi bot yn iaōn y minheu deissyfeit teyrnget o Rufein? O Ffreinc ac or ynyssed ereill ny ōrthebōn ni udunt Ȳy, kany doethant 25 y hamdiffyn, pan y goresgynassam,²⁵ nac oe gōarafun. Ac ōrth hynny ny ōrthebōn ni udunt hōy²⁶ or rei hynny.”

34. A gōedy teruynu o Arthur yr ymadraōd, Howel¹ uab Emvr Lydaō a ōrthebaōd ym blaen² paōb y ymadraōd Arthur ual hyn: “Pei³ traethei bop un⁴ ohonom ni⁵ a 30 medylyāō pob peth yn y uedōl, ny thebygaf i⁶ gallu

(Ch. 33). 12 treis, 13 treulaō, 14 gaffer a thvyII a chedernit, 15 vy, 16 teyrnget add., 17 o gverysgynnvys, 18 vlkessar, 19 oheni, 20 wyr add., 21 weryskynassant, 22 hugein, 23 dylyedogyon, 24 gerenyd, 25 gverys-cynassam 26 om.

(Ch. 34). 1 hywel, 2 ymlaen, 3 bei, 4 bavb, 5 oII add., 6 thybygaf

o neb ohonam ni rodi kyghor ḡerthuārogach⁷ nac atteb
 grynoach na doethach nor h̄n a rodes doethineb⁸ yr
 argl̄yd Arthur ehun. Ac ̄rth hynny yr hyn a
 racuedylyād⁹ med̄l doeth anyanāl ḡvastat,¹⁰ ninheu
 yn hollāl moli h̄nn̄ a dylȳn ae gammāl yn wastat. 5
 Kanys yn her̄yd y dylyet a dȳedy di, or¹¹ mynny di
 kyrchu Rufein, ny phetrussaf¹² i yd aruer̄n ni or
 uudugolyaeth, hyt tra vom ni yn amdifffyn an rydit,
 hyt tra geissom ni an iān y gan an gelynyon, y peth
 y maent h̄y¹³ yn gam yn y geissā y gennym ninheu. 10
 Kanys p̄y bynhac a geisso d̄yn y ureint ae dylyet gan
 gam y gan arall, teīg ȳ idā ynteu koll̄i y vreint ae
 dylyet. Ac ̄rth hynny kanys ḡyr Rufein yssyd yn
 keissā d̄yn yr einym ni, heb amheu ninheu a dyḡn
 y racdunt¹⁴ yr eidunt, o ryd Dū gyfle y ymgyuarot ac 15
 ̄ynt. A llyna ymgyfaruot damunedic yr holl vrytanyeit.
 Lyma daroganneu¹⁵ Sibli yn wir,¹⁶ a¹⁷ dȳāt dyuot o
 genedyl y Brytanyeit tri brenhin a oresgynynt¹⁸
 Rufeināl amherodraeth. Ar deu a ryfu, ac yr¹⁹ ār
 hon yd ym yth gaffael titheu yn drydyd,²⁰ yr h̄n y 20
 tyf̄ys²¹ blaen̄ed Rufeināl enryded.²² Or deu neur
 derȳ eilen̄i yn aml̄c, megys y dȳedeist ti,²³ yr eglur
 tȳyssogyon²⁴ Beli a Chustenin;²⁵ pob un onadunt a
 uuant amherodron yn Rufein. Ac ̄rth hynny bryssya
 titheu²⁶ y gymryt y pe[t]h²⁷ y mae Dū yn y rodi itt. 25
 Bryssya y oreskyn²⁸ y peth oe uod yssyd²⁹ yn mynu³⁰
 y oresgyn.²⁸ Bryssya y an hardrychafel³¹ ni oll, hyt
 pan yth ardrychauer titheu. Ac³² ny ochel̄n ninheu
 kymryt ḡelieu ac agheu, or byd reit.³³ A hyt pan

(Ch. 34). 7 gverthuorogach, 8 nor h̄n a racuedylyād racweledic
 doethineb, 9 racwelas, 10 gvastadavr, 11 o, 12 phedrussaf, 13 vy,
 14 dyḡn racdunt vy, 15 darogan, 16 yn dyfot yn wir, 17 hi a, 18 werescynnynt,
 19 ar, 20 ydym yn kafel y trydyd, 21 yr hvn yd yttys yn adav,
 22 anryded, 23 dywedeisti, 24 yn eglur y tywyssogyon, 25 chustenin,
 26 ditheu, 27 peth, 28 werescyn, 29 om., 30 oe vod add., 31 ardrychafel,
 32 om., 33 in add.

geffych ti hynny, minheu ath gedymdeithockaf ti³⁴ a deg mil o varchogyon aruaŵc y gyt a mi y achbañegu dy lu."

35. A gŵedy teruynu o Howel¹ y barabyl, Araŵn uab 5 Kynuarch brenhin Prydein a dywaŵt ual hynn: "Yr pan dechreuaŵd vy arglŵyd i dywedut y ymadraŵd, ny allaf i² traethu am tauaŵt y veint lewenyd yssyd ym meddli. Kanys nyt dim gennysi a ry wnaetham³ o ymladeu ar yr holl urenhined a oresgynnassam⁴ ni hyt hynn, os 10 gŵyr Rufein a gŵyr Germania dihagant⁵ yn diarueu⁶ y genhym ni, a heb dial arnadunt yr aeruaeau a Ȣnaethant Ȣynteu oc an rieni ni gynt. A chanys⁷ yr aŵr honn y mae darpar ymgyfaruot ac Ȣynt, Ȣaben yŵ genyf; a damunaŵ yd Ȣyf y dyd yd ymgyfarffom ni ac Ȣynt. 15 Kanys sychet eu gŵaet Ȣynt yssyd arnaf i yn gymeint a phei gŵelŵn fynhaŵn oer⁸ ger vy mron y yfet diaŵt ohonaei, pan vei arnaf diruaŵr sychet.⁹ Oia Duŵ! gŵyn y uyt a arhoei y dyd hênnŵ! Melys a welieu genyf i¹⁰ y rei a gymerŵn i neu y rei a rodŵn inheu, tra 20 neŵityŵn an deheuoed y gyt an gelynyon. Ar agheu honno yssyd uelys, yr honn a dioddefŵn yn dial¹¹ uy rieni am kenedyl, ac yn amdiffyn vy rydit, ac yn ardrychauel¹² an brenhin. Ac Ȣrth hynny kyrchŵn yr hanher gŵyr¹³ hynny; na safŵn yn eu kyrchu, hyt pan 25 orfom ni arnadunt Ȣy gan dŵyn eu henryded,¹⁴ yd aruerom¹⁵ ni¹⁶ o laŵen uudugolyaeth. Ac y achbañeckau dy lu ditheu minheu a rodaf dŵy vil o varchogyon aruaŵc heb eu pedyt."¹⁷

36. A gŵedy daruot y baŵp dywedut y peth a vynhynt 30 yg kylch hynny, adaŵ a oruc paŵb nerth, megys y bei y

(Ch. 34). 34 gytymdeithockavn ditheu

(Ch. 35). 1 hvel, 2 allaffi, 3 genhym ar wnaetham, 4 werysgynnassam, 5 diaghant, 6 diaerua, 7 achavs, 8 loyy eglur, 9 ohonaei—sychet *om.*, 10 genhyfi, 11 gwaet *add.*, 12 ardrychafel, 13 yr avr hon yr haner gŵyr, 14 hanryded, 15 aruerhom, 16 ni oll, 17 pedyd

allu ae defnyd yn y wassanaeth. Ac yna y kahat o ynys Prydein ehun¹ trugein mil o varchogyon arua&c, heb deg² mil a ada&ssei urenhin Lyda&. Ac odyna brenhined yr ynyssed ereill (kany buassei aruer o varchogyon³) pa&b onadunt a ede&is pedydgant y sa&1 5 a elli&nt eu kaffel. Sef a gahat or chwech ynys, nyt amgen, Iwerdon ac Islont a Gotlont ac o⁴ Orc a Lychlyn a Denmarc, ch&e⁵ ugein mil o pedyt;⁶ ac y gan ty&yssgogyon Freinc, nyt amgen, Ruthyn a Phortu a Normandi a Cenoman ar Angi& a Pheita&, petwar ugein 10 mil o uarchogyon. Ac y gan y deudec gogfarch⁷ y deuthant⁸ y gyt a Gereint deucant⁹ marcha&c a mil o varchogyon arua&c. A sef oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt, deu cant marcha&c a their mil a phet&ar vgein mil a chanmil, heb eu pedyt,⁶ yr hyn nyt oed ha&d eu gossot 15 yn rif.

37. A g&edy g&elet o Arthur pa&b yn bara&t yn y reit ae wassanaeth, erchi a oruc y ba&p bryssya& y wlat ac ymbaratoi, ac yn erbyn Kalan A&st bot eu kynadyl oll y gyt ym porth Barberfloi ar tir Lyda&, &rth gyrchu 20 B&rg&yn odyno yn erbyn g&yr Freinc. Ac y gyt a hynny menegi a oruc Arthur &rth genadeu g&yr Rufein na thalei ef tyrnget udunt h&y¹ o ynys Prydein. Ac nyt yr g&neuthur ia&n vdunt or a holynt yd oed ef yn kyrchu Rufein, namyn yr kymell teyrnget ida& ef o 25 Rufein, megys y barnassei ehun y dylyu. Ac ar hynny yd aethant y brenhined ar g&yrda pa&b y ymbaratoi heb vn annot, erbyn yr amser teruynedic a ossodyssit udunt.

38. A g&edy adnabot o Les amhera&dyr yr atteb a ga&ssei y gan Arthur, dr&y gyghor sened Rufein ef a 30

(Ch. 36). 1 *om.*, 2 y deg, 3 varchogaeth, 4 *om. recte*, 5 whe, 6 pedyd
7 gogfurd, 8 doethant, 9 deudeckant

(Ch. 37). 1 vy

ellyḡys kenadeu y wyssyās brenhined y d̄frein,¹ ac erchi² dyuot ac eu lluoed gantunt y gyt ac ef ̄rth oresgyn³ ynys Prydein. Ac yn gyflym yd ymgynull-assant yno Epistrophus⁴ vrenhin Groec,⁵ Mustensar 5 brenhin⁶ yr Affric, Aliphantina urenhin yr Yspaēn, Hirtacus vrenhin Parth, Boctus brenhin Iudiff, Sertor⁷ brenhin⁸ Libia, Serx vrenhin Nuri, Pandrasius brenhin⁹ yr Eifft, Missipia¹⁰ brenhin⁶ Babilon, Teucer duc Frigia, Euander duc⁶ Siria, Echion o Boeti, Ypolit o Creta,⁹ y 10 gyt ar tywyssogyon a oedynt darestygedigyon udunt ar ḡynda. Ac y gyt a hynny o vrdas y senedwyr Les, Kadell, Meuruc, Lepidus, Gaius, Metellus,¹⁰ Octa, Quintus, Miluius, Taculus, Metellus, Quintinus, Gerucius.¹¹ A sef¹² oed eiryf hynny oll y gyt, 15 can̄r a thrugein mil a phet̄ar can mil.

39. A ḡedy ymgwyreirās onadunt o bop peth or a vei reit udunt, Kalan Āst h̄ynt¹ a gymerassant eu hynt parth ac ynys Prydein. A phan ̄ybu Arthur hynny, ynteu a orchymyn̄ys llwydodraeth ynys Prydein y 20 Vedrāt y nei uab y ch̄aer, ac y Wenh̄yvar vrenhines. Ac ynteu ae lu a gych̄yn̄ys parth a phorthua² Hamt̄n. A phan gafas y ḡynt gyntaf³ yn y ol, ef a aeth yn y logeu ar y mor.⁴ Ac val yd oed uelly o aneiryf amylder llugeu yn y gylch, ar ḡynt yn r̄ydyd yn y ol, gan 25 lēenyd yn r̄ygās y⁵ mor, mal am ār haner nos, ḡrthr̄m hun a disgyn̄ys⁶ ar Arthur. Sef y ḡelei dr̄y y hun, arth yn ehedec yn yr āyr; murmur h̄nn̄n̄ ae od̄rd a lanwei y traetheu o ofyn ac aruthred. Ac y ̄rth y gorllēin y ḡelei aruthyr⁷ dreic yn ehedec, ac o

(Ch. 38). 1 dvyrein *recte*, 2 ac y erchi vdunt, 3 wereskyn, 4 epitrophus 5 goroēc, 6 vrenhin, 7 settor, 8 mesipia, 9 greta, 10 metelus, 11 *For Quintus Jerucius A has Quintus milnius katulus metelus Quintus cerutius (?)*, 12 Ac ysef

(Ch. 39). 1 vynt, 2 phorth, 3 kyntaf, 4 ar y mor *om.*, 5 *om.*, 6 dygydvydys, 7 arthur

eglurder y llugeit yn goleuhau yr holll wlat. A phob
 vn or rei hynny a welei yn ymgyrchu, ac yn ymlad yn
 irat ac yn greulaen. Ac or diwed y gweleit y racdybededic
 dreic yn kyrchu yr arth, ac ae thanaol anadyl yn y
 losgi, ac yn y vbr yn llasgedic yn y dayar. A 5
 gweledy duhuna o Arthur, ef a datkanaed y weledigaeth⁸
 yr gweyrd a o[e]ldynt⁹ yn y gylch. Ac gynt gan y
 dehogyl a dybedassant mae¹⁰ Arthur a arwydockaei y
 dreic, ar arth a arwydockaei y kaer a ymladei ac ef, ar
 ymlad a welei y rydunt a arwydockaei yr ymlad a vydei¹¹ 10
 y rydaef ar kaer, ar uudugolyaeth a damweinhei¹² y
 Arthur or kaer. Ac amgen no hynny y tebygei¹³
 Arthur ehun uot y dehogyl. Kanys ef a dybygei y mae
 oe achaes ef ar amherawd¹⁴ y gweleit ef y vreidwyt. A
 gweledy rydec y nos, or diwed pan yttoed gwaer dyd yn 15
 cochi tranoeth,¹⁵ gynt a disgynnassant ym porthua¹⁶
 Barberfly yn Lydaw. Ac yn y lle tynu¹⁷ pebyllieu a
 wnaethant, ac yno aros brenhined yr ynyssed¹⁸ ar
 gwladoed ac eu llu atunt.

40. A gweledy ymgynnullaef paeb y gyt or yd oedynt yn 20
 aros, Arthur a gychwynnys odyno hyt yn Aogustudwm,
 y lle y tybygei bot yr amherawd ym dyuot. A
 gweledy y dyuot hyt ar lann yr Avon Wenn ym Bwrgwyn,
 ef a venegit idaef bot yr amherawd y gweledy pebyllaef nyt
 oed bell odyno, a chymeint o luoed gantaef ac y dywedit 25
 nat oed neb a allei gwrthwynebu idaef. Ac yr hynny
 eissoes ny chynhyruaed Arthur dim, namyn gossot y
 bebyllieu ae luesteu ar lann yr auon, megys y galie yn
 rwyd ac yn ehang llunyaethu y lu, or bei reit idaef, yn y
 lle hennw. Ac odyna yd anuones Arthur Boso o Ryt 30
 Ychen a Gwal[ch]mei uab Gwyar a Gereint Garanys hyt

(Ch. 39). 8 vreidwyt, 9 oed, 10 y mae, 11 vei, 12 damweinei,
 13 tybygei, 14 amherawd ym dyuot, 15 dranoeth, 16 ymhorthua, 17 tannu
 18 ynyssed

ar amheraôd yr Rufein, y erchi idaô mynet o teruyneu Freinc, neu tranoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur, y wybot pôy oreu onadunt a dylyei Ffreinc. Ac annoc a 6naeth jeuenctit llys Arthur y Walchmei gôneuthur gôrthgassed 5 yn llys yr amheraôd yr, megys y gellynt gaffel gosgymon y ymgyruo a gôyr Rufein.

41. Ac odyna y trywyr hynny a gerdassant at yr amheraôd yr, ac a archassant idaô mynet ymeith o Ffreinc, neu ynteu trannoeth rodi kat ar uaes y Arthur. Ac ual 10 yd oed yr amheraôd yr yn dybedut nat mynet ohonei a dylyei, namyn dyuot oe hamdiffyn ac y lluôyaô, nachaf Quintinus nei yr amheraôd yr yn dywedut bot yn hôy gorhoffed a bocsach y Brytanyeit noc eu gallu ac eu gleôder, a bot yn hôy eu tauodeu noc eu clefydeu. 15 Ac ôrth hynny llityaô a oruc Gôalchmei, a thynnu cledyf a llad y benn ger bronn y ewythyr. Ac yn y lle ar hynt kaffel eu meirych ac ymtynnu or llys ef ae gedym[d]eithon, ar Rufeinwyr ar veirych ac ar traet yn eu hymlit y geissaô dial y gôr arnadunt oc eu holl ynni. 20 Ac ual yd oed vn or Rufeinwyr yn ymordiwas a Gereint Garanôys, ef a troes arnaô, ac a gleif ae gôant trôy y holl arueu a thrôydaô ehun, yny vyd yr lladôr y ar y varch yn varô. Ac yna blyghau a oruc Bosoo Ryt Ychen, a throi y varch a oruc, ar kyntaf a gyvaruu ac ef, ef a ossodes 25 arnaô yn y vogel, ac a rodes dyrnaôt agheuaôl idaô, a chymell arnaô ymadaô ae varch ac ymadassu ar dayar. Ac ar hynny nachaf Marell Mut senedôr oe holl ynni yn keissaô dial Qôintilian ac yn ymordiwas a Gôalchmei yn y ol ac yn mynnu y dala, pan ymchoelaôd Gôalchmei 30 arnaô yn gyflym, ac a chledyf llad y benn yn gyfuch ae dôy yscôyd; ac y gyt a hynny gorchymun idaô, pan elhei y uffern, menegi y Gôintinal, yr hônn a ladassei ef yn y pebyll, bot yn amyl gan y Brytanyeit y ryô or hoffter hônnô. Ac odyna ymôascu ae gedymdeithon

a oruc Gwälchmei ac eu hannoc, a llad o bop un 6r; ar Rufeinwyr ar gwebyr ac ar clefydeu yn eu fusta6, ac ny elli6t nac eu dala nac eu b6r6. Ac ual yd oedynt geir llia6 coet a oed yn agos udunt, ar Rufeinwyr yn eu herlit yn lut, nachaf chwe mil or Brytanyeit yn dyuot or coet 5 yn borth yr tywyssogyon a oedynt ar ffo, ac ar hynt yn dangos yr ysparduneu yr meirych, ac yn llan6 yr a6yr o lefein a dodi eu taryaneu ar eu bronnoed ac yn deissyfyt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr ac yn y lle eu kymell ar ffo, ac o vñ vryt eu herlit, a b6r6 rei onadunt yr llag6r, a dala ereill, 10 a llad ereill.

42. A g6edy menegi hynny y Petrius sened6r, ef a gymerth degmil y gyt ac ef, a bryssya6 yn ganhorth6y y gedymdeithon,¹ ac yn y lle kymell y Brytanyeit ar fo yr coet y dathoedynt ohona6. Ac eissoes nyt heb 15 wneuthur dirua6r gollet yr Rufeinwyr. Kanys y Brytanyeit, kyt foyn, pan geffynt ad6yeu kyfig a lleoed dyrys, aerua ua6r a 6neynt or Rufeinwyr. Ac ual yd yuttoedynt h6y yn ymladar y wed honno, nachaf Hydeir uab Mut a phump mil y gyt ac ef yn dyuot yn ganhorth6y 20 yr Brytanyeit. Ac yn y lle ymchoelut a wnaethant; ar rei a oedynt yn dangos eu kefneu ar ffo yr a6r honno, yn y lle yd oedynt yn dangos eu bronnoed ac yn rodi g6rolyon dyrnodeu bop eilwers yr Rufeinwyr, ar Brytanyeit oc eu holl dihewyt yn damuna6 mil6ryaeth. 25 Ac ny didorynt py dam6ein y dyg6ydynt ynda6, hyt tra gynhelynt eu clot ym mil6ryaeth, megys y dechreuyssynt. Ar Rufein6yr kymhennach y g6neynt 6y; kanys Petrius megys ty6yssa6c da ae dysgei 6ynt yn doeth g6ers y gyrrchu g6ers arall y ffo, megys y g6elei yn dygrynoi 30 udunt. Ac uelly y g6neynt golledeu ma6r yr Brytanyeit.

43. A phan welas Boso o Ryt Ychen hynny, gal6 a oruc atta6 la6er or Brytanyeit gle6af a 6ydat ar neilltu,

1. MS. gedyndeithon

a dybedut 6rthunt ual hyn: "Dioer," heb ef, "kanys heb wybot y an brenhin y dechreuassam ni yr ymlad h6nn, reit oed yn ninheu ymoglyt rac an dyg6yda6 yn y¹ ran waethaf or ymlad. Ac os uelly y dyg6yd6n, 5 kollet ma6r oc an marchogyon a goll6n, ac y gyt a hynny an brenhin a dyg6n ar gyffro ac irlloned 6rthym. Ac 6rth hynny gel6ch a6ch gle6der atta6ch, a chanlyn6ch vinheu dr6y vydinoed y Rufeinwyr. Ac o kanhorth6ya an tyghetuenneu ni, ae llad Petrius ae dala ni a orvyd6n."

10 44. Ac ar hynny dangos yr ysparduneu yr meirych a orugant, a thr6y vydinoed y marchogyon o ebr6yd ruthur mynet drostunt hyt y ll6e yd oed Petrius yn dysgu y gedymdeithon. Ac yn gyflym Boso a gyrcha6d Petrius a meglyt ynda6 her6yd y vyn6gyl a, megys y 15 racdy6edassei, dyg6yda6 y gyt ac ef yr ll6er. Ac 6rth hynny ymgynnulla6 a 6neynt y Rufeinwyr y geissa6 y ell6g y gan y elynyon. Ac or parth arall yd ympentyrrynt y Brytanyeit yn borth y Voso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yna y cly6it y lluein ar gorderi; yna yd oed yr aerua dirua6r 20 o bop parth, hyt tra ytoedynt y Rufeinwyr yn keissa6 rydhau eu ty6yssa6c, ar Brytanyeit yn y attal. Ac yna y gellit g6ybot p6y oreu a digonei a g6ay6, p6y oreu a saetheu, p6y oreu a chledyf. Ac or diwed y Brytanyeit gan te6hau eu bydinoed a dugant eu ruthur ar 25 karcharoryon gantunt dr6y vydinoed y Rufein6yr, hyt pan vydyst ym perued kedernit eu hymlad ehunein a Phetriusgantunt. Ac yn y ll6e ymchoelut ar yr Rufeinwyr ymdiueit oc eu tywyssa6c ac or ran v6yaf yn 6anach ac yn 6asgaredigach dangos eu kefneu a orugant 6rth ffo.

30 Ac 6rth hynny est6g gantunt a 6naeth y Brytanyeit, ac eu llad ac eu hyspeila6, ac erlit y rei a ffoyt, a dala ll6er or rei a damunynt y eu dangos yr brenhin. Ac or

diwed ḡedy ḡneuthur llafur o berigleu a dr̄c onadunt, y Brytanyeit ̄ynt[eu] a ymchoelassant y eu pebilleu ar karcharoryon ac ar yspeileu gantunt. A chan lēenyd ̄ynt a dangossant Petrius ar karcharoryon ereill y gyt ac ef y Arthur. Ac ynteu a diolches udunt gan diruār 5 lēenyd eu llafur ac eu ḡassanaeth yn y āssen ef, gan adāl ach̄aneckau eu henryded ac eu kyuoeth am eu mil̄ryaeth ac eu molyant. Ac yna yd erchis Arthur mynet ar carcharoryon hyt ym Paris y eu kad̄, tra gymerit kyghor amdanunt. Ac yd erchis Arthur y 10 Gad̄r iarll Kernȳ a Bedwyr a Rickart a Bosel ac eu teuluoed y gyt ac ̄ynteu eu hebr̄g, hyt pan elhynt yn diogel, rac ofyn t̄yll y Rufeinwyr.

45. Ar Rufeinwyr y nos hono, ḡedy caffel onadunt ḡybot y darpar h̄enn̄, a etholassant pymtheg mil o wyr 15 aruāc ac ae gellygassant hyt nos y ragot y fford y tebygynt eu mynet trannoeth, y geissāl rydhau eu karcharoryon. Ac yn tȳyssogyon ar yr rei hynny y gossodet Ultei a Chadell a Chwintus sened̄r ac Evander vrenhin Siria a Sertor vrenhin Libia. Ar rei hynny 20 oll a gymerasant eu hynt, hyt pan gāssant y lle a vei adas gantunt y lechu, ac yno aros y dyd arnadunt.

46. Ar bore drannoeth kymryt eu fford a wnaeth y Brytanyeit ac eu karcharoryon parth a Pharis. Ac val yd oedynt yn dyuot yn agos yr lle yd oed y pyt y gan 25 eu gelynyon arnadunt, ac ̄ynteu heb wybot dim or vrat nae thybyāl, yn dirybud eu kyrchu a oruc y Rufeinwyr, a dechreu eu ḡaskaru a mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes, kyt kyrchit y Brytanyeit yn dirybud, ny chahat yn diaruot, namyn yn ̄rāl ḡerth̄ynebu y eu gelynyon. 30 A rei a dodassant y gad̄ y karcharoryon, ac ereill yn vydinoed y ymlad. Ar vydin a ossodassant y gad̄ y carcharoryon a orchmynnassant y Rickert a Bedwyr. A thywyssogaeth y rei ereill a orchymynn̄yt y Gad̄r

iarll Kernyw, a Borel yn gyttwyssâc idaô. Ar Rufeinwyr kyrchu a wneynt heb geissaô na llunyeithaô eu gôyr nae bydinaô, namyn oc eu holl lafur keissaô gôneuthur aerua or Brytanyeit, hyt tra yttoedynt 6ynteu 5 yn bydinaô eu gôyr ac yn eu hamdiffyn ehunein. Ac 6rth hynny gan eu gôanhau yn ormod 6ynt yn dybryt a gollassynt eu karcharoryon, pei na danuonei eu tyghetuen vdunt damunedic ganhorthôy ar vrys. Kanys Gôittart iarll Peittaô, gôedy gôybot y tôyll hônnô, a deuth a their 10 mil gantaô. Ac or diwed gan nerth Duô ar kanhorthôy hônnô y Brytanyeit a oruuant, ac a talyssant eu haerua yr tôyllwyr. Ac eissoes yn y gyfranc kyntaf y collassant lawer. Kanys yna y collassant yr arderchaôc tywyssâc Borel o Cenoman; yn kyuaruot ac Euander vrenhin Siria 15 yn vrathedic gan y waeô y dygôydôys. Yna y kollassant hefyt petôar gôyr bonhedigyon, nyt amgen, Hirlas o Pirôn a Meuruc o Gaer Geint ac Alidôc o Dindagôl a Hir uab Hydeir. Nyt oed haôd kaffel gôyr leôbach nor rei hynny. Ac yr hynny ny chollassant y Brytanyeit 20 eu glewder,¹ namyn oc eu llauur kadô eu karcharoryon. Ac or diwed ny allyssant y Rufeinwyr diodef eu ruthur, namyn yn gyflym adaô y maes a ffo parth ac eu pebilleu, ar Brytanyeit yn eu herlit ac yn gôneuthur aerua onadunt. Ac ny pheidassant yn eu dala ac yn eu llad, 25 hyt pan ladassant Vltei a Chadell senedôr ac Evander vrenhin Siria. A gôedy caffel or Brytanyeit y vudu-golyaeth honno, 6ynt a anuonassant y karcharoryon hyt ym Paris. Ar rei a dalyassant o newyd, 6ynt ae hym[ch]oelassant ar Arthur eu brenhin oe dangos, gan 30 adaô gobeith holl uudugolyaeth idaô; kanys nifer mor vychan a hônnô a geôssynt uudugolyaeth ar y saôl elynyon hynny.

1. MS. gleuder

47. A ḡedy ḡelet o Les amherātyr Rufein meint y gollet ar dechreu y ryfel, tr̄m a thrist uu gantā. A medylyā a oruc peidā ae darpar am ymlad ac Arthur a mynet y dinas Āuarn y aros porth o newyd attā y gan Leo amherādyr. A gwedy caffel o honā hynny 5 yn y gyghor, y nos honno ef a aeth hyt yn Legris. A ḡedy menegi hynny y Arthur, ynteu a raculaen̄ys y fford ef. Ar nos honno, gan adā y dinas ar y llā asseu idā, ef a aeth hyt y mȳn dyffryn y fford y kerdei Les amherādyr ae lu. Ac yno y myn̄ys ef bydinā y 10 wyr. Ac ef a erchis y Vorud iarll Kaer Loȳ kymryt attā l̄leg o wyr a mynet ar neilltu yg ḡersyll, a phan welei uot yn reit ̄rthunt, dyfot yn ganhorth̄y. Ac odyna y nifer oll y am hynny a ran̄ys yn nā bydin, ac ym pob bydin or nā chwe ḡyr a chwe ugeint a chwe 15 chant a chwe mil, ar rei hynny yn gyweir o bop arueu, ar rann o bop bydin yn uarchogyon ar rann arall yn bedyt, a thywyssogyon y dyscu pob bydin yn y blaen. Ac yr vydin gyntaf y rodet Arān uab Kynuarch a Chad̄r iarll Kernes̄, vn yn yr anher deheu ar llāl yn yr anher 20 asseu. Ac yr vydin arall y rodet Gereint, Garan̄ys a Boso o Ryt Ychen. Ac yr dryded y rodet Echel vrenhin Denmarc a Leu uab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yr bedwared y rodet Howel uab Emyr Lydā a Ḡalchmei uab Ḡyar, deu nei y Arthur. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny 25 y gossodet pedeir bydin ereill drae kefyn ̄ynteu. Ac yr gyntaf or rei hynny y rodet Kei bens̄ydwr a Bedwyr bentrulliyat. Ac yr nessaf idi y rodet Hodlyn iarll Ruthyn a Ḡittart iarll Peittā; ac yr tryded Owein o Gaer Leon a Ionathal o Gaer Weir; ac yr petwared 30 Vryen Vadon a Chursalem o Gaer Geint. Ac Arthur ehun a etholes¹ l̄leg idā o varchogyon aruāc o

1. MS. ae otholes

chwe gŵyr a chwe ugeint a chwe chant a chwe mil. A rac bron Arthur sefyll y dreic eureit, yr honn a oed yn lle arwyd idaû, megys y gellynt y gŵyr blin ar rei brathedic, pan gymhellei eu hagen¹ udunt, ffo dan yr arwyd honno 5 megys y gastell diogel.

48. A gŵedy llunyaethu paâb yn y ansaôd, Arthur a dywaôt val hynn 6rth y varchogyon: “Vyg kytuar-chogyon kytdiodeuedic ymi,² chôi a 6naethaôch ynys Prydein yn arglwydies ar dec teyrnas ar hugeint; y aôch 10 deôred chôi ac y aôch molyant y kytdiolchaf ynheu hynny, y molyant nyt yttyâ yn pallu nac yn dyffygyâ, namyn yn kynydu. Kyt ry foch chôi ys pump mlyned yn arueru o seguryt heb arueru o arueu a milôryaeth, yr hynny eissoes ny chollissaôch aôch anyanaôl dayoni, 15 namyn yn wastat parhau yn ach bonhedic dayoni. Kanys y Rufeinwyr a gymellassaôch ar ffo, y rei a oed oc eu syberôyt yn keissaôl dôyn aôch rydit y gennôch, ac yn vây eu nifer nor einym ni. Ac ny allasant sefyll yn aôch erbyn, namyn yn dybryt ffo gan achub y dinas 20 hênn. Ac yr aôr honn y doant o hênnôl drôy y dyffryn hênn y gyrchu A6uarn. Ac y am hynn yma y gellôch chôitheu eu kaffel 6ynt yn dirybud ac eu llad megys deueit. Kanys gŵyr y dôyrein a debygant³ bot llesked ynaôch chôi, pan geissyt gâneuthur aôch gâlat yn 25 trethaôl udunt a chwitheu yn geith udunt. Pony wybuant 6y py ryâ ymladeu a dyborthassaôch chôi y wyr Lychlyn a Denmarc ac y tywyssogyon Freinc, y rei a oreskynassaôch chôi, ac a rydhayssaôch y 6rth eu harglwydiaeth waratôydus 6y? Ac 6rth hynny, kan 30 gorfuam ni yn yr ymladeu kadarnaf hynny, heb amheu ni a orfydôl yn yr ymladeu yscaôl hynny, os o vn dihewyt ac o vn vryt y llafuryôl y gyvârsagu yr hanner

1. MS. hageu

2. MS. yni

3. leg. debygynt

gŵyr hynn. Py veint o enryded a medyant a chyfoeth a geiff paŵb ohonaŵch chŵi, os megys kytvarchogyon ffydlâŵn yd ufudheŵch chŵi ym gorchymynn ynheu? Kanys gŵedy gorffom ni arnadunt, ni a gyrchŵn Rufein, a ni a gaffŵn y medu hi. Ac velly keffŵch yr eur ar aryaunt 5 ar llwysoed ar tired ar kestyll ar dinassoed; ac eu holl gyuoeth a geffŵch.” Ac val yd oed yn dywedut hynny 6rthunt, paŵb o vñ eir a gadarnassant bot yn gynt y diodefynt ageu noc yd ymedeŵynt ac ef, tra vei ef vyôr blaen.

10

49. A gŵedy gŵybot or amheraŵdyr y vrat yd oedit yn y darparu idaŵ, nyt ffo a oruc ef megys y darparyssei, namyn galŵ y leŵder attaŵ a chyrchu y dyffryn hŵnn 15 ar eu tor. A galŵ y tyŵyssogyon attaŵ a dywedut 6rthunt val hyn: “Tadeu enrydedus o arglwydiaeth, or rei y dylyir kynal teyrnassoed y dŵyrein¹ ar gorllewin yn darestygedic vdunt, koffeŵch ych hendadeu, y rei yr gorescyn eu gelynyon ny ochelynt ellêg eu priâst waet ehunein, namyn adaŵ agreiff molyant yr rei a delei gŵedy 6ynt. Ac velly yn vynych y goruydynt. A chan 20 oruot y gochelynt agheu, kanys ny daŵ y neb namyn yr neb y gŵelho Duŵ, ar ansaŵd y mynho Duŵ, ar amser y mynho. Ac 6rth hynny yd achâneckeyst hây gyfoeth Rufein ac eu molyant hây ac eu clot ac eu hadfâwynder ac eu haelder. Ac o hynny y dyrchefynt 6ynt ac eu 25 harglwydiaeth ac eu hetiuedyon ar yr holl vyt. Ac 6rth hynny gan damunaŵ kyffroi ynaŵch chwitheu y kyfryâŵ hŵnn 6 yd anogaf i hyt pan alŵoch chŵi attaŵch aŵch anyanaâl dayoni, a hyt pan safoch yndi gan gyrchu aŵch gelynyon yssyd yn aŵch aros yn y dyffryn hŵnn 30 gan deissyfyt y gennâch aŵch dylhet. Ac na thebygâch y mae rac eu hofyn 6y y kyrcheis i y dinas hŵnn, namyn

1. MS. dŵyfrein

o tebygu an herlit ni ohonunt h̄y, ac yn deissyfyt kaffel ohonam aerua diruaŵr eu meint ohonunt. A chanys yn amgen y ḡnaethant h̄y noc y tebygass̄n i, ḡnaen ninheu yn amgen noc y tebygant ȳnteū. Deisyf̄n 5 ȳnt, ac yn leō kyrch̄n ȳnt. A chyt gorffont, diodef̄n ni yn da y rythur gyntaf y gantunt; a velly heb amheu ni a oruyd̄n. Kanys y neb a safo yn da yn y rythur gyntaf, mynuch yō y vynet gan uudugolyaeth yn ȳafer o ymladeu."

10 50. A ḡedy daruot idaŵ teruynu yr ymadraŵd h̄enn̄ a ȳafer o rei ereill, paŵb o vn dihewyt a rodassant eu d̄yylaŵ gan tygu nat ymedewynt ac ef; ac ar vrys ḡwisgaŵ amdanunt eu harueu ac adaŵ Legrys a chyrchu y dyffryn, y ȳe yd oed Arthur ḡedy ȳnuyaethu y 15 vydinoed. Ac yna gossot a ȳnaethant h̄ynteū dr̄y deudec bydin o varchogyon a phedyt yn her̄yd Rufeinaŵl deuaŵt o chwe ḡyr a thrugeint a chwe chant a ch̄e mil ym pop bydin; ac ym pop vn ohonunt ȳwod̄yr, hyt pan vei o dysc h̄enn̄ y kyrchynt ac y 20 kilynt, pan vei dlyedus udunt, ac y ḡerth̄ynebynt y eu gelynyon. Ac y vn or bydinoed y rodes¹ Les. Kadell senedŵr o Rufein ac Aliphantina brenhin yr Yspaen, ac yr eil Hirtacus brenhin Parth a Meuruc senedŵr, ac yr tryded Bocus brenhin Nidif a Ganis 25 senedŵr, yr bedwared Q̄intus a Myrr senedŵr. Ar pedeir hynny a rodet yn y blaen. Ac yn ol y pedeir hynny y dodet pedeir ereill. Ac y vn or rei hynny y rodet Serx brenhin Ituri, ac yr eil Polites duc Ffrigia, yr tryded Pandrasius brenhin yr Eift, yr pedwared duc 30 Bitinia. Ac yn ol y rei hynny pedeir bydin ereill. Ac y vn ohonunt y rodet Q̄intus Carucius, ac yr eil iarll Lelli Hosti, yr tryded Sulpius, yr pedwared Marius

1. MS. yr adodes

senedōr. Ac ynteu yr amheraōtyr hōnt ac yma, yn annoc y wyr ac yn eu dysgu py wed yd ymledynt. Ac ym perued y llu yd erchis ef sefyll yn gadarn eryr eureit, yr hōnn a oed yn ll e arōyd idaō, ac erchi y baōp or a 6ehenit y 6rth y vydin, gyrchu yno. 5

51. Ac or diōed gōedy sefyll paōb yn erbyn y gilyd onadunt y Brytanyeit or ne[i]ll parth ar Rufeinwyr or parth arall, pan glyōssant sein yr arōydon, y vydin, yd oed brenhin yr Yspaen ae gedymdeith yny llwywaō, ymgyuarfot a orugant a bydin Araōn uab Kynuarch a Chadōr 10 iarl Kernen, a hynny yn wychyr ac yn leō. Ac eissoes ny allyssant nae thorri nae gōasgaru. Ac ual yd oedynt uelly yn ymlad yn dywal ac yn wychyr, nachaf Gereint Garanōys a Boso o Ryt Ychen ac eu bydin yn eu kyrchu yn deissyfyt o rydec eu meirych, ac yn tyllu eu gelynyon 15 ac yn mynet drostunt, hyt pan gyfarfuant a bydin brenhin Parth, yr honn a yttoed yn kyrchu yn erbyn bydin Echel brenhin Denmarc a Leu vab Kynuarch brenhin Lychlyn. Ac yna heb vn gohir o bop parth ymgymysgu a 6naethant y bydinoed, a mynet paōb dros 20 y gilyd onadunt; ac aerua diruaōr y meint o bop parth, ar lluein ar gorderi yn llanō yr aōyr o son; ar rei brathedic yn maedu y dayar ac ae penneu ac eu sodleu, a thrōy eu gōaet yn terfynu eu buched. Ac eissoes y kollet kyntaf a deuth yr Brytanyeit. Kanys Bedwyr a 25 las, a Chei a vrathōyt yn agheuaōl. Kanys pan ymgyfarvu Vedwyr a brenhin Nidif, y brathōyt a gleif yny dygōydōys. A hyt tra yttoed Gei yn keissaō dial Bedwyr, ym perued kat brenhin Nidif y brathōyt ynteu. Ac eissoes o defawt¹ marchaōc da, ar ystondard a oed 30 yn y laō gan lad a gōasgaru y elynyon, agori fford idaō a oruc; ac ae vydin gantaō yn gyfan ef a doeth hyt ym

1. MS. dyfot

plith y wyr ehunan, pei nar gyfarffei ac ef vydin brenhin Libia. Honno a ̄asgar̄ys y vydin ef yn hollāl, ac ynteu a ffoes a chorff Bedwyr gantāl hyt y dan y dragon eureit. Ac yna py veint o ḡynuan a oed gan wyr Normandi, 5 pan welsant gorff eu tȳyssâ̄c yn vrīedic or sāl welioed hynny? Py veint ḡynuan a ̄neyst wyr yr Angīl ̄rth welet ḡelieu Kei eu tȳyssâ̄c, pei kaffei neb enkyt y ḡynāl y gilyd gan y amdiffyn ehunan yg kyfr̄g y bydinoed ḡaetlyt?

10 52. Ac ̄rth hynny Hirlas nei Bedwyr yn gyffroedic o agheu Bedwyr a gymerth a gyt ac ef trychant marchāc, a megys baed koet tr̄y blith ̄lāber o ḡn kyrchu dr̄y blith y elynāl vydinoed yr ̄le y ḡelei ar̄yd brenhin Nidif, heb didarbot py beth a dam̄einei idāl gan gaffel 15 dial y ēythyr ohonāl. Ac or dīed ef a gafas dyuot hyt y ̄le yd oed vrenhin Nidif, ac ae kymerth o blith y vydin, ac ae duc gantāl hyt y ̄le yd oed gorff Bedwyr, ac yno y dryllāl yn drylleu man. Ac odyna goral̄l ar y gedymdeithon, a chan eu hannoc kyrchu eu 20 ge ynyon yn vynych, megys gan atnewydu eu nerth, hyt pan yttoedynt eu gelynyon yn ofnāc ac eu callonoed yn crynu. Ac y gyt a hynny kȳreinach y kyrchynt y Brytanyeit oe dysc ynteu, a chreulonach y ḡneyst aerua. Ac ̄rth hynny grym ac angerd oe annoc ef a 25 gymerassant y Brytanyeit, a d̄yn ruthur y eu gelynyon; ac o bop part h dudnt diruār aerua a orucp̄yt. Y Rufeinwyr yna y gyt ac aneiryf o vilyoed y syrthassant. Yna y ̄las Aliphant vrenhi[n] yr Yspaen, a Misipia vrenhin Babilon, a Ch̄intus Miluius, a Marius Lepidus 30 sened̄r. Ac o part y Brytanyeit y syrthys Hodlyn iarll Ruthun, a Leodogar iarll Bol̄yn, a thri thȳyssâ̄c ereill o ynys Prydein, nyt amgen, Cursalem o Gaer Geint, a Ḡallāc vab Lywynāc o Salsbri, a Vryen o Gaer Vadon. Ac ̄rth hynny ḡahanu a ̄naethant y bydinoed

yd oedynt yn y llwyd, ac enkil drachefyn hyt ar y vydin yd oed Howel uab Emrys Llydaw a Gualchmei uab Gwyar yn y llwyd. A phan welas y gŵyr hynny eu kedymdeithon yn ffo, enynu o lit megys fflam yn enynu godeith, gan alâ y rei a oedynt ar ffo a chyrchu eu 5 gelynyon. A chymhell ar ffo y rei a oedynt yn eu herlit ȿynteu kyn no hynny gan eu bŵr ac eu llad, a gŵneuthur aerua heb orfodys onadunt, hyt pan deuthant hyt ar vydin yr amheraŵdys.

53. A phan welas yr amheraŵdys yr aerua oe wyr, 10 bryssyaŵ a oruc yn borth udunt. Ac yna y gŵnaethpŵyt y Brytanyeit yn veir; kanys Kynuarch tywyssâŵc Trigeri a dŵy vil y gyt ac ef a las yna. Ac yna y llas or parth arall trywyr, nyt amgen, Rigyfarch a Bolconi a Lâsino Votlan. A phei bydynt tywyssogion teyrnassoed, 15 yr oessoed a delhynt gof hyt vraet ac a enrydedynt eu molyant ac eu clot. Ac eissoes pŵy bynhac a gyfarffei a Hoel neu a Gualchmei oc eu gelynyon, ny diagei ae eneit gantaŵ. A gŵedy eu dyuot, megys y dywespŵyt uchot, hyt ym plith bydin yr amheraŵdys, 20 yn damgylchedic oc eu gelynyon y syrthassant y trywyr hynny. Ac ȿrth hynny Howel a Gualchmei, y rei ny magyssit yn yr oessoed kyn noc ȿynt neb well noc ȿynt, pan welsant yr aerua oc eu kedymdeithon, yn ȿychyr y kyrchassant hent ac yman, vn o bop parth yn gyffredin 25 yn dygalhau ac yn blinaŵ bydin yr amheraŵdys, ac megys lluchet yn llad a gyfarffei ac ȿynt, ac yn annoc eu kedymdeithon; a Gualchmei yn damunaŵ oe holl dihewyt ymgaffel a Les amheraŵdys y gymhell arnaŵ peth a digonei ym milgryaeth. Ac nyt oed haŵd barnu 30 pŵy oreu, ae Hoel ae Gualchmei.

54. Ac odyna Gualchmei a gafas y damunedic hynt. Ac yn ȿychyr kyrchu yr amheraŵdys a oruc, a gossot arnaŵ. Ac eissoes Les, megys yd oed yn dechreu

blodeua& dewred y ieuencit ac yn va&tr y ynni, nyt oed well dim ganta& ynteu noc ymgaffel ar ry& uarcha&clotua&tr h&enn&, yr h&nn a gymellei y wybot beth vei y angerd ae de&red. Ac &rth hynny dirua&tr le&genyd a 5 gymerth ynda& &rth ymgaffel ohona& a g&r kynglotuor-russet a G&alchmei. Ac ymerbynyeit yn galet a &naeth pob vn ae gilid, megys na &elat r&g deu vil&r ymlad a gyffelyp y h&nn&. A phan yttoedynt &y yn ne&idya& kaledyon dyrnodeu, a phob vn yn IIafurya& agheu y 10 gilyd, nachaf y Rufeinwyr ynn ympentyrya& yn eukylch, hyt pan vu reit y Walchmei a Howel ac eu bydinoed enkilya& hyt ar vydin Arthur, gan eu IIad or Rufeinwyr yn drut.

55. A phan welas Arthur yr aerua yd oedit yn y 15 wneuthur oe wyr ef, tynu Caletu&lch y gledyf goreu a &naeth, ac yn vchel dy&bedut val hynn: “ Py acha&s y ged&ch ch&i y g&reicolyon wyr hynn y gen&ch? Nac aet vn yn vy& onadunt, nac aet. Koffe&ch a&ch deheuoed, y rei yn gyfr&ys yn y sa&l ymladeu kyn no 20 hynn a darestygassant dec teyrnas ar hugeint &rth vym medyant. Koffe&ch a&ch hendadeu, y rei, pan oedynt gadarnach g&yr Rufein no hedi&, ae g&naethant yn dretha&l udunt. Koffe&ch a&ch rydit, yr honn y mae yr hanher g&yr hynn yn keissa& y d&yn y gen&ch. Ac &rth 25 hynny nac aet vn yn vy& onadunt, nac aet.” A chan dywedut yr ymadrodyon hynny, kyrchu y elynyon ac eu b&r& dan y draet ac eu IIad. A ph&y bynnac a gyfarffei ac ef, o vn dyrna&t y IIadei ac ef ae varch. Ac &rth hynny pa&b a foyn racda&, megys y foyn aniveileit rac 30 IIe& creula&n, pan vei ne&yn ma&r arna& ac ynteu yn keissa& b&yt. A ph&y bynhac o dam&ein a gyfarffei ac ef, nys differei y arueu ef rac Caletu&lch, hyt pan vei reit ida& talu y eneit y gyt ae &aet. Deu urenhin oc eu drycdam&ein a gyfaruuant ac ef, Sertor brenhin Libia

a Pholites brenhin Bitinia. Ar deu hynny ḡedy llad eu penneu a anuones Arthur y Rufein.

56. A ḡedy ḡelet or Brytanyeit eu brenhin yn ymlad uelly,¹ glēder ac ehofynder a gymerassant, a chan tēhau eu bydinoed o vn vryt kyrchu y Rufeinwyr gan darparu mynet drostunt. Ac eissoes ḡrth̄ynebu yn wychyr a oruc y Rufeinwyr udunt, ac o dysc Les amherād̄yr llafuryā y talu aerua yr Brytanyeit. A chymeint uu yr ymlad yna o bop parth a chyt pei² yr ār honno y dechreuynt yr ymlad. Or neill parth yd oed yr arderchāc vrenhin 10 Arthur yn llad y elynyon, ac yn annoc y wyr y sefyll yn ̄rāl. Ac or parth arall yd oed Les amherād̄yr yn annoc y Rufeinwyr ac yn eu dysgu ac yn eu moli. Ac ny orfōyssei ynteu yn llad ac yn b̄er̄ y elynyon ac yn kylchynu y vydinoed ehun. A phy elyn bynac a 15 gyfarffei ac ef, a ḡaȳ neu a chledyf y lladei. Ac uelly o bop parth y bydei Arthur yn ḡneuthur aerua. Kanys ḡeitheu y bydynt trechaf³ y Brytanyeit, ḡeitheu ereill y bydynt⁴ trechaf³ y Rufeinwyr. A phan yttoedynt h̄y⁵ yn yr ymfust h̄nn̄, heb wybot py dī y dam̄einei 20 y vudugolyaeth, nachaf Morud iarll Caer Loȳ yn dyuot ar ll̄eg a dȳedassam ni y hadā uchot yg ḡersyll, ac yn deissyfyt⁶ yn kyrchu eu gelynyon yn dirybud or tu yn eu⁷ hol ac yn mynet drostunt, gan eu ḡasgaru a ḡneuthur aerua diruār y meint. Ac yna y syrthassant⁸ 25 ll̄aber o vilyoed or Rufeinwyr. Ac yna y dyḡydyd̄ys Les amherād̄yr yn vrathedic gan leif neb vn, ac y bu var̄. Ac yna, kyt bei dr̄y diruār lafur, y Brytanyeit a gāssant y maes.⁹

57. Ac yna y ḡasgarassant¹ y Rufeinwyr² yr diffeith̄ch 30 ac yr coedyd, ac ofyn yn eu kymell. Ereill yr dinassoed

(Ch. 56). 1 y velly? the initial letters are illegible, 2 chyn bei, 3 drechaf, 4 bydei, 5 ̄y, 6 deissyfedic, 7 y, 8 syrthysant, 9 ar goruot add.

(Ch. 57). 1 ḡasgaryssant, 2 rei add.

ar kestyll ac yr llleoed kadarn y ffoynt; ar Brytanyeit oc eu hol yn³ eu hymlit, ac o druanaf aerua⁴ yn eu llad ac yn eu dala ac yn eu hyspeila⁶. Ac uelly megys y rodynt y ran vgyaf⁵ onadunt eu dgyla⁶ yn wreiga⁶l y eu 5 rgyma⁶ ac y eu karcharu, y geissa⁶ ystynu ychydic y⁶ eu hoedel. A hynny⁷ o ja⁶n vraet⁸ Du⁶. Kanys eu hendadeu gynteu kyn no hynny yn andylyedus a 6nathoedynt⁹ y Brytanyeit yn drétha⁶l udunt; ar Brytanyeit yna yn nackau udunt y dreth yd oedynt yn 10 andylyedus yn y cheissa⁶ gantunt.¹⁰

58. A gedy caffel o Arthur y vudugolyaeth, ef a erchis g⁶aharu ar neilltu¹ kalaned y wyrda ef y 6rth y elynau⁶ galaned ac eu ky⁶eirya⁶ o vrenhina⁶l defaet, ac eu d⁶yn yr² manachlogoed a vei yn eu g⁶lat yn ansodedic, 15 ac yno eu cladu yn enrydedus. Ac yna y ducp⁶yt corff Bedwyr hyt y dinas ehun yn Normandi gan dirua⁶r g⁶ynuan y³ gan y Normanyeit. Ac yno y my⁶n myn⁶ent ar deheu y dinas y clad⁶yt yn enrydedus gyr⁴ llau y mur. Kei a ducp⁶yt yn urathedic hyt yg Kam, y kastell⁵ a 20 6nathoed⁶ ehun. Ac yno ny bu bell g⁶edy hynny yny vu⁷ uar⁶ Kei⁸ or brath h⁶nn⁶. Ac yn y fforest a oed yn agos yno y my⁶n manachla⁶c ermitwyr or enryded a dylyei iarll yr Angi⁶ y clad⁶yt. Hodlyn ty⁶yssa⁶a a ducp⁶yt hyt y⁹ dinas ehun, yr h⁶n a el⁶ir y Tyruan, ac 25 yno y clad⁶yt. Y g⁶ynda ereill a erchis Arthur eu d⁶yn yr manachlogoed nessaf udunt ar hyt y g⁶latoed.¹⁰ Ac yna¹¹ yd erchis ef y 6yr y wlat honno cladu y elynyon,¹² ac anuon corff Les amhera⁶dyr hyt yn sened Rufein. Ac erchi menegi udunt na dylyynt h⁶y¹³¹⁴ teyrnget o ynys 30 Prydein amgen no h⁶nn⁶. Ac yno y bu Arthur y gayaf

(Ch. 57). 3 oc eu holll ynni yn, 4 agheu, 5 vvyaff, 6 om., 7 ac uelly, 8 varn, 9 wnaethoedynt, 10 yn y cheissav yn andylyedus y ganthunt

(Ch. 58). 1 gvaharu a neilltua, 2 yr, 3 om., 4 ger, 5 hyt—kastell: hyt y castell, 6 wnaethoed, 7 yny vu: y bu, 8 om., 9 yn y, 10 gyladoed, 11 odyna, 12 gelynyon, 13 vy, 14 tremygu y brytanyeit nac erchi add.

hōnnō yn goresgyn y dinassoed y Mōrgōin.¹⁵ A phan yttoed yr haf yn dechreu dyuot, ac Arthur yn ysgynu mynyd Mynheeu¹⁶ 6rth vynet parth a Rufein, nachaf genadeu o ynys Prydein yn menegi y Arthur ry daruot¹⁷ y Vedraōt y nei, uab y chōaer, goresgyn¹⁸ ynys Prydein a 5 gōisgaō¹⁹ coron y teyrnas am y pen²⁰ ehun²¹ drōy greulonder a brat, a thynu²² Gōenhōyfar vrenhines oe rieingadeir a ry gysgu²³ genti, gan lygru kyfreith dōywaōl y neithoreu.²⁴

59. A gōedy menegi hynny y Arthur, yn y lle peidyaō¹ 10 a oruc ae darpar am vynet y Rufein, ac ymchoelut parth ac ynys Prydein, a brenhined yr ynyssed y gyt ac ef. A gellōg Howel uab² Emvr Lydaō a llu gantaō y tagnefedu ac y hedychu y gōladoed.³ Kanys yr yscymunedickaf⁴ vradōr gan Vedraōt a anuonassei 15 Cheldric⁵ tyōyssaōc y Saeson hyt yn Germania y gynullaō y llu mōyaf a gallei yn borth idaō. A rodi udunt a oruc o Humyr hyt yn Yscotlont, ac yn achōanec kymeint ac a uuassei y⁶ Hors a Heingyst⁷ kyn no hynny yg Kent.⁸ Ac 6rth hynny y deuth Cheldric ac 6yth cant⁹ llog yn llaōn 20 o wyr aruaōc gantaō¹⁰ o baganyeit,¹¹ a gōrhau y Vedraōt ac ufudhau megys y vrenhin. Ac neur daroed idaō gedymdeithockau ataō yr Yscotyeit ar Fficheteit, a phaōb or a 6ypei ef idaō gassau y ewythyr,¹² hyt pan yttoedynt oll petwar¹³ ugein mil rōg Cristonogyon a phaganyeit. 25

60. Ac a hynny o nifer gantaō y deuth Medraōt¹ hyt yn aber Temys, y lle yd oedynt llogeu Arthur yn disgynnu. A gōedy dechreu ymlad, ef a² wnaeth aerua diruaōr

(Ch. 58). 15 gyrescyn dinassoed bōrgōyn, 16 mynheu, 17 darvot? 18 gverescyn, 19 arwisgaō? 20 ben, 21 om., 22 thynlu, 23 chysgu, ry om. 24 neithoryeu

(Ch. 59). 1 peidaō, 2 ac ellvg hvel m., 3 gyledi, 4 yscymunediccaf. 5 chledric, 6 om., 7 hengist, 8 ygkeint, 9 can, 10 om., 11 paganyeit, 12 *The word before hyt is (a)rthur; between pav(b) and this there is a hole in the MS., 13 The initial letters seem to be deu, what follows is illegible*

(Ch. 60). 1 om.

onadunt yn dyuot yr tir. Kanys yna y dygwydassant Araen uab Kynuarch, brenhin Yscotlont, a Gualchmei³ uab⁴ Gwyar. Ac yn ol Araen y deuth Owein vab⁴ Vryen yn vrenhin yn Reget, y gwr gwydhy hynny a vu clotuaer⁵ yn llaber o gynhenneu. Ac or diwed, kyt⁵ bei drwy diruaer lafur a thrwy eu llad,⁶ Arthur ae lu a gafas y tir. A chan talu yr aerua gynt a gymellasant Vedraet⁷ ae lu ar ffo. A chyn bei mwy eirif llu Medraet no llu Arthur, eissoes kywreinach a doethach yd ymledynt o beunydyael⁸ ymladeu.⁸ Ac wrth hynny y bu dir yr anudonael⁹ gan Vedraet gymryt y ffo. Ar nos honno, gwydhy ymgynullau y wascaredic¹⁰ lu y gyt, yd aeth hyt yg Kaer Wynt. A gwydhy clybot o Wenhwyuar¹¹ hynny, diobeithau a oruc, a mynet o Gaer Efraemc hyt yg Kaer¹² Lion ar Wysc.
 15 Ac¹³ y myn manachlau gwraged a¹⁴ oed yno gwisgael yr abit ymdanei ac adael cadel y diweirdeb yn eu plith o hynny allan. Ar abit honno a vu ymdanei hyt agheu.

61. Ac odyna Arthur a gymerth llit maer yndael am golli¹ ohonael y sael vilioed hynny, a pheri cladu y wyr.
 20 Ar trydyd dyd kyrchu Caer Wynt a oruc ac yn diannot y chylchynu. Ac yr hynny ny pheidwys Medraet ar hynn a dechreuassei, namyn, gan annoc y wyr, eu gossot yn vydinoed a mynet allan or dinas y ymlad ac Arthur y ewythyr. A gwydhy dechreu ymlad, aerua vaer o pob 25 parth a wnaethant. Ac eissoes mwyaf vu yr aerua o wyr Medraet; ac yn dybryt kymell arnael adael y maes. Ac ny hanbwylwys² Medraet yna gohir wrth gladu y ladedigyon, namyn ffo a oruc parth a Chernyel.

62. Ac wrth hynny Arthur, yn bryderus ac yn llidiael

(Ch. 60). 2 aeth ac a *add.*, 3 gualchmei, 4 mab, 5 *only ky is legible*, 6 a thrwy eu llad *om.*, 7 medraet, 8 o beunydyael ymladeu: wyr arthur, kanys kyfrwys oedynt o peunydyael ymlad, 9 kelwydau *add.*, 10 gwasgaredigyon, 11 vrenhines *add.*, 12 ygkaer, 13 yno *add.*, 14 *om.*

(Ch. 61). 1 rygolli, 2 handenwys

a acha⁶s dianc y t⁶ylfr¹ y ganta⁶, yn y ll²e² ae hymlyn⁶s hyt y wlat honno hyt ar lan Kamlan, y ll²e yd oed Vedra⁶t yn y aros.³ Ac 6rth hynny megys yd oed Vedra⁶t gle⁶a^f a g⁶ychraf yn cyrchu, yn y ll²e gossot y varchogyon yn vydinoed a oruc. Kanys g⁶ell oed 5 ganta⁶ y lad neu ynteu a orffei, no ffo yn h⁶y no hynny. Kanys yd oed ettw a ganta⁶ o eirf trugein mil. Ac o hynny y g⁶naeth ef whech⁴ bydin, a whech⁵ g⁶yr a thrugeint a chwe⁶ chant a chwe⁶ mil ym pob bydin o wyr arua⁶c. Ac or rei nyt aed⁷ yn y chwech⁴ bydin ef a 10 wnaeth bydin ida⁶ ehun, a rodi llwydron y bop vn or rei ereill oll.⁸ A dyscu pa⁶b onadunt ac eu hannoc y ymlad a oruc, gan ada⁶ udunt enryded a chyfoeth, os ef a orffei. Ac or parth arall Arthur a ossodes y wyr⁹ ynteu dr⁶y na⁶ bydin; a gorchymyn y ba⁶p onadunt¹⁰ 15 ac annoc llad y lladron t⁶ylwyr yskymyn,¹¹ a dathoedynt o wladoed ereill o dysc y brat⁶r¹² y geissa⁶ y digyfoethi ynteu. “Ar bobyl a 6elch¹³ racko,” heb Arthur, “a¹⁴ gynull⁶yt o wlatoed¹⁵ amryfaelon, ac aghyfyeith ynt a llesc ag aghyfr⁶ys ar ymlad. Ac ny allant g⁶rth⁶ynebu 20 y⁶ch, kanys kyfr⁶ys y⁶ch ch⁶i.”¹⁶ Ac velly pa⁶b onadunt yn annoc y wyr or parth arall.¹⁷ Ac yn deissyfyt ymgafar uot a 6naeth y bydinoed yghyt,¹⁸ a dechreu ymlad a newidya⁶ dyrnodeu yn vynych. A chymeint vu yr aerua yna o bop parth ac megys yd oed g⁶ynfan¹⁹ y rei 25 meir⁶ yn kyffroi y rei by⁶ ar lit ac ymlad, ac megys yd oed blin a llafuryus²⁰ y yscriuenu nae datkanu. Kanys o bop parth y brethynt ac y brethit 6ynteu; 6ynt a ledynt ac 6ynteu a ledit.

63. Ac or diwed g⁶edy treula⁶ llaber or dyd yn y mod

(Ch. 62). 1 y mynchet h⁶ynn⁶ add., 2 ef add., 3 arhos, 4 whech, 5 6he, 6 whe, 7 aeth, 8 rodi llwydron y pop bydin oll, 9 lu, 10 ohonunt, 11 ysgymun, 12 brad⁶r, 13 welh⁶chi, 14 ar, 15 wladoed, 16 y⁶chi, 17 or parth arall: o pop parth, 18 ygyt, 19 k⁶ynuan, 20 llafurus

hōnnō, Arthur ae vydin a gyrchōys y vydin y gōydat¹ bot y tōyllōr gan Vedraōt yndi,² ac agori ffyrdd udunt ar clefydeu,³ ac yn diannot mynet drostunt, a gōneuthur⁴ aerua diruaōr⁵ onadunt. Kanys yn y lle y dygōydōys 5 yr yscymunedickaf⁶ vradōr hōnnō gan Vedraōt, a llaōer o vilioed y gyt ac ef. Ac eissoes yr hynny ny ffoyssant⁷ y rei ereill, namyn ymgynullāō y gyt⁸ or maes oll, ac yn herōyd eu gleōder keissaō ymgynhal a gōrthōynebu y Arthur. Ac 6rth hynny gōychraf a girattaf⁹ a 10 chreulonaf aerua a vu y rydunt yna o bop part, ac eu bydinoed yn syrthaō. Ac yna o bop¹⁰ part y¹⁰ Vedraōt y syrthassant¹¹ Cheldric¹² ac Elafyōs,¹³ Egberinc¹⁰ brenhin or Saeson; or Gōydy Gilapadric,¹⁴ Gillamōri, Gillasel, Gillamor.¹⁵ Yr Yscottyeit ar Fficheit ac 6ynt ac eu 15 harglōydi oll hayach a las. Ac o bleit¹⁶ Arthur y llas *bleit* Osbrinc brenhin Lychlyn, Echel brenhin Denmarc,¹⁷ Kadōr Lemenic¹⁸ iarll Kernyō, Kasballāōn, a llaōer o vililioed¹⁹ y gyt ac 6ynteu,²⁰ rōg y Brytanyeit a chenedloed ereill a ducsynt y gyt ac 6ynt. Ac ynteu yr arderchāōc 20 vrenhin Arthur a vrathōyt yn aghēuaōl, ac a ducpōyt *6. arderchāōc* odyna hyt yn ynys Avallach y iachau y welieu. Coron y²¹ teyrnas o ynys Prydein a gymynnōys ynteu y Gustenin²² vab Kadōr iarll Kernyō y gar. Dōy vlyned a deugeint²³ a phump kant gōedy dyfot Crist yg knaōt 25 dyn oed hynny yna.

(Ch. 63). 1 gōydyat, 2 yndianc, 3 cledyfeu, 4 tristaf, 5 *om.*, 6 ysgymunediccaf, 7 foassant, 8 yghyt, 9 girattaff, 10 *om.*, 11 syrthyssant, 12 chledric, 13 elefyōys, 14 gillapadric, 15 gillamor gillasel gillamōri, 16 pleit, 17 denmarch, 18 llymenic, 19 vilyoed, 20 6ynt, 21 *om.*, 22 gustenhin, 23 deu vgeint

Pant y rheol hawlf arian (nent o'r gwrth i'r brenin
a'r lloegr a'r Wladfa Cymreig a Phwys)

III. THE HUNTING OF TWRCH TRWYTH.

1. Kerdet a orugant 6y y dýd'honn6 educher. Hýny¹ výdd 5
kaer 6aen² gýmr6t a welasit,³ u6yhaf ar keýryd y být⁴. Nachaf
g6r⁵ du m6y⁶ no thry6yr⁷ y být honn a welant⁸ yn dýuot or
gaer. Amkeudant⁹ 6rtha6: "Pan doý ti,¹⁰ 6r?" "Or gaer a
wel6ch ch6i yna."¹¹ "Pieu y gaer?"¹² "Meredic a wýr
y6chi."¹³ Nýt oes yn y být ný 6ýppo pieu y gaer honn.
Wrnach Ga6r pieu."¹⁴ "Pý uoes ýssýd y osp a phellenhic⁹ y
diskýnnu yn y gaer honn?" "Ha vnben, Du6 ach notho!¹⁵
Ný dody¹⁶ neb guestei eiroet oheni¹⁷ ae uý6¹⁸ gantha6.¹⁹
Ný edir neb idi namyn a dýcc6y²⁰ y gerd."²¹

2. Kýrchu y porth a orugant. Amka6d¹ G6rhýr Gual-
sta6t Ieithoef: "A oes portha6r?"² "Oes. A titheu³ ný bo
teu dý penn,⁴ pýr⁵ y kýuerchý dý?" "Agor y porth!"
"Nac agoraf." "P6ystýr⁶ nas agor y ti?" "Kýllell a édy6
ým m6yt⁷ a llýnn y m6al,⁸ ac amsathýr yn neuad Vrnach.⁹ 15
Namýn y gerda6r a dýcc6y¹⁰ y gerd nýt agorir."¹¹ Amka6d
Kei:¹² "Y portha6r, y mae kerd genhýf i." "Pa gerd ýssýd
genhýt ti?" "Yslipan6r cledýueu goreu yn y být 6ýf ui."
"Mi a af y dýwedut hýnný y Vrnach¹³ Ga6r, ac a dýgaf
atteb yt."

10

20

VARIANTS H=RED BOOK OF HERGEST, P=PENIARTH MS. IV.

(Ch. 1). 1 yny H, 2 ua6r H, 3 welynt H, 4 v6yhaf or byt H, 5 6r
H, 6 oed add. H, 7 yn add. H, 8 a welant om. H, 9 ac y dywedassant
6ynteu H, 10 deuy di H, 11 racco H, 12 heb 6ynt add. H, 13 y6ch ch6i H,
14 bieu H, 15 nodho H, 16 deuth H, 17 eiryoet ohonei H, 18 vywyd H,
19 ganta6 H, 20 dycko H, 21 ganta6 add. H.

(Ch. 2). 1 heb y H, 2 bortha6r H, 3 thithieu H, 4 dy daua6t yth benn
H, 5 py rac H, 6 Py ystyr H, 7 b6yt H, 8 ym bual H, 9 6rnach ga6r H,
10 dycko H, 11 yma heno bellach add. H, 12 Heb y kei yna H,
13 6rnach H

3. Dýuot a oruc y porthaôr y mýôn. Dýwaôt¹ Wrnach Gaôr:² "Whedleu³ porth genhýt?"⁴ "Yssydynt genhýf. Kýweithyd yssyð yn drûs y porth, ac⁵ a uýnnýnt dýuot y mýôn." "A ouýnneist ti⁶ a oed gerd ganthunt?"⁷ "Gouýnneis.⁸ 5 Ac vn onadunt a dýwaôt galles⁹ yslipanu cledyueu."¹⁰ "Oed¹¹ reit y mi¹² ôrth hónnô. Ys guers yd 6ýf yn keissaô a olhei výg cledyf; nýs rygeueis.¹³ Gât hónnô y mýôn, cans oed¹⁴ gerd ganthaô."

4. Dýuot¹ y porthaôr ac agori y porth. A dýuot Kei y mýôn ehun. A chýuarch guell a oruc ef y Wrnach Gaôr. Kadeir a dodet y danaô.² Dýwaôt³ Wrnach⁴: "Ha ôr, ae gýr a dýwedir arnat galles⁵ yslipanu cledyueu?" "Mi ae digonaf."⁶ Dýdýn⁷ y cledyf attaô⁸ a orucpôyt.⁹ Kýmryt agalen gleis a oruc Kei y dan y geffeil. "Pôy well genhýt 15 arnaô,¹⁰ ae guýnseit ae grómseit?" "Yr hónn a uo da genhýt ti, malpei teu uei, gôna arnaô." Glanhau a oruc hanher y lleill gýllell idaô, ae rodi yn y laô a oruc. "A reinc dý uod di hýnný?" "Oed well genhýf noc yssyð ym gôlat, bei oll yf uei¹¹ val hýnn. Dýhed a beth bot gôr kýstal 20 a thi heb gedymdeith." "Oia ôrda, mae¹² imi gedymdeith kýny dýgo[n]ho¹³ y gerd honn." "Pwý yô hónnô?" "Aet y porthaôr allan, a mi a dýwedaf ar arôydon idaô.¹⁴ Penn y wayô a daô y ar y baladýr. Ac yssaf a dýgýrch y guaet y ar y guýnt ac a diskyn ar y baladýr."¹⁵ Agori y porth a 25 wnaethpôyt, a dýuot Bedwýr y mýôn. Dýwaôt¹⁶ Kei: "Budugaôl yô Bedwýr, kyn ny digonho¹⁷ y gerd hon."

(Ch. 3). 1 ac y dywaôt H, 2 ôrthaô H, 3 chwedleu H, 4 y gennyt H, in P, y has been added over the line, 5 om. H, 6 ouýnneist di H, 7 gantunt hóy H, 8 heb ef add. H, 9 gôybot H, 10 ohonaô yn da add. H, 11 as oed H, 12 ynni H, 13 ac nys keueis H, 14 kan oes H

(Ch. 4). 1 a oruc H, 2 geyr bron gôrnach add. H, 3 ac y dywaôt H, 4 ôrthaô add. H, 5 arnat ti y gôdost H, 6 Mi a ônn hynn yn da heb y kei H, 7 Dýn H, 8 ôrnach H, 9 wnaethpôyt attaô H, 10 a gonyr or deu pôy oed oreu gantaô H, 11 pei bei oll ual H, 12 y mae ymi H, 13 dycko H, 14 idaô y arwydon H, 15 eilweith add. H, 16 ac y dywaôt H, 17 wypo H

5. A¹ dadleu mab² a uu ar y gôyr hynn³ allan. Dûot² Kei a Bedwyr y my⁴n. A guas ieuanc a doeth gy⁵t ac gynt⁶ y my⁴n, vn mab Custennhin heussa⁷br. Sef a 6naeth ef ae gedymdeithon a glyn⁸ 6rtha⁹ mal nat oed v¹⁰y no dim ganthunt⁵ m¹¹net¹² dros y teir catlys a wnaethant⁷ hyt pan 5 d¹³uant⁸ y my⁴n y gaer. Amkeudant⁹ y gedymdeithon 6rth vab Custenhin: "Goreu d¹⁴yn y¹⁵."¹⁰ O¹¹ hynn³ allan y gelwit Goreu mab Custenhi¹⁶n. Guascaru a orugant 6y y eu llettyeu, mal y keffynt llad eu llettywyr heb 6ybot y¹⁷r ca¹⁸r.

6. Y cledyf a daruu y 6rteith. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn lla¹⁹ Wrnach Ka²⁰r, y malphei y edrych a ranghei y uod ida²¹ y weith.² D²²ya²³t³ y ka²⁴r: "Da y²⁵ y gueith, a ranc bod y²⁶ genh²⁷yf." Amka²⁸d²⁹ Kei: "D³⁰ y wein⁵ a lygru³¹s d³²y gledyf. D³³yo di imi y diot y kellellprenneu³⁴ oheni⁷, a chaffyf inheu g³⁵neuthur rei newyd⁸ ida²¹." A chymryt y wein ohona²⁶, ar 15 cledyf⁹ yn y lla¹⁹ arall. D³⁶uot¹⁰ ohona²⁶ vch pen y ka²⁴r, malphei¹¹ y cledyf a dotti¹² yn y wein. Y ossot a oruc ym phen¹² y ka²⁴r, a llad y penn y ergyt y arna²⁶. Diffeitha¹³ y gaer, a d¹⁴yn a vynnassant o tliss¹⁵eu.¹⁶ Yg kyuens¹⁷ yr vn d¹⁸y m phen¹⁴ y vloyd¹⁹y d²⁰y deuthant¹⁵ y lys Arthur, a 20 chledyf Wrnach Ga²¹r gantunt.

7. Dywedut a 6naethant y Arthur y ual y daruu udunt. Arthur a dywa²²t: "Pa beth yssyd ia²³naf y geiss²⁴a gyntaf or annoetheu hynny?" "Ia²³naf y²⁵," heb 6ynteu, "keissa²⁶ Mabon uab Modron. Ac ny²⁷t kaffel arna²⁶ nes kaffel Eidoel 25 uab Aer y gar yn gyntaf." Kyuodi a oruc Arthur a milwyr ynys Prydein ganta²⁸ y geiss²⁴a Eidoel. A dyuot a orugant hyt yn rac Kaer Glini, yn y lle yd oed Eidoel yg

(Ch. 5). 1 om. H, 2 gan y gôyr a oed allan am dyuot Bedwyr a Chei H, 3 A dyuot g²⁹as ieuanc oed H, 4 yg glyn H, 5 mal—ganthunt om. H, 6 dyuot H, 7 a wnaethant om. H, 8 yttoed H, 9 Y dywedassant H, 10 ti a orugost hynn goreu dyn 6yt H, 11 Ac o H

(Ch. 6). 1 ga²⁰r H, 2 g²¹eth H, 3 ac y dywa²²t H, 4 Y dywa²²t H, 5 wein di H, 6 kyll²³l p²⁴renneu H, 7 ohonei H, 8 ac y wneuthur ereill o newyd H, 9 chedyf P, 10 a dyuot H, 11 mal pei H, 12 ynteu ym penn H, 13 or da ar tliss¹⁵eu H, 14 penn H, 15 P ends

karchar. Seuyll a oruc Glini ar vann y gaer; ac y dywast: "Arthur, py holy di y mi, pryt nam gedy yn y tarren honn, nyt da im yndi, ac nyt digrif, nyt g^{wn}ith, nyt keirch im, kyn ny ch^{er}issych ditheu wneuthur cam im?"

5 Arthur a dywast: "Nyt yr dr^{oc} itti y deuthum i yma, namyn y geissaw y karcharawr yssyd gennyt." "Mi a rodaf y carcharawr itti, ac ny darpar^{ys}swn y rodi y neb. Ac y gyt a hynny vy nerth am porth a geffy di." Y g^{ov}yr a dywast wrth Arthur: "Arglwyd, dos di adref. Ny elly 10 di uynet ath lu y geissaw peth mor uan ar rei hynn."

Arthur a dywast: "Gwrhr G^{wn}alstast Ieithoed, itti y mae iavn mynet yr neges honn. Yr holl ieithoed yssyd gennyt, a chyfyeith y^t ar rei or adar ar annieileit. Eidoel, itti y mae iavn mynet y geissaw dy geuynder^{ys} y^t gyt am g^{ov}yr i. Kei 15 a Bedwyr, gobeith y^t gennyf y neges yd eloch ymdanei y chaffel. Eoch im yr neges honn."

8. Kerdet a orugant racdunt hyt att v^{by}alch Gilgori. Gouyn a oruc Gwrhr id: "Yr Du^u, a^{wd}ost ti dim y wrth Uabon uab Modron, a ducp^{ys}yt yn teirnossic ody rong y vam 20 ar paret?" Y v^{by}alch a dywast: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, eingon gof a oed yma, a minneu ederyn ieuanc oedvn. Ny wnaethp^{ys} g^{we}ith arnei, namyn tra uu vyg geluin arnei bob ucher. Hedi^u nyt oes kymmeint kneuen ohonei heb dreulaw. Dial Du^u arnaf, o chigleu i dim y wrth 25 y g^{wr} a ovynn^{ys}ch ch^{vi}. Peth yssyd iavn hagen a dylyet y mi y wneuthur y gennadeu Arthur, mi ae g^{wn}af. Kenedlaeth vileit yssyd gynt rithys Du^u no mi; mi a af yn gyuarwyd ragoch yno."

9. Dy^uot a orugant hyt yn lle yd oed kar^u Redynure. 30 "Kar^u Redynure, yma y doetham ni attat kennadeu Arthur, kany vdam anieil hyn no thi. Dywet, a wdost di dim y wrth Uabon uab Modron, a ducp^{ys}yt yn deirnossic y wrth y uam?" Y kar^u a dywast: "Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, nyt

oed namyn vn reit o bop tu ym penn. Ac nyt oed yma goet namyn un o gollen derwen. Ac y tyfwys honno yn dar can keing. Ac y dygwydys y dar gwyd hynny. A hediō nyt oes namyn 6ystyn coch ohonei. Yr hynny hyt hediō yd 6yf i yma; ny chigleu i dim 6r neb a ouynn6ch ch6i. Miui hagen a uydaf gyfarwyd y6ch, kanys kennadeu Arthur y6ch, hyt ll6 y mae aniueil gynt a rith6ys Du6 no mi." 5 20 47

10. Dyuot a orugant hyt ll6 yd oed cuan Cum Ca6l6yt. "Cuan C6m Ca6l6yt, yma y mae kennadeu Arthur. A 6dost di dim y 6rth Vabon vab Modron a ducp6yt?" *et cetera.* 10 "Pei as g6yp6n, mi aed dywed6n. Pan deuthum i yma gyntaf, y c6m ma6r a wel6ch glynn coet oed. Ac y deuth kenedlaeth o dynyon ida6, ac y diua6yt. Ac y tyu6ys yr eil coet ynda6. Ar trydyd coet y6 h6nn. A minneu neut ydynt yn gynyson boneu vy esgyll. Yr hynny hyt hediō ny chiglef i dim or 15 g6r a ouynn6ch ch6i. Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarwyd y genadeu Arthur, yny deloch hyt ll6 y mae yr anniueil hynaf yssyd yn y byt h6nn, a m6yaf a dreigyl, eryr Gwern Ab6y.

11. G6rhyr a dywa6t: "Eryr Gwern Ab6y, ni a doetham gennadeu Arthur attat y ouyn itt a 6dost dim y 6rth Vabon 20 uab Modron a duc" *et cetera.* Yr eryr a dywa6t: "Mi a deuthum yma yr ys pell o amser. A phann deuthum yma gyntaf, maen a oed ym, ac y ar y benn ef y pig6n y syr bob ucher; weithon nyt oes dyrnued yn y uchet. Yr hynny hyt hediō yd 6yf i yma. Ac ny chiglef i dim y 6rth y g6r a 25 ouynn6ch ch6i, onyt un treigyl yd euthum y geissa6 6ym b6yt hyt yn Lynn Ly6. A phann deuthum i yno, y ll6deis uyg6 cryu6angheu y my6n ehawd o debygu bot vym b6yt ynda6 wers va6r. Ac y tynn6ys ynteu ui hyt yr aff6ys, hyf pann ui abreid im ymdianc y ganta6. Sef a 6neuthum inheu, mi 30 am holl garant, mynet uyg6 g6rys 6rtha6 y geissa6 y diuetha. Kennadeu a yrr6ys ynteu y gymot a mi. A dyuot a oruc ynteu attaf i y diot dec tryuer a deugeint oe geuyn. Onyt

ef a wyr peth or hynn a geissbch chōi, ny 6nn i neb ae gōypo. Mi hagen a uydaf gyuarbŷd ybch hyt llē y mae."

12. Dyuot a orugant hyt llē yr oed. Dywedut a oruc yr eryr: "Ehaēc Lyn Lyō, mi a deuthum attat gan gennadeu 5 Arthur y ouyn a 6dost dim y 6rth Vabon uab Modron, a ducbŷt yn teirnossic y 6rth y uam." "Y gymeint a wypbŷf i, mi ae dywedaf. Gan bob llanō yd af i ar hyt yr auon uchot, hyt pan delbŷf hyt y mach mur Kaer Loyō. Ac yno y keueis i ny cheueis eirmoet o drōc y gymeint. Ac mal y 10 crettoch, doet un ar uyn dōy ysgbŷd i yma ohonabch." Ac ysef yd aeth ar dōy ysgbŷd yr ehaēc. Kei a Gōrhyr Gōalstaēt Ieithoed. Ac y kerdassant hyt pann deuthant am y uagbŷr ar karcharaōr. Yny uyd kōynuan a griduan a glywynt am y uagbŷr ac 6y. Gōrhyr a dywaēt: "Pa dyn a gōyn yn y 15 maendy hōnn?" "Oia 6r, yssit le idaō y gōynaō y neb yssyd yma. Mabon uab Modron yssyd yma yg carchar; ac ny charcharbŷt neb kyndostet yn llōrō carchar a mi, na charchar Lud Laō Ereint neu garchar Greit mab Eri." "Oes obeith gennyt ti ar gaffel dy ellōng ae yr eur ae yr aryant ae 20 yr golut pressennaōl, ae yr catwent ac ymlad?" "Y gymeint ohonof i a gaffer a geffir drōy ymlad." Ymchoelut ohonunt 6y odyno, a dyuot hyt llē yd oed Arthur. Dywedut ohonunt y llē yd oed Mabon uab Modron yg karchar. Gōyssyaō a oruc Arthur milwyr yr ynys honn, a mynet hyt 25 yg Kaer Loyō, y llē yd oed Mabon yg karchar. Mynet a oruc Kei a Bedwyr ar dōy yscbŷd y pysc. Tra yuttoed vilwyr Arthur yn ymlad ar gaer, rōygaō o Gei y uagbŷr a chymryt y carcharaōr ar y geuyn. Ac ymlad ar gōyr ual kynt ar gōyr. Atref y doeth Arthur a Mabon gantaō yn ryd.

30 13. Dywedut a oruc Arthur: "Beth iaōnhaf weithon y geissaō yn gyntaf or annoetheu?" "Iaōnhaf yb keissaō deu geneu gast Rymhi." "A wys," heb yr Arthur, "pa du y mae hi?" "Y mae," heb yr un, "yn Aber Deugledyf."

Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt yn ty Tringat yn Aber Cledyf. A gouyn a oruc 6rtha^b : "A glyweist ti y 6rthi hi yma? Py rith y mae hi?" "Yn rith bleidast," heb ynteu, "ae deu geneu genthi yd ymda. Hi a lada⁶ v^y ysgrybul yn vynych. Ac y mae hi issot yn Aber Cledyf y my⁶n gogof." Sef a 5 oruc Arthur gyrru ym Prytwenn y long ar uor ac ereill ar y tir y hela yr ast; ae chylchynu uelly hi ae deu geneu. Ac eu datritha^b o Du^b y Arthur yn eu rith ehunein. G^bascaru a oruc llu Arthur bob un bob deu.

14. Ac ual yd oed G^bythyr mab Greida^b dydg^beth yn 10 kerdet dros vynyd, y clywei le⁶ein a gridua[n] girat; a garscon oed eu clybot. Achub a oruc ynteu parth ac yno. Ac mal y deuth yno, dispeila^b cledyf a wnaeth, a llad y t^bynpath 6rth y dayar, ac ev diffryt uelly rac y tan. Ac y dywedassant ynteu 6rtha^b : "D^bc uendyth Du^b ar einym 15 gennyt. Ar hynn ny allo dyn vyth y ware^t, ni a do^bn y ware^t itt." H^bonynt^b wedy hynny a doethant ar na^b hesta^b llina^t, a nodes Yspadaden Pennka^br ar Culh^bch, yn uessuredic oll heb dim yn eisseu ohonunt eithyr un llinhedyn; ar morgrugyn cloff a doeth a h^bnn^b kynn y nos. 20

15. Pan yttoed Gei a Bedwyr yn eisted ar benn Pumplumon ar Garn G^bylathyr ar wynt m^bya^t yn y byt, edrych a 6naethant yn eu kylch. Ac gynt a 6elynt v^bod ma^br parth ar deheu ym pell y 6rthunt heb drossi dim gan y g^byt. Ac yna y dywa^bt Kei : "Myn llad vyng ky^bueillt, 25 syll dy racco tan ryss^br." Bryssya^b a orugant parth ar m^bc, a dynessau parth ac yno dan ymardisg^byl o bell. Yny uyd Dillus Uaruab^c yn deiua^b baed coet. Llyna hagen y ryss^br m^bya^t a ochela⁶ Arthur eiryoet. Heb y Bedwyr yna 6rth Gei : "Ae hatwaenost di ef?" "Atwen," heb y 30 Kei; "Ilyna Dillus Uarrua^bc. Nyt oes yn y byt kynlluyan a dalyo Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri, namyn kynlluyan o uaryf y g^br a wely di racko; ac ny m^bynhaa heu^t, onyt yn

vyb y tynnir a chyfllellprenneu oe uaraf, kanys breu uyd yn uar. "Mae an kynghor ^{combed} ninneu 6rth hynny?" heb y Bedwyr. "Gadon ef," heb y Kei, "y yssu ^{ee} ^{ee} wala or kic; a g6edy hynny kyscu a 6na." Tra yuttoed ef yn hynny, 5 y buant 6ynteu yn g6neuthur kylllellbrenneu. Pan 6ybu Gei yn diheu y uot ef yn kyscu, g6neuthur p6ll a oruc dan y draet m6yhaf yn y byt. A thara6 dyrna6t arna6 anueitral6l y ueint a oruc, ae zwascu yn y p6ll, hyt pan daroed udunt ygnithia6 yn ll6yr ar kylllellbrenneu y uaryf; a g6edy 10 hynny y lad yn g6byl. Ac odyna yd aethant ell deu hyt yg Kelli Wic yg Kerny6, a chynlluyann o uaryf Dillus Uaruab6 gantunt. Ae rodi a oruc Kei yn llad Arthur. Ac yna y kanei Arthur yr eglyn h6nn:

15 "Kynnlluyan a oruc Kei
o uaryf Dillus uab Eurei;
pei iach, dy ^{Kei} angheu 6ydei."

Ac am hynny y sorres Kei, hyt pan uu abreid y uilwyr yr ynys honn tangneudu y r6ng Kei ac Arthur. Ac eissoes nac yr anghyfnerth ar Arthur nac yr llad y wyr nyt 20 ymyrr6ys Kei yn reitgyst ac ef o hynny allan.

16. Ac yna y dywa6t Arthur: "Beth ia6naf weithon y geissa6 or annoetheu?" "Ia6naf yb keissa6 Drutwyn keneu Greit uab Eri." Kyn no hynny ychydic yd aeth Creidylat uerch Lud La6 Ereint gan Wythyr mab Greida6l. A chynn 25 kyscu genthi dyuot G6ynn uab Nud ae d6yn y treis. Kynnlla6 llu o Wythyr uab Greida6l a dyuot y ymlad a G6ynn mab Nud. A goruot o Wyn, a dala Greit mab Eri a Glinneu eil Taran a G6rg6st Letl6m a Dyfnarth y uab; a dala o Penn uab Nethab6 a N6ython a Chyledyr Wyllt y 30 uab. A llad N6ython a oruc, a diot y gallon, a chymhell ar Kyledyr yssu callon y dat; ac am hynny yd aeth Kyledyr yg g6yllt. Clybot o Arthur hynny, a dyuot hyt y Gogled.

A dyuynn a oruc ef Gwynn uab Nud atta⁶, a gell⁶ng y wyrda y ganta⁶ oe garchar, a g⁶neuthur tangneued⁷ y r⁶ng Gwynn mab Nud a Gwythyr mab Greidab¹. Sef tangneued⁷ a wnaethp⁶yt, gadu y uor⁶yn yn ty y that yn diu⁶yn or d⁶y barth; ac ymlad bob du⁶ kalan Mei uyth hyf dyd bra⁶t or 5 dyd h⁶nn⁶ allan y r⁶ng Gwynn a Gwythyr; ar un a orffo onadunt dyd⁷ bra⁶t, kymeret y uor⁶yn. A g⁶edy kymot y g⁶yrda hynny uelly, y kauas Arthur Mygd⁶on march Gwed⁶ a chynnlluan C⁶rs Cant Ewin.

17. G⁶edy hynny yd aeth Arthur hyt yn Lyda⁶, a 10 Mabon uab Melit ganta⁶ a Gvare Gvallt Euryn, y geissa⁶ deu gi Glythmyr L[ed]ewic. A g⁶edy eu kaffel yd aeth Arthur hyt yg gorllewin Iwerdon y geissa⁶ G⁶rgi Seueri, ac Odgar uab Aed brenhin Iwerdon gyt ac ef. Ac odyna yd aeth Arthur yr Gogled, ac y delis Kyledyr Wyllt. Ac yd 15 aeth Yskithyrwynn Pennbeid; ac yd aeth Mabon mab Melit, a deu gi Glythuyr Ledewic yn y la⁶, a Drutwyn geneu Greif mab Eri. Ac yd aeth Arthur ehun yr erhyl, a Chauall ki Arthur yn y la⁶. Ac yd esgynn⁶ys Ka⁶ o Brydein ar Lamrei kasse⁶ Arthur, ac achub yr kyfuar⁶ch. Ac yna 20 y kymerth Ka⁶ o Brydein nerth b⁶yelli⁶, ac yn wychyr trebelit y doeth ef yr baed, ac y holl⁶des y benn yn deu hanner. A chymryt a oruc Ka⁶ yr ysgithyr. Nyt y k⁶n a nottayssei Yspaden ar G⁶lh⁶ch a lada⁶ y baed, namyn Kauall ki Arthur ehun. 25

18. A g⁶edy llad Ysgithyrwyn Bennbeid, yd aeth Arthurae niuer hyt yng Kelli Wic yng Kerny⁶. Ac odyno y gyrr⁶ys Men⁶ mab Teirg⁶aed y edrych a uei y tlysseu y r⁶ng deu glust T⁶rch Tr⁶yth, rac salwen oed uynet y ymdara⁶ ac ef, ony¹ bei y tlysseu ganta⁶. Dih⁶eu hagen oed y uot ef 30 yno; neur daroed ida⁶ diffeitha⁶ traean Iwerdon. Mynet a oruc Men⁶ y ymgeis ac b⁶ynt. Sef y g⁶elas b⁶ynt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Iwerdon. Ac ymritha⁶ a oruc Men⁶ yn rith

1. MS. ac ony, corr. Loth.

ederyn ; a disgynnu a 6naeth uch penn y g6al, a cheissa6 ysglyffya6 un or tlysseu y ganta6 ; ac yh chauas dim hagen namyn un oe wrych. Kyuodi a oruc ynteu yn wychyr da ac ymysgytya6, hyt pan ymordiwedawd peth or gvenwyn ac 5 ef ; odyna ny bu dianaf Men6 uyth. *Came of winter, winter*

19. Gyrru o Arthur gennat g6edy hynny ar Odgar uab Aed, brenhin Iwerdon, y erchi peir Di6rnach Wydel, maer ida6. Erchi o Otgar ida6 y rodi. Y dywa6t Di6rnach : “Du6 a wyr, pei hanffei well o welet un ol6c arna6, pas 10 kaffei.” A dyuot o gennat Arthur a nac genthi o Iwerdon.

Kychynnau a oruc Arthur ac ysga6n niuer gantha6, a mynet ym Prytwen y long, a dyuot y Ywerdon ; a dygyrchu ty Di6rnach Wydel a orugant. G6elsant niuer Otgar eu meint. A g6edy b6yta onadunt ac yuet eu dogyn, erchi y peir a 15 oruc Arthur. Y dywa6t ynteu, pei as rodei y neb, y rodei 6rth eir Odgar brenhin Iwerdon. G6edy llueuryd nac udunt, kyuodi a oruc Bedwyr ac ymaua6l yn y peir, ae dodi ar geuyn Hyg6yd g6as Arthur ; br6t oed h6nn6 unuam y Gacham6ri g6as Arthur. Sef oed y s6yd ef yn wastat 20 ymd6yn peir Arthur a dodi tan y dana6. Meglyt o Lenllea6c Wydel y6g Kaletv6lch, ae ell6ng ar y rot, a llad Di6rnach Wydel ae niuer ach[ll]an. Dyuot lluoed Iwerdon ac ymlad ac 6y. A g6edy ffo y lluoed achlan, mynet Arthur ae wyr yn eu g6yd yn y llong, ar peir yn llawn o s6llt 25 Iwerdon gantunt ; a diskynnu yn ty L6ydeu mab Kelcoet ym Porth Kerdin yn Dyuet. Ac yno y mae messur y peir.

20. Ac yna y kynnul6ys Arthur a oed o gynify6r yn teir ynys Prydein ae their racynys, ac a oed yn Freinc a Llyda6 a Normandi a G6lat yr Haf, ac a oed o gic6r dethol 30 a march clotua6r. Ac yd aeth ar niueroed hynny oll hyt yn Iwerdon. Ac y bu ouyn ma6r ac ergrym racda6 yn Iwerdon. A g6edy disgynnu Arthur yr tir, dyuot seint Iwerdon atta6 y erchi na6d ida6. Ac y rodes ynteu na6d udunt h6y, ac y

rodassant ȿynteū eu bendyfth idaū ef. Dyuot a oruc gȿyr Iwerdon hyt att Arthur a rodi bȿyttal idaū. Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt yn Esgeir Oeruel yn Iwerdon, yn y ll e yd oed Tȿrch Trȿyth ae seithlydyn moch gantaū. Gellóng kén arnaū o bop parth. Y dyd h̄nnn̄ educher yd ymladaūd y 5 Gȿydyl ac ef; yr hynny pymhet ran Iwerdon¹ a ȿnaeth yn diffeith. A thrannoeth yd ymladaūd teulu Arthur ac ef; namyn a gássant o dr̄c y gantaū, ny chássant dim o da. Y trydyd dyd yd ymladaūd Arthur ehun ac ef naū nos a naū nieu; ny ladaūd namyn un parchell ōe uoch. Gouynn̄ys 10 y gȿyr y Arthur peth oed ystyr yr h̄ch h̄nnn̄. Y dywaūt ȿnaeth: "Brenhin uu, ac am y bechaūt y rithys Duū ef yn h̄ch."

21. Gyrru a ȿnaeth Arthur Gȿrhyr Gȿalstaūt Ieithoed y geissaū ymadraūd ac ef. Mynet a oruc Gȿrhyr yn rith ederyn, a disgynn̄ a ȿnaeth vch benn y wal ef ae seithlydyn 15 moch. A gouyn a oruc Gȿrhyr Gȿalstaūt Ieithoed idaū: "Yr y gȿr ath wnaeth ar y delū honn, or gellich dywedut, y harchaf dyuot un ohonaūch y ymdidan ac Arthur." Gȿrtheb a ȿnaeth Grugyn Gȿrych Ereint (mal adaned aryant oed y wrych oll; y fford y kerdei ar goet ac ar uaes y ḡelit, ual y llithrei y 20 wrych). Sef atteb a rodes Grugyn: "Myn y gȿr an ȿnaeth ni ar y delū honn, ny wnaūn, ac ny dywedon dim yr Arthur. Oed digaūn o dr̄c a ȿnathoed Duū ynni, an ḡneuthur ar y delū hon, kyny deleūch ch̄ithei y ymlad a ni." "Mi a dywedaf ȳch yd ymlad Arthur am y grib ar ellyn ar 25 ḡelleu yssyd r̄ong deu glust Tȿrch Trȿyth." Heb y Grugyn: "Hyt pann gaffer y eneit ef yn gyntaf, ny cheffir y tlysseu hynny. Ar bore auory y kychynn̄n ni odyma; ac yd aūn y wlat Arthur, ar meint m̄yhaf a allom ni o dr̄c a ȿnaūn yno." Kychynn̄ a orugant h̄y ar y mor parth a 30 Chymry. Ac yd aeth Arthur ae luoed ae ueirch ae ḡen ym Prytwen, a tharaū lygat ymwelet ac ȿynt. Disgynnu a ȿnaeth

1. MS. y iwerdon.

Twrch Trwyth ym Porth Cleis yn Dyuet. Dyuot a oruc Arthur hyt ym Mynyd y nos honno. Trannoeth dywedut y Arthur eu mynet heibaôl. Ac ymordiwas a oruc ac ef yn IIad gwarthec Kynnwas Kôrr y Uagyl. A gôedy IIad a oed yn 5 Deugledyf o dyn a mil kynn dyuot Arthur, or pan deuth Arthur, y kychwynnôys Twrch Trwyth odyno hyt ym Presseleu. Dyuot Arthur a IIuoed y byt hyt yno. Gyrru a oruc Arthur y wyr yr erhyl, Ely a Thrachmyr, a Drutwyn keneu Greit mab Eri yn y labêh ehun; a Gwarthegyt uab Kaôl yghongyl 10 arall, a deu gi Glythmyr Letewic yn y labêh ynteu; a Bedwyr a Chauall ki Arthur yn y labêh ynteu. A restru a oruc y milwyr oll o deu tu Nyuer. Dyuot tri meib Cledyf Divolch, gôyr a gauas clot mawr yn IIad Ysgithyrwyn Pennbeid. Ac yna y kychwynnôys ynteu o Lynn Nyuer, ac y doeth y 15 Gôm Kerwyn, ac y rodes kyuarth yno. Ac yna y IIadaôd ef bedwar ryssôr y Arthur, Gwarthegyd mab Kaôl, a Tharaôc Allt Clwyd, a Reidôn uab Eli Atuer, ac Iscouan Hael. A gôedy IIad y gôyr hynny, y rodes yr eil kyuarth udunt yn y lle, ac y IIadaôd Gôydre uab Arthur, a Garselit Wydel, 20 a Gleb uab Yscaôl, ac Iscaôyn uab Panon; ae doluryâb ynteu yna a Gnaethpôyt.

22. Ar bore ym bronn y dyd drannoeth yd ymordiwedâôd rei or gôyr ac ef. Ac yna y IIadaôd Huandaôl a Gogigr a Phenn Pingon, tri gôeis Gleûlôyt Gauaeluaôr, hyt nas gôydyat 25 Duôl was yn y byt ar y helôl ynteu, eithyr Laesgenym ehunan, gôr ny hanoed well neb ohonaôl. Ac y gyt a hynny y IIadaôd IIaber o wyr y blât, a Gôlydyn saer, pensaer y Arthur. Ac yna yd ymordiwedâôd Arthur ym Pelumyaôc ac ef. Ac yna y IIadaôd ynteu Madâôc mab Teithyon, a Gôyn 30 mab Tringat mab Neuet, ac Eiryaôn Pennlloran. Ac odyna yd aeth ef hyt yn Aber Tywi. Ac yno y rodes kyuarth udunt. Ac yna y IIadaôd ef Kynlas mab Kynan, a Gôilenhin bre[nh]in Freinc. Odyna yd aeth hyt yg

Glynn Ystu. Ac yna yd ymgollasant y gŵyr ar cŵn ac ef. Dyuynnu a oruc Arthur Gŵyn uab Nud attaŵ, a gouyn idaŵ a 6ydyatef dim y 6rth Twrch Trwyth. Ydywa6tynteun asgwydyat.

23. Y hela y moch yd aeth y kynnydyon yna oll hyt yn Dyffryn Lych6r. Ac y digriby6ys Grugyn Gwallt Ereint 5 udunt a L6yda6c Gouynnyat; ac y lladass[ant] y kynnydyon, hyt na diengis dyn yn vy6 onadunt namyn un gŵr. Sef a oruc Arthur dyuot ae luoed hyt ll6e yd oed Grugyn a L6yda6c, a gelli6ng yna arnadunt a oed o gi rynodydoed yn ll6yr. Ac 6rth yr a6i a dodet yna ar kyuarth, 10 y doeth Twrch Trwyth ac y diffyrth 6ynt. Ac yr pan dathoedynt dros uor Iwerdon, nyt ymwelsei ac 6ynt hyt yna. Dygwyd a 6naethp6yt yna a gŵyr a ch6n arnab. 15 Ymrodi y gerdet ohonab ynteu hyt ym Mynyd Aman6. Ac yna y llas ban6 oe tioc'h ef. Ac yna yd aethp6yt eneit 15 dros eneit ac ef. Ac y llad6yt yna Twrch Lla6in. Ac yna y llas arall oe voch; G6ys oed y en6. Ac odyna yd aeth hyt yn Dyffrynn Aman6. Ac yno y llas ban6 a bennwic. Nyt aeth odyna ganta6 oe uoch yn vy6 20 namyn Grugyn Gwallt Ereint a L6yda6c Gouynnyat. Or ll6e h6nn6 yd aethant hyt yn L6ch E6in. Ac yd ymordiwedawd Arthur ac ef yno. Rodi kyuarth a 6naeth ynteu yna. Ac yna y llada6d ef Echel Uord6yt T6ll, ac Ar6yli eil G6yda6c Gŵyr, a llaber o wyr a ch6n heuyt. Ac yd aethant odyna hyt yn Ll6ch Ta6y. Yscar a 6naeth 25 Grugyn G6rych Ereint ac 6ynt yna. Ac yd aeth Grugyn odyna hyt yn Dintywi. Ac odyna yd aeth hyt yg Keredigya6n, ac Eil a Thrachmyr ganta6, a llia6s gyt ac 6ynt heuyt. Ac y doeth hyt yg Garth Gregyn. Ac yno y1 llas, L6yda6c Gouynnyat yn y mysc. Ac y llada6d 30 Rudu6b Rys, a llaber gyt ac ef. Ac yna yd aeth L6yta6c hyt yn Ystrat Y6. Ac yno y kyuaruu gŵyr L6yda6 ac ef.

Ac yna y llada^ud ef Hir Peissa^uc brenhin Lyda^u, a Lygatrud Emys a G^urbothu, e^uythred Arthur, vrodyr y uam. Ac yna y llas ynteu.

24. T^urch Tr^uyth a aeth yna y r^ung Ta^uy ac Euyas.
 5 G^ussya^u Kerny^u a Dyfneint o Arthur yn y erbyn hyt yn aber Hafren. A dywedut a oruc Arthur 6rth vil^uyr yr ynys honn: "T^urch Tr^uyth a lada^ud llaber om g^uyr. Myn g^urhyt g^uyr, nyt a mi yn uy^u yd aho ef y Gerny^u. Nys ymilityaf i ef bellach, namyn mynet eneit dros eneit ac ef a 10 wnaf. G^unebch ch^ui a 6nelhoch." Sef a daruu o gyghor ganta^u ell^ung kat o uarchogyon, a ch^un yr ynys gantunt, hyt yn Euyas, ac ymchoelut odyno hyt yn Hafren, ae ragot yno ac a oed o vilwyr prouedic yn yr ynys honn, ae yrru anghen yn anghen yn Hafren. A mynet a 6naeth Mabon 15 uab Modron ganta^u ar Wynn mygd^un march G^ued^u yn Hafren, a Goreu mab Custennin, a Men^u mab Teirg^ubaed y r^ung Lynn Li^uan ac aber G^uy. A dyg^uyd^ua^u o Arthur arna^u, a ryss^uyr Prydein gyt ac ef. Dynessau a oruc Osla Gyllieu^ua^u a Mana^uyd^uan uab Llyr a 20 Chacm^uri g^uas Arthur a G^uyn Gelli, a dygrynnya^u ynda^u, ac ymauael yn gyntaf yn y traet, ae gleic^u ohonunt yn Hafren, yny yuttoed yn lleni odyuchta^u. Brathu am^us o Uabon uab Modron or neil[1] parth, a chael yr ellyn y ganta^u. Ac or parth arall y dygyrch^uys Kyledyr Wyllt y 25 ar am^us arall ganta^u yn Hafren, ac y duc y g^uelleu y ganta^u.
 Kynn kaffel diot y gr^uib, kaffel dayar ohonau ynteu ae draet. Ac or pan gauas y tir, ny all^uys na chi na dyn na march y ganhymdeith, hyt pan aeth y Gerny^u. Noc a gaffat o dr^uc yn keissa^u y tlysseu hynny y ganta^u, g^uaeth a gaffat 30 yn keissa^u diffryt y deu 6r rac eu bodi. Kacm^uri ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei deu uaen ureuan ynteu yr aff^uys. Osla Gyllieu^ua^u yn redec yn ol y t^urch, y dyg^uyd^uys y gyllell oe wein ac y kolles; ae wein ynteu

gwydy hynny yn llawn or dŵfyr, ual y tynnit ef y uynyd, y tynnei hitheu ef yr affbys. Odyna yd aeth Arthur a lluoed, hyt pan ymordiwedawd ac ef yg Kerny. Gwared oed a gafat o drôc gantaŵ kyn no hynny y 6rth a gaffat yna gantaŵ yn keissaŵ y grib. O drôc y gilyd y kaffat y grib y gantaŵ. 5

Ac odyna y holet ynteu o Gerny, ac y gyrrbyt yr mor yn y gyueir. Ny wybuwyd vyth o hynny allan pa le yd aeth, ac Anet ac Aethlem gantaŵ. Ac odyno yd aeth Arthur y ymeneinaŵ ac y ubr y ludet y arnaŵ hytyg Kelli Wic yg Kerny.

25. Dywedut o Arthur: "A oes dim weithon or anoetheu 10 heb gaffel?" Y dywaŵ yn or gŵyr: "Oes. Gwaet y widon Ordu merch y widon Orwen o penn Nant Gouut yg gŵrthir Uffern." Kychwyn a oruc Arthur parth ar Gogled, a dyuot hyt ll e yd oed gogof y wrach. A chynggori o Wynn uab Nud a Gwythyr uab Greidaŵl gellong Kacmôri a 15 Hygwyd y uraŵt y ymlad ar wrach. Ac ual yd euthant y myn yr ogof, y hachub a oruc y wrach; ac ymauel yn Hygwyd herwyd gŵallt y benn, ae darâb yr llawr deni. Ac ymauel o Gacmôri yndi hitheu herwyd gŵallt y phenn, ae thynnu y af Hygwyd yr llawr. Ac ymchoelut a 20 oruc hitheu ar Kacmôri, ac eu dygaboli yll deu, ac eu diaruu, ae gyrru allan dan eu hub ac eu hob. A llidyaŵ a oruc Arthur o welet y deu was hayachen wedy eu llad, a cheissaŵ achub yr ogof. Ac yna y dywedassant Gwynn a Gwythyr 6rthâb: "Nyt dec ac nyt digrif genhym dy welet yn ymgribyaŵ a 25 gŵrach. Gellong Hir Amren a Hir Eidyl yr ogof." A mynet a orugant. Ac or bu drôc trafferth y deu gynt, gwaeth uu drafferth y deu hynny, hyt nas gwypei Du y vn ohonunt ell pedwar allu mynet or ll, namyn mal y dodet ell pedwar ar Lamrei kassec Arthur. Ac yna achub a oruc Arthur 30 drôs yr ogof, ac y ar y drôs a uyrrei y wrach a Charnwehnan y gyllell, ae tharaŵ am y hanner, yny uu yn deu gelorn hi. A chymryt a oruc Ka o Brydein gwaet y widon ae gadw ganthaŵ.

Law of Mawd Du in Plaidy Fawr o'r Gwir

IV. THE PROCEDURE IN A SUIT FOR LANDED PROPERTY.

Puipenac aue^{nno} kefroy
haul am tir a dayar.¹ Kefroet
panue^{nno} o nauuethid ka-
langayaf allan. Neu onauu-
5 ethid mey. Kanis² eram-
seroyd henny ybit agoredic
keureith am tir ay dayar.

Oderuit yr haulur mennu
10 holi tir en eramseroyt hinni
deuhet¹ ar er argluit yerchi
did y guarandau y haul
a hinni aretir. In edid
15 hunnu datkanet y haul. Ni
dele y dithun² kaifail ateb
edithun. Kanis haul dissiuit
yu ar³ guercheidveith ac
wrth hinni yguercheidveith
a deleant oyt urth porth.
20 Yaun yu irhalur y ludyas
udunt onit ekeureyth ay
deweyst ydeleu. Ac ena
emay⁴ ereneyt ev guarandau.
A gouin pale emay eu porth.
25 Odeweduant pot eu porth
eneu kemmut euhun. Roy
oyt trideu udunt. Obit en

1. Pwy bynnac a uynno
kyffroi hawl am dir a dayar,
kyffroet pan uynno o nawvet
dyd kalan gayaf allan, neu
o nawvet dyd Mei. Kanys
yn yr amseroed hynny y
byd agoredic kyvreith am
dir a dayar.

2. O deruyd yr hawlwr
mynnu holi tir yn yr
amseroed hynny deuet ar yr
arglwyd y erchi dyd y
warandaw y hawl, a hynny
ar y tir. Yn y dyd hwnnw
dadganet y hawl. Ny dyl
kaffael ateb y dyd hwnn.
Kanys hawl dysseivyt yw ar
y gwercheidweit. Ac wrth
hynny y gwercheidweit a
dylyant oet wrth borth. Iawn
yw yr hawlwr y ludyas udunt,
onyt y gyvreith a dyweit y
dylyu. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr yneit eu gwarandaw, a
govyn pa le y mae eu porth.
O dywedant bot eu porth yn
eu kymmwyt eu hun, roi oet

(Ch. 1). 1 the second *a* is added over the line, 2 add *yn* with several MSS.

(Ch. 2). 1 *h* over the line, 2 omit, 3 add *y* with many MSS., 4 add *iaun* with many MSS.

eli⁵ kemut naunieu. Obit en etredit neu uot llanu a trey⁶ ereghun ac eu porth. Os kin hanner did ebernir eroyt· petheunos or did hunnu ebit eroyt. Os guedi hanner did petheunos otrannoith. Ac essev achaus yu henne. Kanydoys did kubil· ac nat yaun talu drill did en lle did. Ac en eroyt barnedic hunnu· emay yaun deuod ar etir⁶ ac vynt ac eu porth.

Ac ena ymay yaun guneythuri¹ du² pleit ac eiste en³ keureithiaul. Esseu ual etestedyr en keureythiaul. Eiste orbrenhin neu or neb a uo enile. ay keuen ar er eul⁴ neu ar er⁵ hin. Rac aulonidu er hin oyuyneb ef. Ar enat llis neu egnat ekemut erhun henau auo en eiste rac euron ef. Ac ar⁶ llau assu y hunnu er egnat arall auo enemays neu er eneid.⁷ Ac ar, ellau

tridieu udunt. O byd yn yr eil gymmwyt, naw nieu. O byd yn y trydyd neu vot llanw a threi⁸ yryngthunt ac eu porth, os kyn hanner dyd y bernir yr oet, pythewnos or dyd hwnnw y byd yr oet; os gwedy hanner dyd, pythewnos o drannoeth. Ac yssef achaws yw hynny; 10 kanyt oes dyd kwbyl, ac nat iawn talu⁹ dryll dyd yn lle dyd. Ac yn yr oet barnedic hwnnw y mae iawn dyvot ar y tir ac wynt ac eu porth. 15

3. Ac yna y mae iawn gwneuthur dwybleit aceisted yn gyfreithiawl. Sef ual yd eistedir yn gyfreithyawl. Eisted or brenhin neu or neb 20 a uo yn y le ae gevyn ar yr heul neu ar yr hin, rac avlonydu yr hin oe wyneb ef. Ar ynat llys neu ynat y kymmwyt, yr hwn hynaf a uo, 25 yn eisted rac y uron ef. Ac ar y llaw assw y hwnnw yr ynat arall a vo yn y maes. Ac ar y llaw deheu idaw yr

(Ch. 2). 5 leg. ereil, 6 e over the line

(Ch. 3). 1 n and y over the line, 2 leg. dui, 3 MS. eneu, 4 the e over the line, 5 added over the line, 6 add y with many MSS., 7 after neu some letters cancelled; er eneid added over the line

deheu ydau ereferiat neu er eferieit.⁸ Ac egkell⁹ er argluid edeu heneuid. Ay guirda o hinny allan o pop-
 5 thu ydau. Odena ford yr eneyt keuarvyneb· ac eu¹⁰ darimret yeubraudle. Keg-
 haus er haulur ar ellau assu ydau ar eford· ar haulur
 10 enessav· ydau· en eperued¹¹ ar kanllau ar ellau arall ydau. Ar¹² rigyll en seuill trakeuen ekeghaus¹³· er amdiffinur ar ellau deheu ar
 15 eforth· ar amdiffinur enessau· ydau· eneperued· ay kanllau or tu arall ydau· arigill traigeuen entheu.
 Gwedi darvo eiste euelly·
 20 Kemerer¹⁴ mach ar keureith. Esseu meychyeu auid ar¹⁵ tir ay dayar. Guystlon¹⁶ o dynyon· deu¹⁷ dyn neu auo
 25 meny· o popleit· arey¹⁸ hinni emedyant er argluid edant.

effeiryat neu yr effeiryeit. Ac
 6 yg kylch yr arglwyd y deu
 hyneuid; ae wyrda o hynny
 allan o bob tu idau. Odyna
 fford yr yneit gyvarwyneb
 ac wynt y darymret y eu
 brawdle. Kynghaws yr
 hawlwr ar y llaw assw idaw
 ar y fford, ar hawlwr yn
 nessaf idaw yn y perved, ar
 kanllaw ar y llaw arall idaw;
 ar ringyll yn sevyll tracheuyn
 y kynghaws. Ar bleit arall
 y tu arall yr fford; yn nessaf?
 yr fford kynghaws yr amdiff-
 ynnwr ar y llaw deheu ar y
 fford, ar amdiffynnwr yn
 nessaf idaw yn y perued, ae
 ganllaw or tu arall idaw;
 ar rhingyll traegevyn ynteu.
 Gwedy darvo eisted yvelly,
 kymerer mach ar gyvreith.
 Sef meichyeu a vyd ar dir a
 dayar, gwystlon o dynyon,
 deu dyn neu a vo mwy o
 bob pleit. Ar rei hynny yn
 medyant yr arglwyd yd ant.

(Ch. 3). 8 in marg., where it has been written twice, the first entry having been mutilated by the cutting of the margin, 9 on p. 103 the phrase is ýný gýlch, 10 leg. uy y or the like, 11 after this ydau with a stroke beneath it, 12 after this some letters cancelled, 13 some words omitted which in the text of the Laws are: ar bleit arall y tu arall yr ford yn nessat yr fford kyglas, 14 MS. Kemeret, 15 MS. art, 16 some letters cancelled, 17 e over the line, 18 h after a cancelled and r written above it.

Odena guedi henne e dodir tellued.¹ essev yu hene.² Gostec ar emays. Puipenac a thorro etelleued honno teyr biu³ camluru a tal ne nau ugeint. Ar geyr adeweter guedi er ostec bot hunnu⁴ en diuunyant er neb ay deweto· ac yr keghaus edevether irporth ydau.

Guedi daruo eyste¹ en keureithaul mal y redewes- sam ny vchot ena e may yaun yr egnat deueduit wrth e dupleit ymdeve- duch o keureith weithion. Ac ena may yaun iregnat gouin yr² haulur puy de keghaus³ di a puy de kanllau· ac ena e may yaun⁴ yr haulur ev henwi. Ac ena may yaun eregnat gouin ir haulur a dodycollia kaffayl eneu pen vinteu. Ac ena ema yaun yr haulur⁵ dodav heb eff. Ac ena may yaun eregnat⁶ ac yr kanllau· a sauant huy ydau ef· en erenmay ef enidody arnadunthuy.⁷ Ac

4. Odyna gwedy hynny y dodir tyllwed. Sefyw hynny, ^{is charged} ḡostec ar y maes. Pwy bynnac a dorro y dyllwed ^{share} honno, teir buw camlwrw a ^{fine} 5 dal neu naw ugeint. Ar geir a dywetter gwedy yr ^{when many} ostec, bot hwnnw yn divwyn- ^{useless} yant yr neb ae dywetto, ac yr kynghaws y dywetter yr 10 porth idaw.

5. Gwedy darvo eisted yn gyvreithiawl, val y rydywed- assam ni uchot, yna y mae iawn yr ynat dyvedut wrth y 15 dwy bleit: "ymdywedwch o gyvreith weithyon." Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "pwy dy gynghaws di a phwy dy 20 ganllaw?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr eu henwi. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "a dody ^{do you mean} 25 colli a chaffael yn eu pen wynteu?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut, "dodaf," heb ef. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr kynghaws ac yr kanllaw, a 30

(Ch. 4). 1 *u* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *i* over the line, 4 *after this* did *cancelled*

(Ch. 5). 1 *y* over the line, 2 MS. *h̄yr*, 3 *ke* over the line, 4 *after this* eregnat *cancelled*, 5 *leg.* haulur deueduyt, 6 *add* gouin yr kyghaus, 7 *h* over the line

ena emay yaun⁸ udunt huin-
theu dewedvyt sauun.

5

Ac guedi hinny emay yaun
eregnat gouin eramdiffenvr¹
puy dekeghaus ditheu apuy
de kanllau. Ac ena emay
10 yaun ydau entehu eu henwi.
Ac ena emay yaun² yr egn-
at gouin ydau entehu a did
ev kolli a kaffayl en eu pen
Ac ena may yaun ydau
15 entheu dewetuyt dodau heb
ef. Ac ena emay iaun³
eregnat devetvit wrth er-
haulur haul di weython de
haul. Ac ena emay⁴ yaun
20 yhaulur⁵ decreu.

Llema essit yaun yr haulur
edewetuyd¹ menegi yuot
ef en briodaur ar etir hun-
25 ema ardayar. Ac obit
aameuho ydau ef yuot en
briodaur bot kanthau entheu
a kathuo ybriodolder o ach
ac edriu hit emay digaun
30 en ekeureyth. Ay reerru en

mel lawn
savant hwy idaw ef yn yr
hyn y mae ef yn y dodi
arnadunt hwy. Ac yna y
mae iawn udunt hwynteu
dywedut: "savun."

6. A gwedy hynny y mae
iawn yr ynat ouyn yr
amdiffynnwr: "pwy dy
gynghaws ditheu, a phwy dy
ganllaw?" Ac yna y mae
iawn ydau ynteu eu henwi.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
ovyn idaw ynteu, a dyd⁶ ef
golli a chaffael en eu pen.
Ac yna y mae iawn idaw
ynteu dywedut: "dodaf," heb
ef. Ac yna y mae iawn
yr ynat dywedut wrth yr
hawlwr: "hawl di weithon
dy hawl." Ac yna y mae
iawn yr hawlwr dechreu.

7. Llyma yssyd iawn yr
hawlwr y dywedut, menegi y
vot ef yn briodawr ar y tir
hwnn yma ar dayar. Ac o
byt a amheuo idaw ef y vot
yn briodawr, bot ganthaw
ynteu a gatwo y briodolder
o ach ac edrif, hyt y mae
digawn yn y gyvreith, ae

(Ch. 5). 8 after this yregnat cancelled

(Ch. 6). 1 e over a cancelled i, 2 over the line, 3 over the line; after this
irhaulur cancelled, 4 e over the line, 5 leg. yrhaulur

(Ch. 7). 1 MS. edewetuyd

agkeureithiaul yar ybriodol-
der · ac osid ay hammehuho²
emay ydau ef³ ay guyr ·
yreherru enagkeureithiaul.
Ac essev emayentehu⁴endodi
ar ekeureith deleu deuot en
keureythaul traykeuen er lle
ereherruyd en agkeureith-
yaul⁵ ohonau.

Oderuit bot reȳ adewetho
dodi keythveid ac guybed-
yeid or un pleyt Ninni
adewedun egellir ene war-
handawer atteb er amdiffen-
hur.

Heb amdiffenhur¹ myu
essit briodaur o acch² ac
edriu · ac esseu eduyf en
guarchadu empriodolder³ val
emay goreu edeleauvy y-
guarchadu · ac osid ay
hamehuo y · am⁴ henni
emay ymy ageidu digaun⁵
bot en guir adewedau. A
thitheu obuosty ema ty hay-
thost en keureythaul odema.
Ac osid a hamehuo hinni ·
emay ymy digaun ayguyr.

ryyrru yn anghyvreithyawl
y an⁵ briodolder. Ac osit
ae hamheuo, y mae idaw ef
digawn ae gwyr y ryyrru yn
anghyvreithyawl. Ac yssef 5
y mae ynteu yn dodi ar y
gyvreith, dylyu. dyvot yn
gyvreithyawl traegevyn yr lle
y ryyrrwyt yn anghyvreith-
yawl ohonaw. 10

8. O dervyd bot rei a
dywetto dodi ceidweid a
gwybydyeid or un bleit,
Ninni a dywedwn y gellir,
yny warandawer atteb y 15
amdiffynnwr.

9. Heb yr amdiffynnwr :
“ Mivi yssyd briodawr o ach
ac edrif. A sef yd wyf yn
gwarchadw vym priodolder, 20
val y mae goreu y dylyaf y
warchadw . Ac osit ae ham-
heuo imi hynny, y mae imi
ageidw digawn bot yn wir a
dywedaf. A thitheu, o buost 25
ti yma, ti a aethost yn
gyvreithyawl odyma. Ac osit
a hamheuo hynny y mae imi
digawn ae gwyr.” 26

(Ch. 7). 2 the third *h* over the line, 3 digawn has probably been omitted, 4 *h* over the line, 5 *r* over the line

(Ch. 9). 1 *leg.* eramdiffenhur, 2 there is something like an *h* over the second *c*, 3 the third letter seems to have been altered to *p*, 4 *y am*; *leg.* *y mi?* 5 *leg.* digaun ageidu

Ninni adewedun ket darfo
eramdiffenur rohi atheb kin
oyholý ev or haulur bot en
anolo er ateb· eny warandao
5 ef· er haul ac odena atebet.

Ac guedy darfo vdunt
euduy kegheussayth mal ede-
wedassam ni vhot. Gouenet
10 er egnat udunt aydýgaun hyn
adewedassant. Ac gouenet
udunt auennant guellau eu
kykeussayth.¹ Ac obit ay
menno gather² ydau. Ac
15 onibit ay menno kyemeret
eregnat euduy kegheussayth³
a dadkanet huy. A guedy
estadkano aynt eregnelyt
allan. ar effeyryhet y gyt
20 ac vy· a. Righyll ygyt aguy·
hy eu kadv. Rac douot
dynyon ywarandu⁴ arnadunt.
Oderuit idyn deuot ywaran-
dau arnadunt huntheu⁵ ev
25 adely talu teyrbuy kamluru
hir brenhin. Ac o bit ebrenin
enemays· ev adele talu kam-
luru deudeplic am hinny.
Ac ena guedy edeystedont
30 huy emay iaun· yr effeyryat·
guedya duy ydangos oduy

10. Ninni a dywedwn, kyt
darffo yr amdiffynnwr roi
atteb kyn noe holi ef or
hawlwr, bot yn anolo yr
atteb, yny warandao ef yr
hawl, ac odyna atebet.

11. A gwedy darffo udunt
eu dwy gynghessaeth, val y
dywedassam ni uchot, gov-
ynet yr ynat udunt, ae
digawn yr hyn a dywedas-
sant, a gouynet udunt a
vynnant gwellau eu kyng-
heussaeth. Ac o byd ae
mynno, gatter idaw. Ac ony
byd ae mynno, kymeret yr
ynat eu dwy gynghessaeth,
a dadganet hwy. A gwedy
as dadgano, aent yr yneit
allan, ar effeiryeit y gyt ac
wy, ar ringhyll y gyt ac wy
y eu kadw, rac dyvot dynyon
y warandaw arnadunt. O
dervyd y dyn dyvot y waran-
daw arnadunt wynteu, ef a
dyly talu teirbuw kamlwrw
yr brenhin. Ac o byd y
brenhin yn y maes, ef a dyly
talu kamlwrw deudypllic am
hinny. Ac yna gwedy yd
eistedont hwy y mae iawn

(Ch. 11). 1 *ky* over the line, 2 *h* over the line, 3 *ssa* over the line, 4 *leg.*
ywarandaw, 5 the second *h* over the line

er yaun⁶ udunt. Akanu onadunt huyntheu eu pader. Ac guedy epader emay yaun yr egnat dadkanu eduykeg-hessaith eylweyth.

Ac o deruit bot enreyt¹ egeyr keuarch. Elleger deu oy ouyn. Ac obit reyt yr bleyt egouene egeyr keuarch ydy vrth kemyrit keghor² aynt tuy kan kanyat³ yr egneyt hyeu keghor ac essev edant yn̄uer ebuant en eukehussayth heb auo moy aguas yr argluyd ygyt aguy yeu kadu Rac deuod neb yeu keghor ygyt ac huy ac odau neb atadunt ay keghoro talet ef kamluru er brenin a bot en anolo ekeghor. Ac guedy edarf ekeghor deuent edeu hinny ar eregneyt⁴ adatkanent egneyth⁵ ekeghor.

Oderuit nabo reyt urth eyr keuarch yaun yu gadayl udunt vintheu eu ardelu.

(Ch. 11). 6 u over the line

(Ch. 12). 1 some MSS. add wrth, 2 h over the line, 3 y over the line, 4 the second e over the line, 5 n over the line; leg. eregneit

yr effeiryat gwediaw Duw y dangos o Duw yr iawn udunt. A chanu onadunt wynteu eu pader. A gwedy y pader y mae iaun yr 5 ynat dadganu y dwy gyng-argamant heussaeth eilweith.

12. Ac o dervyd bot yn reit y geir kyvarch, ellynger ^{let wrth be} deu ^{for lawrel wpt} ovyn. Ac o byd reit 10 yr bleit y govyner y geir kyvarch idi wrth gymryt ^{13 be wrth} kynghor, aent ^{wy} gan ganyat ^{14 be wrth} yr yneit y eu kynghor. Ac yssev yd ant, y niver y buant 15 yn eu kynghessaeth, heb a vo moy, a gwas yr arglwyd y gyt ac wy y eu kadw rac dyvot neb y eu kynghor y gyt ac wy. Ac o daw neb 20 attadunt ae kynghoro, talet ^{ac wrth} ef gamlwyr wrth brenhin, a bot yn anolo y kynghor. A gwedy y darffo y kynghor, deuent y deu hynny ar yr 25 yneit a dadganent yr yneit y kynghor.

13. Odervyd naboreit wrth ^{in hysbys} eyr kyvarch, iawn yw gadael ^{al law} udunt wynteu eu hardelw, a 30 ^{wonolaw}

agerru deu youyn puy eu-
gubideyt · ac eu kedweyt · a
phale emaynt · odewedant eu
bot ene mays · munaher vynt ·
5 odewedant¹ eubot en² un ke-
mut ac vy rodher oyd trideu³
udunt. Odewedant eubot en
ereil kemud rodher oyd
naunyēu udunt. Odewetant
10 eubot egulat arall vynt⁴ neu
lanu neu trey ereghunt ac
vy · oyt petheunos or did
hunnu · os kin hanner did
vit · os guedy hanner did
15 petheonos odranoyth · ar did
hennu endyd kolli akaffayal.
Abot eguystlon egkarch⁵
brenin · hit edid hunnu · ac
erchi y paup deuot ay devni-
20 dev kanthau edid hynnu ·
hit ar etir. Kenebo duun
kan edu bleyd · hinny. Neu⁵
edyu endid keuereit bar-
nedic.

25

En etrededet guedi edele-
her vyneb¹ iaun yu i paup
eistet enelle mal ereystedus
edid kint · ac obetant meiru
30 rey or guir auu en ekeg-

gyrru deu y ovyn pwy eu
guibydyet ac eu keidweit, a
pha le y maent. O dywedant
eu bot yn y maes, mwynhaer
wynt. O dywedant eu bot
yn un kymwt ac wy, rodher
oet tridieu udunt. O dywe-
dant eu bot yn yr eil gymwt,
rodher oet naw nieu udunt.
O dywedant eu bot yg gwlat
arall neu lanw neu drei
yryngthunt ac wy, oet
pythewnos or dyd hwnnw,
os kyn hannerdyd y byd.
Os gwedy hannerdyd,
pythewnos o dranoeth, ar
dyd hwnnw yn dyd kolli a
chaffael. A bot y gwystlon
yg karchar y brenhin hyt y
dyd hwnnw. Ac erchi y
bawp dyvot ae devnydeu
ganthaw y dyd hwnnw hyt
ar y tir. Kynnybo duungan y
dwy bleit hynny, neud ydiw
yn dyd kyvreith barnedic.

14. Ynytrydyd dyd guedy
y delher wyneb yn wyneb
iawn yw y bawb eisted yn y
lle, val y ryeistedws y dyd
kynt. Ac o bydant meirw

(Ch. 13). 1 *ed* over the line, 2 over the line, 3 *e* over the line, 4 omitted
in several MSS., 5 *leg.* karchar e, 6 *written twice over*; *leg.* neud

(Ch. 14). 1 *leg.* vyneb en vyneb; *there are remains of the missing words*
on the margin

kussaeith doder ereill en eu lle · a guedi er² eisteter ena emae yaunt yr haulur · kenic y devnidieu iam etestion ay keidveit³ adeueduit evot ef en *paraut*. Ac ena emay yaun ir⁴ amdifinnur gurtheb ac esev ateb a dere · deueduit yvot ef en *paraut* · ay defnetyeu kanhau val y hedeuis ac ena emae yaun yr brenin hercki dankos egestelon en emays · kanys vint essit vechieu.⁵ ⁶Ac ena emay yaun ir egnat deuedut kosb er anostec · esseu eu hene teir biu camluru abot en anolo egeir adeueter.

Ac ena emae yaun ir haulur dodi em pen er eneyt pan niu effo adedeuis¹ en kentaf testion · akeitueit · a deleu ohonau enteu² muenhau en kentaf Ac ena emay yaun yr eneit erchi ydau enteu duyn y keditveit³ ay testion

(Ch. 14). 2 some MSS. yd, 3 the second *i* over the line, 4 after this brenin cancelled, 5 *kanis*—*vechieu* interlined, in part on the margin and illegible, 6 there seems to be a lacuna here; some MSS. have: Ac ena gwedy dangosser y gwystlon y mae iawn yr brenhin erchi yr righyll dodi gostec ar y maes

(Ch. 15). 1 *leg.* adeuis, 2 *leg.* enteu eu, 3 *leg.* keidveit

rei or gwyr a vu yn y gyn-
gheussaeth, dotter ereill yn eu lle. A gwedy yr eistether,
yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr
kynnici y devnydyeu y am y
dystyon ae geidweit, a
dyuedut y vot ef yn barawt.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr
amdiffynnwr gwrtheb. Ac
yssef atteb a *dyry*, dyuedut 10
y vot ef yn barawt, ae
devnydyeu ganthaw, val y
hedewis. Ac yna y mae
iawn yr brenhin erchi *dangos*
y gwystlon yn y maes; 15
kanys wynt yssyd *veichieu*.
Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat
dywedut *kosb* yr *anostec*.
Sef yw hynny teir buw
kamlwrw a bot yn *anolo* y 20
geir a dywetter.

15. Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dodi ym pen yr yneit
panyw efo a edewis yn *left. pronoun*
gyntaf *dystyon* a cheidweit, 25
a dylyu ohonaw ynteu eu
mwynhau yn gyntaf. Ac
yna y mae iawn yr yneit
erchi idaw ynteu dwyn y

y eu muinahu. Ac ena emae yaun idau enteu eu duin huy ene keuil⁴ ef ac eudangos· esseu eu rei 5 aedeueis⁵ ef erei a enguis en edit kyntaf Ny dele er amdifennwr llessu yrun onadunt kanivir⁶ nabo da idau adeueduit.⁷ Ar hun a llesso 10 onatuunt kin guibot bet aduedoent⁸ bit sauedc⁹ hunu· er amdifenur aeil gouin¹⁰ aoes breint yr rei hinny. Ac obit doent rac- 15 dunt· esseu pa achaws¹¹ egeill ef gouin hinny vrth na eill alldut bot en vybitiat ar treftadauc. Ac na eill gureic· ar gur. Ac ekit 20 ahene ni heill llauer o deneon bot yn vibetiet nac en kedueit heruit breint ar amdifenur ni lluger arnau deueduit hinny.

25

Oderuit ir amdifenur readau testion auo gwell no rei aedeuis er haulur· ae ouot en guell yu breint ay o bot 30 en amlach Amennu ohonau

geidweit ae dystyon y eu mwynhau. Ac yna y mae iawn idaw ynteu eu dwyn hwy yny kyyyl (?) ef ac eu dangos. Sef yw rei a edewis ef y rei a enwis yn y dyd kyntaf. Ny dyly yr amdiffynnwr llyssu yr un onadunt, kany wyr na bo da idaw a dywettont. Ar hwn a lysso onadunt cyn gwybot beth a dywettont, bit savedic hwnnw. Yr amdiffynnwr a eill ovyn a oes breint yr rei hynny. Ac o byd, doent racdunt. Sef pa achaws y geill ef ovyn hynny, wrth na eill alltut vot yn wybydyat ar drevtadawc, ac na eill gwreic ar wr. Ac y gyt a hynny ny eill llawer o dynyon vot yn wybydyoit nac yn geidweit herwyd breint. Ar amdiffynnwr ny lgwyd arnaw dywedut hynny.

16. O deruyd yr amdiffynnwr ryadaw tystyon a uo gwell nor rei a edewis yr hawlwr—ae o vot yn well eu breint ae oe bot yn amlach—

(Ch. 15). 4 *some MSS. have kylch*, 5 the second *e* over the line; 6 *leg. aedewis*, 6 the second *i* over the line, 7 *leg. adeueduit*, 8 *o* over the line, 9 *leg. sauedic*, 10 *i* over the line, 11 the second *a* over the line

kannal hinny. Iaun eu¹ dangos aguedi dangosso ef etestion nityaun² yr haulur eu llessu vyntheu. Ena emai iaun yr enat gouin yr haulur may breint de destion dy. Ac ena emay yaunt yr haulur deueduit breint y testion ae vntoe en veirri neu en kegheoron³ ae vnteu en veneich⁴ neu en ahtraon ae vnteu en efferiet neu en escoleicion ae vnteu en lleecion breinaul. Guedi daruo ir enat gouen ir haulur breint etestion iaun eu yr enat gouin yr amdifenur breint y testion. Ac ena emay yaunt yr amdifennur deuedut ebreint goreu avo oy testion. Ac ena emay yaunt yr enat datkanu deubrein yreduedasant eduyleit yeu testion.

Ena emay yaun yr enat gouin ir duipleit¹ a sauant huy hen erhen ededis en ydodi en eu pen² llema paup or guebethit en deueduit

a mynnu ohonaw gynnal hynny, iawn yw eu dangos. A gwedi dangosso ef y dystion, nyt iawn yr hawlwr eu llyssu wynteu. Yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr hawlwr: "Mae breint dy dystyon di?" Ac yna y mae iawn yr hawlwr dywedut breint y dystyon, ae wynteu 10 yn veiri neu yn gynghelloryon, ae wynteu yn veneich neu yn athrawon, ae wynteu yn effeiryeit neu ysgoleigyon, ae wynteu yn lleygion brein- 15 niawl. Gwedy darvo yr ynat govyn yr hawlwr breint y dystyon, iawn yw yr ynat govyn yr amdiffynnur vreint y dystyon. Ac yna y mae 20 iawn yr amdiffynnwr dywedut y breint goreu a vo oe ^{biggest family} dystyon. Ac yna y mae iawn yr ynat dadganu deu ^{review} vreint y rydywedassant y 25 dwy bleit y eu tystyon.

17. Yna y mae iawn yr ynat ovyn yr dwy bleit a ^{which} ~~sayant~~ ^{stem by} hwy yn yr hyn yd ^{which we} ydys yn y dodi yn eu pen. 30 ^{but} Llyma bawb or gwybydyeit

(Ch. 16). 1 *leg.* eu eu, 2 *t* over the line, 3 *leg.* keghelloron, 4 MS. venich
Ch. 17). 1 There is a smudge between *p* and *l*

esauahant · llema popun or
duipleit yn amheu guibytied
y kilit nasdegant yr degin ·
ket as deuetotent ar eutauaunt
5 leuerit jaun eu yr eneit ena
ev kreirhau · ac guedi askreir-
hauont emay yaun vddunt
menet allan. Ac edrych² er
hyn jaunaf aueloent vrth a
10 gluassant. Ac oguelhant bot
en vell testion eneill rei noe
gilit · diuarnent huy eguae-
thaf e testion. Oderuit bot en
kestal eutestion · diuarner er
15 amdifennur · kanys etheuis
ef testion a vey guell noc
aoet kan ellall. Ac nis
cauas. Ac ena emay jaun
yr egneit barnu deuot er
20 haulur ar etir · ar e breint
edoet pan kechuinuus³ en
agkaefreithiaul yarnau

yn dywedut y savant. Llyma
bob un or dwy bleit yn
amheu gwybydieit y gilyd
nas dygant yr dygyn, kyt as
dywettont ar eu tavawt
leveryd. Iawn yw yr yneit
yna eu kreirhau. A gwedy
askreirhaont y mae iawn
udunt vynet allan, ac edrych
yr hyn iawnaf a welont wrth
a glywassant. Ac o gwellant
bot yn well testyon eneill rei
noe gilyd, divarnent hwy y
gwaethaf y dystyon. O
dervyd bot yn gystal eu
tystyon, divarner yr amdiff-
ynnwr; kanys edewis ef
tystyon a vei well noc a oed
gan y llall, ac nys kauas. Ac
yna y mae iawn yr ygneit
barnu dyvot yr hawlwr ar y
tir, ar y breint yd oed pan
gychwynws yn aghyvreithy-
awl y arnaw.

25 Ac guediheni emay¹ yr
eneit proui ekedueit² y edric
a duc pop rey onadunt huy
bot en priodaur ebleit emaent
enika³ helu a deueduit o
30 keituuweit pop rey eu bot
en priodaur Ac odamheuir

18. A gwedy hynny y
mae iawn yr yneit ^{ew} provi y
keidweit, y edrych a dwng
pob rei onadunt hwy bot yn
briodawr ^{yd} bleit y maent yn
y chynhelu; a dywedut o
geidweit pob rei eu bot yn

(Ch. 17). 2 h over c, 3 h over the line

(Ch. 18). 1 leg. emay iawn, 4 MS. ekeuit

vntheu yaun eu eucrēirhau ar nep akellio y kedueit onaduunt y vrht ellu kollet etir· o seif ekeitueit or duepleit kehedet yv· ar lle ebo kehedet deuhanner vit.

Ked barner ydau deuod yr tir· nikelcuuin egur aoet ene mediant kynt erdau okeill kaffael· tu· atal· ydau en er un lle ac en kastal edeudir vrth na burir odena ef. Ac nideleir talu tir ambreinaul en lle tir abreint ohonau val kegkalloraith neu vaerony neu redit.

Ac ena emay yaun er egneit deuot traceukeuen y eu braudle ac ena emay yaun vdunt kemrit keder-^{nit} a¹ bot vrth ebraut a kamrit mach areugober. Ac ena edeleant er eneit datcanu eduy kegheusaeh· a guedi hene datcanu eu uaraut² ac ena ebrenin adele redhau eguestelon· oeu carcar.

(Ch. 20). 1 leg. ar, 2 leg. braut

briodawr. Ac ot amheuir wynteu, iawn yw eu kreirhau. Ar neb a gilio y geidweit onadunt y wrth y llw, kollet y dir. O seif y keidweit or dwy bleit, kyhyded yw. Ar lle y bo kyhyded deuhanner vyd.

19. Kyt barner idaw dyvot yr tir, ny chychwyn y gwr a 10 oed yn y medyant gynt yrdaw, o geill gaffael tu a thal idaw yn yr un lle ac yn gystal y deu dir, wrth na vwryir odyna ef. Ac ny 15 dylyir talu tir ammreiniawl yn lle tir a breint ohonaw, val kynghelloraeth neu vae-roni neu rydit.

20. Ac yna y mae iawn yr 20 yneit dyvot tracheukevyn y eu brawdle. Ac yna y mae iawn udunt kymryt kedernit ar vot wrth y vrawt, a chymryt mach ar eu gobyr. 25 Ac yna y dylyant yr yneit dadganu y dwy gynghessaeth, a gwedy hynny dadganu eu brawt. Ac yna y brenhin a dyly rydhau y 30 gwystlon o eu karchar.

V. THE PRIVILEGE OF ST. TEILIO.

Very ancient.

The following Latin Charter (Lib. Land., page 118) deals with the same subject, and illustrates the Welsh:

Privilium Sancti Teliaui est et ecclesiae suaे Landauiae, datum sibi et omnibus successoribus suis in perpetuo a regibus istis et principibus Britanniae, confirmatum apostolica auctoritate, cum omnibus legibus suis in se plenariis sibi et terris suis, libera ab omni regali seruitio, sine consule, sine proconsule, sine conuentu intus nec extra, sine expeditione, sine uigilanda regione. Et cum omni iustitia sua; de fure et furto, de rapina, de homicidio, de arsione, de rixa, de sanguine, de refugio uiolato ubique in terra sancti, de assaltu uiarum et extra uias, de faciendo iudicio et patiendo, de omni populo Sancti Teliaui in curia Landauiae; de communione aquae et herbae, campi et siluae populo ecclesiae Sancti Teliaui; cum mercato et moneta in Landauia; cum applicatione nauium ubique per terras Sancti Teliaui libera pro regibus et omnibus nisi ecclesiae Landauiae et episcopis eius. De opprobrio et omni iniuria quod rex Moreanhuc et sui homines fecerint episcopo Sancti Teliaui et suis hominibus, idem rex Moreanhuc et sui homines rectum faciant episcopo et suis hominibus, et iudicium patientur in curia Landauiae. Omnis lex quae fuerit regali, omnis etiam et in curia plenarie episcopali Landauensi.

5 Lýmma y cýmreith ha
bryein eccluýs Teliau o
lanntaf arodes brenhined
hinn ha touýssacion Cýmry
y ntrýcýguidaul dý eccluýs
teliau hac dir escip oll gueti
ef amcýtarnedic o audurdaut
papou rumein y holl cýfreith
didi hac dý thir' hac di dair.
10 rýd o pop guasanaith bren-
ninin býdaul · heb mair ·
heb cýghellaur · heb cýhoith ·
dadlma ýmeun gulat hac ný
dieithýr · heb luýd · heb
15 gauayl · heb guýlma ýcýf-
reith idi ýnhollaul · o leitýr
o latrat · o treis · odýnnýorn ·

Llyma y gyvreith a breint
eglwys Deilaw o Lanndaf, a
rodes y brenhined hynn a
thywysogyon Cymry yn dra-
gywydawl y eglwys Deilaw
ac yr escyp oll gwedy ef,
amgadarnedic o awdurdawt
pabeu Ruvein. Y holl
gyvreith idi ac y thir ac y
dayar; ryd o bob gwasanaeth
brenhin bydawl; heb vaer,
heb gynghellawr, heb gyhoed
dadylva y mewn gwlat ac yn
y dieithyr; heb luyd, heb
avael, heb wylva. Y chyv-
reith idi yn hollawl o leidyr,
o ladrat, o dreis, o dynyorn,

o cýnluýn hac o losc · o
 amrýson canguáyt aheb-
 guáyt · ý diruý hay camcul
 ýndi didi ýn hollaúl · o dorri
 naud ýnn lann hac ýn-
 dieýthýr lann · orachot ýnn
 luhýn hac dieithýr luhýn ·
 o cýrch ý popmýnnic artir
 teliau hay guir · hay braut
 dý lýtu ýr ecluýs ygundý
 teliau ýnn lantaf · hac ný lýs ·
 dufýr ha guell · hac choýt ha
 mayýs ýncýfrýtin dý lýtu
 teliau · cýfnofut habathori-
 aýth ýnn lanntaf hac aperua
 ardir teliau dýr loggou adis-
 cýnno nýthir ý pop mýnnic
 ýt uoý rýd rac brennin arac
 paup namýn dý teliau aý
 eccluýs lantam · ha dý escýp ·
 har mefýl har sarhayáthar cam
 har ennuet a gunech¹ brennin
 morcannhuc hay gur hay
 guas dý escop teliau hac dý
 gur hac dý guas · dýuot
 brennin morcannhuc ý-
 gundý teliau ýn lanntaf · dý
 gunethur guir ha cýfreith ·
 ha diguadef braut diam
 ý cam a diconher dý escop
 teliau ha dý gur ha dý guas ·
 ýthir hay dayr dý luýd
 * dý uuner digauayl · ha pop

o gynllwyn ac o losc, o amry-^{gwanwyl}
 son gan waet ac heb waet.
 Y dirwy ae chámwl yndi
 idi yn hollawl o dorri nawd
 yn llann ac yn diethyr llann, 5
 o ragot yn llwyn ac diethyr
 llwyn, o gyrch [y logffwrwanniau] ^{and law} ^{meirg i hela}
 ar dir Teilaw. Ae gwir ae
 brawt ^{to} deulu yr eglwys yg
 Gwndy Teilaw yn Llandaf 10 ^{hysbys}
 ac yny llys. Dwvyr a gwellt
 a choet a maes yn gyffredin
 ý deulu Teilaw. Cyvnewit
 a bathoriaeth yn Llandaf, ac
 aberva ar dir Teilaw yr 15
 llongeu a discynno yny thir
 pa le bynnac y bo, ryd
 rac brenhin a rac pawb
 namýn y Deilaw ac eglwys
 Landaf ac y hescyp. Ar 20 ^{to 000}
 mevyl ar sarhaet ar cam ar
 enywet a wnel brenhin Morg-
 annuc ae wr ae was y escop
 Teilaw ac y wr ac y was,
 dyvot brenhin Morgannuc y 25 ^{of Jan}
 Wndy Teilaw yn Llandaf y
 wneuthur gwir a chyvreith a
 diodef brawt yam y cam a
 a digonher y escop Teilaw
 ac y wr ac y was. Y thir ae 30
 dayar di ^{hysbys} luyd divuner
 diavael. A pob cyvreith a
 vo y vrenhin Morgannuc yn

cyfreith auo dý brennin
 morcannuc yn lýs · ou bot
 oll yn hollaul dý escop teliau
 ný lýs yntou · hay bot
 5 ynemelldicetic hac yn yscu-
 munetic yr neb aitorro hac
 aý dimanuo ý bryeint hunn ·
 hac ef hay plant guety ef.
 Hynn bendicetic hac ef hay
 10 plant aý enrydedocao ý-
 breint hunn hac aý cat(6o).²

Amen.

1. leg. gunel. 2. 6o added in later hand.

[y] lys, eu bot yn hollawl y
 escop Teilaw yn y lys ynteu.
 Ae vot yn emelldigedic ac
 yn yscumunedic y neb ae
 torro ac ae divanwo y breint
 hwnn, ac ef ae blant wedy
 ef. Yn vendigedic ac ef ae
 blant ae enrydedockao y
 breint hwnn ac ae katwo,
 Amen.

VI. MORAL VERSES.

1 Kalan gaeaf, kalet grafn,
deil ar gychwyn, Hynnwynn Hafn:
y bore gynn noe vynet
gwae a ymdiret y estrafn.

2 Kalan gayaf, kein gyfrin;
kyfret awel a dryckin:
gweith keluyd yb kelu rin. 5

3 Kalan gayaf, cul hydot,
melyn blaen bedb, gbedb hauot:
guae a haed meuyl yr bychot. 10

4 Kalan gayaf, crwm blaen grysc,
gnabt o benn dirieit teruysc:
lle ny bo dafn ny byd dysc.

5 Kalan gaeaf, garb hin,
anhebic y gynteuin: begin of summer
namwyn Du nyt oes dewin. 15

Kalan gaeaf, kein gyfreu?
adar, byrr dyd, ban cogeu:
trugar daffar. Du goreu.

7 Kalan gayaf, kalet cras,
purdu bran, buan o vras:
am glymp hen chwerdit gwen gwas. 20

Kalan gaeaf, cul kerwyt,
 gwae wann pan syrr; byrr vyd byt:
 gŵir gŵell hegarŵch no phryt.

Kalan gayaf, llŷm godeith,
 aradyr yn rych, ych yg gweith:
 or kant odit kedymdeith.

VII. DOOMSDAY.

Deus Du⁶ delwat,
 G⁶ledic, g⁶aed neirthyat.
 Crist Jessu g⁶yliat,
 R⁶ysc rihyd amnat
 Aduelach kaffat. 5
 Nym g⁶nel heb ranned
 Moli dy trugared.
 N⁶ dyfu yma,
 G⁶ledic, dy gynna.
 Ny dyfu, n⁶ dyfyd 10
 Neb kystal a Douyd.
 Ny ganet yn dyd pl⁶y⁶
 Neb kystal a Du⁶.
 Nac nyt adef
 Neb kystal ac ef. 15
 Vch nef, is nef
 Nyt g⁶ledic namyn ef.
 Vch mor, is mor
 Ef an cre⁶ys.
 Pan dyffo De⁶s, 20
 Ef an gwnaho ma⁶r tr⁶s.
 Dyd bra⁶t yn echwrys.
 Kennadeu o dr⁶s
 Gwynt a mor a than,
 Luchet a tharyan, 25
 Eiryf ab¹ g⁶engan.
 L⁶yth byt yg griduan
 Ergela⁶r, dygeta⁶r IIa⁶hethan.
 Ergelha⁶r mor a syr²,

Pan discynho Pater
 Y dadyl ae nifer,
 A chyrrn gopetror
 Ac ennynnnu mor.
 5 Llôyth byt lloscetaôr
 Hynty uôynt marwaôr,
 Loscaôt ynyal ran
 Rac y vaôr varan.
 Ef tynho aches
 10 Rac y varanres.
 Diffurn dyd reges
 Gôae ae harhoes.
 Ef tardho talaôr;
 Terdit nef y laôr.
 15 Gôynt rud dygetaôr
 Ech y gadôynaôr.
 Neu byt mor wastat
 Mal pan great.
 Seith Pedyr ae dywaôt,
 20 Dayar diwarnaôt.
 Dywaôt duô Sôdôrn
 Dayar yn vn ffôrn.
 Sadôrn vore rôyd
 In gônahô ny Culôyd.
 25 Tir bydaôt tywyd,
 Gôynt y todo gôyd.
 Ebrynn pop dyhed,
 Pan losco mynyded.
 Atuyd triganned
 30 A chyrrn rac rihed.
 Kyfoethaôc ae henuyn,
 Mor a tir a llyn.
 Atuyd cryn dygrynn

A dayar gychwyn.
 Ac uch pop mehyn
 A mar⁶ mein uudyn.
 Eryf argel⁶ch
 Ac en⁶nnu ll⁶ch. 5
 Ton aghyol⁶ch,
 Taryan ymryth⁶ch.
 Teithy⁶c afar
 Ac eryf tr⁶y alar
 Ac enynnus tr⁶y var 10
 Rwg nef a dayar.
 Pan dyffo Trinda⁶t
 Y maes maesta⁶t,
 Lu nef ymdana⁶,
 L⁶yth llydan atta⁶, 15
 Kyrd a cherdoryon,
 A chathleu eglylon.
 Drychafant o vedeu;
 Eirant o dechreu.
 Eirant k⁶n coet, 20
 Ar gymeint adoet.
 A rewin⁶ys mor
 A wnant ma⁶r ga⁶r,
 Pryt pan dyffo
 Ef ae g⁶ahano. 25
 “ Y sa⁶l a uo meu,
 Ymchoelant o deheu.
 A digon⁶y kamwed,
 Ymchaelent y perthgled.
 Ponyt erlys dy gyfreu 30
 A lefeir dy eneu ?
 Dy vynet yn du hynt yn nanheu
 Yn tywyll heb leuuereu.

Ac ym oed y ereu,
 Ac ym oed i ieitheu,
 Ac ym oed i ganwlat
 Ac eu cant lloneit.
 5 Canuet ḡlat pressent
 Nȳ bum heb gatwent.
 Oed mynch kyfar chwer̄
 Yrof am¹ kefynder̄.
 Oed mynch kyryst̄ydat
 10 Yrof y am kywlat.
 Oed mynch kyflafan
 Yrof i ar truan.
 Am gorȳ h̄n vyth;
 Nym ḡnaei dyn byth.
 15 Am gyrr̄ys yg croc,
 A wyd̄n yn oc.
 Am gyrr̄ys ym pren
 Dipyn̄ys vym pen.
 Tafā ti vyn deu troet,
 20 Mor tru eu hadoet.
 Tauā dy 'r boenet,
 Escyrn vyn traet.
 Tauā dy vyn d̄y vreich;
 Ny ny dybyd eu beich.
 25 Tauā dy vyn d̄y ysc̄yd;
 Handit mor dyuyd.
 Tauā dy 'r cethron
 Y mȳn vyg callon.
 Tauā dy gethrāt
 30 Yrwg vyn deu lygat.
 Tauā yr da allat,
 Coron drein ym iat.
 Tauā dy oestru,

1. MS. *eim.*

A wanp̄yt vyn tu.
 Teu ȳ chitheu
 Mal yr ȳch ll̄ā deheu.
 Īch n̄ byd madeu
 Vy gwan a bereu." 5

"A wledic, ny wydyem
 Pan oed ti a grogem.
 Ḡledic nef, ḡledic pop tut,
 N̄y wydem ni, Grist, tut vyhut.
 Bei ath ȳbydem, 10
 Crist, ath athechem."
 "Nyt aruollir ḡat
 Gan l̄ythy eissyfflat.
 Digonsāchi anuat
 Yn erbyn Dofydyat. 15
 Can mil eglylon
 Yssyd imi yn tyston,
 A doeth ym kyrchā
 Ḡedy vyg crogā.
 Yg croc yn greulet
 Myhun ym ḡaret. 20
 Yn nefoed bu cryt,
 Pan ȳm crogyssit.
 Pan orelwis Keli
 Dy Cul̄yd vch keli. 25
 A chen̄ch deu ieuan
 Ragof y deu gynran,
 A deu lyfyr yn ach ll̄ā
 Yn eu darll̄eā.
 Nys deubi ryrys
 Rygoss̄y rygossys. 30
 Ac āch bi wynnyeith
 Ḡerth āch ynuyt areith.

Kayator y dyleith
Arna&ch y vffern lleith.”
Crist Jessu uchel ry seilas trycha[n] mil
bl&dydyned,
5 Er pan ytty& ym buched.
Ac eil mil kyn croc
Yt lewychi Enoc.
Neu nyt atwen drut
Meint eu heissyllut.
10 G&lat pressent yth ermut,
A chyt a&ch bei odit.
Trychan mil bl&dydyned namyn vn
Oric odit buched tragedywyd.

VIII. TO GWENWYNWYN.

Ysym arglwyd gwrd, gordiung y var,
 (gordy neb nyb hysteng) ^{gordwys}
 1 glyb diwreid gwdyleid¹ gorylwg,
 gleb dywal, ny dal, ny dgg.

Yssit ym arglwyd aerglyf ner nerthuaer,
 aerlleb llawr,² llach niuer, ^{protection}
 ny oleith leith yr nyfyrder,
 ny odef cam, nyw kymer.

Yssit ym arglwyd eurgledyfrud gabr,
 3 breisc llafnau brwyse llorfrud,³ ^{red hand of blade}
 ny dael wrth ae mael maeruud,⁴ ^{great sum}
 ny graen golut, nyw golud.

Yssit ym arglwyd argledyr anab beird,
 am barder yn eida,
 am karyat kadarn arna,
 am kerd, am kynnel ohona.

Yssit ym arglwyd argledyr cat a tharyf,
 a theruyn ar gywlat,
 klotuaer llawr, llaw aghaeat,
 koryf toryf, teruysc oe anghat.

Yssit ym wledig wlat amdiffyn llawr,
 (llawer dyn ae govyn) ^{of the bundle}
 gwalchlan gwasparth gwarth gwrtwrynn,
 galpar gbanar Gbenwynwyn.

¹ r over d ² r over b

5

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IX. CYNDDELW TO RHYS AB GRUFFUDD.

(*) BLACK BOOK, page 39b.

Assuŷnaw naut Duv diamhev¹ y daun
 ae donýauc wifinnhev.
 ar dŷ guir erir aerev.
 ar dŷ gulad guledic dehev.

5 Assuinaf archaf eirchad ymgelwir.
 naut kŷuir kŷgwastad.
 ar dŷ drissev aer. drussad.
 ar di drissaur gvaur gwenvlad.

Assuinaw archaw arch vaur y periw.
 10 a peris new a llaur.
 naut rac dŷ uar car kertaur.
 ar dŷ pirth ar di porthaur.

Assuinaf naut haut haelon deheuparth
 diheuporth kertorion.
 15 ath turuf oth tarianogion.
 ath toryf oth teern meibon.

Assuinaf ych naut na cheluch ych porth.
 can perthin attreguch.
 gostecwir llis gosteguch.
 20 gostec beirt bart aglywuch.

Assuinaf naut haut² haelvonet worsset.
 nŷth orsseiw teernet.
 ar dŷ torif coryf kŷwrisset
 ar dŷ teulu teilug met.

1. MS. diamehv. 2. MS. haut naut *with marks of transposition*.

Metcuin ev gwiraud metkirk ae gwaliav.
 ae gwelling in eurdirk.
 a gloev y ved in edirk.
 a gliv deur. a glev teeirk.

Teernweilch Pridein prýdaw ých priwgert. 5
 ých priwcled a digaw.
 ých bart ých beirnad výtaw.
 ých porth perthin ýv ataf.

Attep a ganaw ar canhuýw vý argluit·
 ergliv. wi. can dothuif. 10
 Neissaun liw liev gliv glevrvit.
 Maessa di var di bart wif.

Viw kertaur im ruw. ruisc. morkimlaut gurt.
 ruisfirt kirt kert. vahaut.
 assuin asserv herv hirvlaut. 15
 assuinaf ar wut naw. naut.

(b) RED BOOK.

Dadolch Rys vab Gruffud. Kyndelch ae cant.

Assýynaf naðd Duð (diamheu of daðn,
 ath donyaðc gyf inneu)
 ar dy wyr, eryr aereu,
 ar dy wlat, gwledic deheu. 20

Assýynaf, archaf arch vaðr y beryf
 a beris nef a Maðr,
 naðd ræc dy var, car kerdaðr,
 ar dy byrth, ar dy borthaðr. 25

Assýynaf, archaf (eirchat ym gelwir)
 naðd kywir kyngwastat
 ar dy drysseu, aer drüssyat,
 ar dy dryssaðr, gwawr gwenwlat.

Asswynaf aŵch naŵd, na chelŵch aŵch porth,
can perthyn attregŵch.

Gostecwyr llys, gostegŵch:
“Gostec, beird! bard a glywch.”

5 Asswynaf naŵd haŵd haelon deheubarth,
diheuborth kerdoryon,
ath daryf oth duranogyon,
ath doryf ath deyrnueibyon.

10 Asswynaf naŵd haŵd haeloned worsaf
(nyth orseif teyrned)
ar dy doryf, koryf kywryssed,
ar dy deulu teilŵng med.

15 Medgwyn eu gwyn eu gŵiraŵt, medgyrn ae gŵarchae,
ae gŵercheidŵ yn eurdyrn,
a gloeŵ yfet yn etyrn,
a glyŵ deŵr, a gleŵ deyrn.

Teyrnweilch Prydein, prydaf aŵch prifgerd,
aŵch prifglot a dygaf,
aŵch bard, aŵch beirnyat vydaf,
aŵch porth perthyn yŵ attaf.

20 Atteb a ganaf a ganwyf; arglwyd,
erglyŵ vi, kan dothwyf.

↑ Leissaŵn llyŵ, lloŵ glyŵ gleŵ rŵyf,
llaessa dy var, dy vard Ȳf.

25 Wyf kerdawr ym rŵyf rŵysc morgymlaŵd gŵyrd,
rŵysc ffyrd, kyrd kerd wahaŵd.
Asswyn asserô herô hirvlaŵd,
asswynaf ar ud naf naŵd.

X. A RELIGIOUS POEM.

BLACK BOOK.

In enu domni
meu y. voli.
maur y uolaud.

Molawe douit.
maur y kinnit
ar y cardaud.

Duu an amuc.
Duu an goruc.
Duu an guaraud.

Duu an gobeith.
teilug pirfeith.
tec y purfaud.

Duu an dýli.
Duu issi vry.
vrenhin trindaud.

Duu a broued
in y truýted
in¹ y trallaud.

Duu a dýfu.
oe garcharu
gan vuildaud.

Guledic déduit
an gunel in rit
erbin dit braud.

RED BOOK.

Yn en⁶ Dñi,
meu y moli;
maur y molaðt.

Molaf Douyd,⁵
maur y gynnyd
ar y cardaðt.

Duð an hamuc,⁶
Duw an goruc,
Duð an gvaræt.⁷ 10

Duð an gobeith,⁸
teilong perffeith,
tec y purffæt.⁹

Duð an dyly,
Duð yssy bry,¹⁵
brenhin trindaðt.

Dað a prouet
ynn yn drøydet
drøy y drallaðt.¹⁰

Duw a dyuu
oe garcharu
gan uvuldaðt.²⁰

Gøledic detwyd
an gønel ni yn ryd
erbyn dyd brað[t].²⁵

1 An duch ir gulet
ir y varet.
ae werindaud.

5 Ym paraduis.
im pur kynnus
rac puis pechaud.

10 An gunel iechid
ir y penid
ae pimp dirnaud.

15 Dolur eghirith.
Duu an diffirth
ban kymirth cnaud.

20 Din a collei
bei nas prinhei
diuei devaud.

Or croc crevled
y deuth guared
ir vedissyaud.

Kadarn bugeil
Crist nid adweil.
y teilygdaud

9 An d6c yr wled
yr y wared
ae werinda6t.

14 Ym Parad6ys,
ym pur gynn6ys ^{andwyr}
rac p6ys pecha6t.

18 An g6nel iechyt
yr y penyt
ae pym dyrna6t.

22 Dolur eghyrth—
Du6 an diffirth,
pan gymerth kna6t.

26 Dyn a gollei
pei nas prynei—
~~perfect~~ diuei deua6t. ^{parolant}

30 Or groc greulet
y deuth gwaret
yr vedissyawt.

34 Cadarn ugeil
Crist nyt adueil
y teilyngda6t.

XI. A DIALOGUE BETWEEN UGNACH UAB
MYDNO AND TALIESSIN.

“Marchauc a girch \ddot{y} dinas,
ae cun gwinion ae cirl bras,
nýth adwaen, mi ryth welas.”

“Marchauc a kirch ir aber
 \ddot{y} ar march cadarn kadfer,
dabre genhiw ; ným gwatter.”

“Mi nýd aw ina in aur,
gotev gueith \ddot{y} godriccaur :
elhid bendith new a llaur.”

“ \ddot{Y} gur nim guelas beunit
 \ddot{y} ¹ tebic \ddot{y} gur deduit,
ba hid ei dý? a phan doit?”

“Ban deuaw o Caer Seon
o imlat ac Itewon,
it aw Caer Lev a Gwidion.”

“Dabre de genhiw ir dinas,
ath uit met ara phellas,
ac eur coeth ar di wanasy.”

“Mi nýd adwaen \ddot{y} gur hý
a metev tan a gveli :
tec a chuec \ddot{y} diwedi.”

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1. leg. *vyt.*

A DIALOGUE

“Dabre genhiw im tino,
 ath uit guin gorysgelho,
 Vgnach yw vý heno, mab Mýdno.”

5

“Vgnach, bendith ith orsset !
 ath vo rad ac enrydet !
 Taliessin viw inheu, talaw itti dý
 gulet.”^{feast}

10

“Taliessin, penhaw or guir,
 beitad yg kert kyuergir,
 tric ima hid dýv merchir.”²

“Vgnach, mvihaw y alaw,
 ath vo rad y gulad pennhaw:
 ny haetaw kabil, ny thrigiaw.”

2. is added in a later hand.

XII. WINTER.

Llŷm awel, llum brin,
 anhaut caffael clid :
 llicrid rid, reuhid llin,
 rŷ seiw gur ar vñ conin.

Ton tra thon toid tu tir,
 goruchel guaetev rac bron banev
 bre : breit allan or seuir.

Oer lle lluch râc brythuch
 gaeaw, crin caun, calaw truch,
 kedic awel, coed in i bluch.

Oer guely pisscaud yg kisscaud
 iaen, cul hit, caun barywhaud;
 birr diuedit, guit gyrraud.

Ottid eirŷ, guin y cnes,
 nid a kedwir oe neges,
 oer llinnev, eu llŷu heb tes.

Ottid eirŷ, guin aren,
 segur yscuid ar iscuit hen,
 rŷuaur quint, reuhid dien.

Ottid eirŷ ar warthaw rev¹,
 goscupid quint² blaen guit tev,
 kadir yscuid ar yscuit glev.

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1. In MS. res has been altered later to reo.

2. MS. gint

Ottid eirŷ, tohid istrad,
diuryssint vy keduir y cad,
mi nid aw, anaw nim gad.

5

Ottid eirŷ o dy riv,
karcharaur goruit, cul biv,
nid annuŷd hawdit hetiv.

Ottid eirŷ, guin goror
mŷnit, llum^{lum} guit llog ar mor :
meccid llvwŷr llauer kŷghor.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

The paragraphs refer to the Grammar. **voc.** = causing vocalic mutation (lenation). **nas.** = causing nasal mutation. **spir.** = causing spirant mutation. **coll.** = collective. **n.l.** = nomen loci. **chw** follows c, **ð** follows d, **ng** follows g in the order of the alphabet.

1. a (voc.) rel. part. § 32 ff. With pers. pron. (§ 48 ff.) sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.), sg. and pl. 3 ae, ay, as, pl. 1 an, pl. 2 ach.

2. a (voc.) interr. part. § 239. With pres. of copula ae. ae.. ae whether .. or.

3. a (voc.) interj. § 243.

4. a (spir.) prep. *with*, see 1. ac.

5. a (spir.) conj. *and*, see 2. ac.

6. a (voc.) prep., see 1. o.

6. a- used to infix pronoun. § 94. With pers. pron. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath, sg. and pl. 3 as.

abad m. *an abbot*; pl. -eu.

aballu *to perish*. 158, 15.

✓ aber a *river-mouth, estuary*.

aber-fa f. *harbour, harbourage*.

abert *sacrifice*. 150, 17.

abid f. *a bath, monastic dress*.

abreið *scarcely, hardly*. 159, 10. 197, 20. 200, 17.

1. ac, a (spir.) prep. *with*, § 162.

With art. ar; with poss. adj. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.), sg. 3 m. ae (voc.) f. ae (spir.), pl. 1 an, pl. 2 ach, pl. 3 ae.

2. ac, a (spir.) conj. *and, as*. § 198.

With art. ar; with poss. adj. sg. 1 am, sg. 2 ath (voc.) etc. ac .. ac both .. and.

1. ach (awch, ych) *your*. §§ 57, 58.

2. ach *lineage, descent*; pl. -oeð.

3. ach, see 1. a, 1. ac, 2. ac.

achaws m. *cause, reason*. pa a. why? 218, 16. o a. because § 199. Cf. achwysson.

achenoctid, see anghenoctid.

aches (from Lat. accessus) *flood-tide*. 228, 9. See CZ, V, p. 566.

achlan *entire, all*. 202, 22. 23.

achub *to occupy, seize, precipitate oneself, snatch*. 151, 5. 180, 19. 199, 12. 201, 20 (see cyfarth). 207, 17.

achubeid *to seize*. 152, 8.

achwanecäu *to augment, increase*.

achwaneg *more*.

achwanegu *to increase*.

achwysson (pl.) *causes*. 161, 15.

achyfyeith, see anghyfyeith.

adán f. *a wing*; pl. -eð. 203, 19.

adar (coll.) *birds*; sg. ederyn.

adaw *to leave, allow*. pres. ind.

pass. edir. 152, 4. 158, 8. 193, 10.

adeilad *to build, a building*; pl.

-eu. 139, 3.

ad-feilaw *to decay, decline*. 238, 20.

ad-fod *to exist, be*. fut. ind. sg. 3

adfyð 228, 29, 33.

ad-libin *a wretched remnant*. 153,

28.

ad-na-bod *to recognise, know*. § 144.

pres. ind. act. sg. 1 adwaen.

ad-newyðu *to renew*. 155, 4.

adolwyn *to beseech*. 142, 31. pret.

pl. 3. adologyssant. 149, 10.

adref *homeward*. 196, 9. atref

198, 29.

adwaen, see adnabod.

adwy *a gap, opening*; pl. -eu. 175,

17.

adás *fit, meet, suitable*.

adassu *to fit, adjust*. 150, 26.

adaw *to promise*. 170, 13. 177, 7.

218, 27. pres. ind. sg. 3 eðew 239, 20.

adef *to acknowledge, admit, allow*.

227, 14.

adfelach? 227, 5.

ad-fwyn-der m. *gentleness, nobility, honour*. 181, 24.

ad-oeð m. *appointed time; destiny, fate*. 229, 21. 230, 20.

adurn *adornment*. 163, 29.

adurnaw *to adorn, decorate*. 155, 5.

1. ae, see 1. a. 2. ae, see 2. a.

3. ae, see 1. ac. 4. ae, see 2. ac.

aed, see myned.

Æð (Ir. Aed) n. pr. m. 201, 14.

aeðfed *ripe, mature*. 165, 20.

aer *slaughter*; pl. -eu.

Aer n. pr. m. 195, 26.

aer-fa f. *slaughter*; pl. -eu.

Alwadaw, 15
honest
below

aer-glyw^f dealing wounds in battle. 233, 5.
 aer-llew m. lion of battle. 233, 6.
 aeth, see myned.
 aeth-lym keen and sharp. Aeth-lem f. the name of a sow. 207, 8.
 af, see myned.
 Afallach n.l. *Avallon*.
 afar m. grief. 229, 8.
 af-lonyd^u to incommod. 209, 23.
 aflynywch disturbance. 148, 6.
 afon f. a river; pl. -oe^d.
 afory to-morrow. 203, 28.
 Affric *Africa*.
 affwys m. an abyss, deep, bottom. 197, 29. 206, 32. 207, 2.
 agalen f. a whetstone. 194, 14.
 agori to open; part. agoredig.
 agos near; comp. nes; sup. nessaf.
 angel an angel; pl. engylyon.
 anger^d m. vehemence, force. 151, 17. 184, 24. 186, 4.
 ageu, see angheu.
 anghad f. hand. 233, 20.
 anghaead unclosed, open, liberal. 233, 19.
 anghen (agen) m. need, necessity; a. yn a. by sheer necessity 206, 14; cf. Hg. II. 197, 25.
 anghenoctid (achenoctid) want, indigence. 142, 20. 146, 3.
 angheu (agheu, ageu) f. death. 150, 15.
 angheuawl deadly; mortally wounded. 159, 8. 18. 183, 26.
 anghlywedig unheard of, unusual.
 angheifft (agreifft, agriff) example. 165, 12.
 anghyf-nerth helplessness, impotence. 143, 6.
 anghyf-reith injustice, wrong.
 anghyfreithiawl unjust, wrongful.
 anghyfrwys untrained, unskilled.
 anghyf-yeith alien in speech, foreign. 191, 19. pl. -ydyon. 153, 17.
 anghyolwch? 229, 6.
 aho, see myned.
 alaf wealth; pl. -oe^d. 164, 9.
 Alban *Scotland*. yr A. 141, 7.
 allan out, outwards, outside. o
 hynny a. thenceforth.
 allt a cliff. A. Clwyd (wrongly, instead of Clud) Dumbarton.
 all-tud a foreigner, alien; exile.
 am (voc.) prep. about, on account of. § 164. am hynny therefore.
 am-blygu to embrace. 148, 12 v. l.

amcaw^d said (he). amkeudant said they. § 133 (b).
 am-diffyn to defend, protect; defence.
 amdiffynwr m. a defendant in a lawsuit.
 am-gadarnedig confirmed, ratified.
 amgen different. nyd a. namely.
 amherawdyr m. an emperor; pl. amherodron.
 amherodraeth f. empire, dominion.
 amheu to doubt, dispute, call in question.
 amlach, amlaf, see amyl.
 amlwg clear, manifest.
 ammreiniawi (ambreinawl) without privilege. 221, 16.
 amnad? 227, 4.
 amod m. a covenant, compact. 149, 17. 150, 20. 158, 24. 159, 10.
 amryfael various, different; pl. -on. amryson a quarrel. 223, 2.
 am-ryw various, divers.
 am-sathry a treading, moving of feet. 193, 15.
 amser m. time; pl. -oe^d.
 amug, see amwyn.
 amws m. a stallion; pl. emys.
 am-wyn to protect. § 133 (b). pret. ind. act. sg. 3 amug.
 Amwythig *Shrewsbury*. 161, 31.
 amyl frequent; numerous; comp. amlach; sup. amlaf.
 amylder plenty, abundance, multitude. 145, 23.
 amylhäu to increase, augment.
 1. an (yn) our. § 57.
 2. an, see 1. a.
 3. an, see 1. and 2. ac.
 anadyl breath.
 anaf m. a blemish, wound. 242, 3.
 anaw poetry, muse. 233, 13.
 anaw^d, see an-haw^d.
 an-dylyedus illegal, wrong. 167, 26.
 an-eiryf innumerable, countless; a countless number. 184, 27.
 an-fad evil, crime. 231, 14.
 an-feidrawl immense.
 anfon to send, dispatch. pres. ind. sg. 3 enfyn 228, 31.
 Angiw *Anjou*.
 an-haw^d not easy, difficult. 241, 2.
 anhebig (y) unlike, dissimilar (to). 225, 15.
 anheilwng unworthy.
 anher, see hanher.
 anifeil m. an animal, beast; pl. -eid.

annerch to greet, address ; pl. -eu greetings. 143, 8.
 annobeithaw (o) to despair (of).
 annod delay. 171, 27.
 annoeth (anoeth) a precious thing ; pl. -eu. 165, 13. 187, 13. Cf. Arch. I, p. 453.
 annog to urge, encourage, recommend.
 annwyd nature, temper. 242, 6.
 anolo void, worthless, nugatory.
 an-osteg f. disturbance, disorder.
 anreg f. a dish of meat ; pl. -yon. 163, 31 (*fercula*).
 anreithaw to plunder, ravage.
 anreithwr m. a plunderer.
 anrydeð, see enrydeð.
 ansawð f. condition, nature, quality, state, station. 160, 10. 180, 6.
 ansodeðig established, founded.
 ant, see myned.
 an-udonawl perjured, treacherous, wicked. 149, 31 v. l.
 an-uundeb (-dab) discord, disunion, conflict. 167, 30.
 an-waethach no less. 145, 20 v. l.
 anwyl a friend ; pl. -yd. 160, 26.
 anyanawl natural, native, innate.
 1. ar (voc.) prep. on, over, for, before.
 § 165. within 146, 25. ar hynt there-upon. About to, on the point of.
 ar gychwyn 225, 2.
 2. ar, see 1. and 2. ac. ~~as well as~~
 3. ar=a (rel. part.) + ry, see § 95 note.
 4. ar, see 1. o.
 aradyr a plough.
 araf slow, gentle, mild. 155, 27.
 arall another, other ; pl. ereill. § 68. ereill . . . ereill some . . . others.
 arbed to spare, save. 153, 23.
 ar-benfigh chief, principal.
 arch f. a request. 153, 34. 234, 9.
 arch-esgob m. an archbishop ; pl. archesgyb.
 archesgobaeth an archbishopric ; pl. -eu.
 archesgobawd f. an archbishopric.
 archesgob-dy m. an archbishop's palace.
 archyssant, see erchi.
 ar-dymheru to temper, warm. 143, 13.
 ar-délw a voucher. 215, 30.
 ar-derchawg exalted, noble, illustrious.
 ar-ðerchocäu to exalt, honour.

ar-ðyrchafel to raise, exalt ; part. ar-ðyrchafedig.
 areith f. a speech. 231, 33.
 aren (arien) hoarfrost. 241, 17.
 ·arf m. a weapon ; pl. -eu.
 arfawg armed.
 ar-fer to be wont, be accustomed ; use, wont.
 arferu (o) to use, employ, enjoy, be accustomed.
 arfoll to entertain, receive. 148, 10 ; 231, 12.
 ar-gelwch concealment, seclusion. 229, 4.
 ar-gledyr m. a protector.
 arglwyð m. a lord ; pl. -i.
 arglwyðes f. a lady, mistress.
 arglwyðiaeth f. lordship.
 ar-gyfreu a marriage portion. 140, 12. 24.
 ar-gywedū (y) to injure, hurt.
 arnaf etc., see ar § 53.
 aros to await, expect, wait. past subj. sg. 3 arhœi ; pret. sg. 3 arhœs.
 arth m. a bear. 172, 27.
 aruthreð terror, fear. 172, 28.
 aruthyr terrible, fearful. 172, 29.
 ar-weðu to bear, wield. 159, 3.
 arwein to carry, bear. 163, 3. 10.
 arwyð f. a token, mark ; a battle-standard ; signal ; pl. -on. 150, 26. 158, 32. 180, 4. 183, 8. 194, 22.
 arwyðocäu to signify, imply.
 aryant silver.
 as (es), see 1. and 6. a.
 asgell a wing ; pl. esgyll.
 asgell-wrych m. spray. 154, 18.
 asgrifenu, see ysgrifenu.
 asgwrn a bone ; pl. esgyrn.
 asserw bright, brilliant. 235, 15.
 assw (asseu) left.
 asswyn an invocation. 235, 15.
 asswynaf I invoke, entreat.
 at (voc.) prep. to. §§ 53, 166.
 attal to restrain, withhold, hinder.
 atteb (at-heb) m. to answer ; an answer, defence ; pl. -yon. 167, 19. 169, 1. ✓ attregwch a stopping, delay. 234, 18. 236, 2.
 1. ath, see 1. and 6. a.
 2. ath, see 1. and 2. ac.
 athechem? 231, 11.
 athoeð, see myned.
 athraw a teacher ; pl. -on. 145, 3. 161, 11. 219, 13.
 awdurdawd m. authority. 222, 7.
 awch, see ach.

awel m. *a breeze, wind.* 241, 1.
 awn, see myned.
 awr f. *hour.* yn a. *now.* 239, 7.

yr a. *hon now.* 142, 15.
 awssen *absence.* 177, 6.
 awst *August.* 166, 16.
 1. ay, see 1. a.
 2. ay, see 1. and 2. ac.

ba, see pa.
 bach *a bend, angle.* 198, 8.
 ✓ baed m. *a boar.* b. *coed a wild boar.* 184, 12; pl. beið. 201, 16.
 Baðon n. l. *Bath.* 179, 31.
 bagyl f. *a crook, crutch.* Cwrr y Fagyl n. l. 204, 4.
 1. ban *loud.* 227, 18.
 2. ban, see pan.
 bann *a height;* pl. baneu 241, 6.
 b. y gaer *battlement;* 196, 1.
 banw *a pigling.* porchell . . hyt tra uo en denu . . ac o henne eny el e moch yr coet banu vyt BCh. 92, 28.

✓ bar m. *wrath, anger.* 229, 10. 233, 1.
 baraf, see baryf.
 baran *wrath, fury.* 280, 8.
 baran-res *rank of soldiers, host.* 228, 10.
 Barberfloi n. l. *Barfleur.*
 ✓ barð m. *a poet, bard;* pl. beirð.
 ✓ barð-eir *song, panegyric.* 235, 14.
 barfawg *bearded.* 199, 31.
 barn *judgment.* 188, 6 v. l.
 barnu *to judge, decide, fix, pass judgment, deem.* past. part. barnedig.
 barwn m. *a baron;* pl. -eid, -yeid.
 baryf (baraf) *a beard.*
 baryfhäu *to grow a beard.* 241, 12.
 Cf. baryf-lwyd rew FB. 244, 9.
 bathoriaethf. *mintage, mint.* 223, 14.
 bedissyawd f. *the universe.* 238, 18.
 bedw f. (coll.) *birch-trees.* 225, 9.
 Bedwyr n. pr. m.
 beð m. *a grave;* pl. -eu.
 1. bei, bey, see bod.
 2. bei *a fault.*
 beich *a burden, load.* 230, 24.
 beïðad m. *a challenger.* 240, 9.
 beirnad (beirnyad) m. *a judge.* 235, 7. 236, 19.
 bendigedig *blessed.*
 bendydh (bendifth) f. *a blessing.*
 bennwig f. *a young sow.* 205, 19.
 ber a *spike, lance;* pl. -eu. 231, 5.
 beth, see peth.
 beunyðawl *daily.* 190, 9.

biw f. *cattle.* 242, 5; *a standard of value.* teirbuw 211, 5.
 blaen m. *point, top, end, front.* or b. *in front, oe f. before him, ym b. pawb before any one else, yn ol ac ym b. behind and before.*
 blaen-wed *highest state, summit.* 169, 21. RB. II. 41, 33.
 blawð *tumult, commotion.* 235, 15.
 ✓ bleið-ast f. *a she-wolf.*
 blin *wearily, wearisome.*
 blinaw *to weary, molest, harass.*
 blinder *weariness.*
 blodeuaw *to flourish, prosper.* 186, 1.
 blwch? 241, 10.
 blwyðyn f. *a year;* pl. -eð.
 blynghäu *to become angry, to frown.* 140, 7. 172, 23.
 blyned f. *years (after numerals).*
 bo, see bod.
 bocsach f. *a boasting, vaunting.* 174, 13.
 boch, see bod.
 bod *to be, state of being (verb subst. and copula)* § 152 ff.
 boð *goodwill, pleasure.* oc eu b. of their own free will. 156, 6. 12.
 boði *to drown.*
 bogel f. *the navel.* 174, 25.
 Bolwyn n. l. *Boulogne.* 184, 31.
 bon *stem, root, stump;* pl. -eu.
 boneð *lineage, noble birth.* 162, 1.
 bonheðig *hereditary, innate* 180, 15; *noble;* pl. -yon; superl. bonheðickaf.
 bore m. *morning.* y b. *in the morning.* 225, 3.
 brad m. and f. *treachery, plot.*
 bradwr m. *a traitor;* pl. bradwyr.
 bran m. and f. *a raven;* pl. brain.
 bras *stout, fat.* 241, 2. 227, 20.
 Cf. Gnawd buan o vain, gnawd buan o vras MA. 845^b 15.
 brath m. *a stab, wound.* 188, 21.
 ✓ brathu *to wound, stab, spur.* impf. ind. act. pl. 3 brethynt; impf. ind. pass. brethid; part. brathedig.
 1. brawd f. *judgment, day of judgment.* 185, 16.
 2. brawd m. *a brother;* pl. brodyr, broder.
 brawd-le m. *a judgment seat.*
 bre *hill, promontory;* 243, 7.
 Redyn-fre n.l.
 breich m. and f. *an arm.* 230, 23.
 breið *hardly, scarcely.* 241, 7.
 breiðwyd f. *a dream, vision.* 173, 6; v. l. ib. 14.

breiniawl *privileged*. 219, 14.
 breint (bryein, brein) m. *privilege, prerogative; state, condition*. 220, 22.
 ✓ breisg *stout*. 233, 10.
 brenhin, (breenhin, brennhin, brennin) *a king* ; pl. -eð.
 brenhinawl *kingly, royal*.
 brenhines f. *a queen*.
 brenhin-wisg *royal robe* ; pl. -oeð.
 brenhinyaeth f. *kingdom*.
 brethid, brethynt, see brathu.
 breu *brittle*. 200, 1.
 breuan f. *a handmill, quern*. 206, 31.
 briawaw *to break in pieces, shatter, destroy*. past part. briwedig. 147, 3.
 broder, brodyr, see brawd.
 ✓ bron (bronn) *breast* ; pl. bronnoeð ; dwy-fron *breasts*. rac b. *before, in front of* ; ger b. *before* ; ym b. y dyð *towards day* ; cf. ymron y gorffen Hg. II, 248, 17 ; dynyon ymron agheu, ib. 201, 34.
 ✓ brwysg *strong, impetuous, swift*. 233, 10.
 bry adv. *above*. 237, 15.
 bryd *mind, thought* ; o un f. *with one accord*. 175, 10.
 brym (brin) m. *a hill, mount*.
 brys m. *haste* ; ar f. *in haste*.
 bryssyaw *to hasten*.
 Brytaen f. *Britain*. B. Fechan Brittany. Brytanyeid *Britons*.
 brythwch *tumult, storm* 229, 7 ; 241, 8. brythwch gaeaf MA. 189a⁴⁶.
 bu, see bod.
 bual *a drinking-horn*.
 ✓ buan *swift, rapid*. 151, 21. 225, 21.
 buaned *swiftness, fleetness*. 158, 29.
 ✓ bucheð f. *life, salvation*. 150, 15.
 bucheðu *to live*. 165, 9.
 ✓ buðugawl *victorious, gifted*. 164, 28.
 buðugolyaeth f. *victory, triumph* ; pl. -eu. 144, 5.
 buðyn? 229, 3.
 bugeil m. *a shepherd*. 238, 19.
 bwlich *a gap* ; pl. bylcheu *embra-zures*. 164, 22.
 Bwlwyn n. l. *Boulogne*. 162, 14.
 bwrð m. *a table* : pl. byrðeu.
 Bwrgwyn n. l. *Burgundy*.
 bwrw *to throw, cast, strike, hit, overthrow*. impf. ind. act. sg. 3 byrei ; pret. ind. sg. 3 byrjawð.

bwyell-ig *a small hatchet*. 201, 21.
 bwyd m. *meat, food*.
 bwyta *to eat, act of eating*.
 bwyttal *victuals*. 203, 2.
 bychan *small*.
 bychod *a trifle*. 227, 10.
 1. byd m. *world*. gwyn y f. *happy he!* 170, 18. goreu yn y b. *best of all* ; gwas yn y b. *any youth*.
 2. byd, see bod.
 bydawl *earthly*. 222, 11.
 byðin f. *a troop, division of an army* ; pl. -oeð.
 byðinaw *to array in troops, to draw up in battle array*.
 byhud? 233, 9.
 bylchau, see bwlich.
 byrr (birr) *short, brief*.
 byrei, see bwrw.
 byth (fyth) *ever*.
 byw (1) *alive* ; (2) *life*.
 bywyd *life*. 193, 9 v. 1.

cabil *reproof*. 240, 13.
 cad f. (1) *battle, roði c. ar faes to give battle* ; (2) *a battalion*.
 cadarn *strong, firm, powerful*.
 cadarnhäu *to strengthen, fortify, confirm, ratify, affirm*.
 cadeir f. *a chair, seat*.
 Cadell n. pr. m.
 cad-ffer *strong in battle*. 241, 5.
 cad-lys f. *a fortified court*. 195, 5.
 cadw *to keep, preserve, maintain*.
 Cad-wallawn n. pr. m.
 cadwent f. *battle, fight, contest*. 198, 20 ; 230, 6.
 cad-wr m. *a warrior* ; pl. cedwyr. 241, 15. 242, 2.—n. pr. m.
 cadwyn *a chain* ; pl. -awr. 228, 16.
 cadyr *strong, firm*. 241, 22.
 cae m. *an enclosure, fence*. 149, 6.
 cael, see caffel.
 caer f. *a citadel, fortress, city*. pl. ceyryð 156, 31. 193, 2. C. Alclud (Ir. Ail Cluáide) Dumbarton, C. Efrawg York, C. Faðon Bath, C. Fuðei Silchester, C. Geint Canterbury, C. Idor Dorchester, C. Lew Dinas Dinlle, C. Loyw Gloucester, C. Lyr Leicester, C. Lleon Chester, C. Llion ar Wysc Caerleon, C. Lwydcoed Lincoln², C. Seon Segontium³ C.

¹ See Rhys, *Celtic Heathendom*, p. 406.

² According to Holder, *Altkeltischer Sprachschatz* II, col. 192, *Lētocētum* is the old British name for Lichfield in Staffordshire.

³ On p. 230, l. 13 Caer Seon is confused with C. Sion 'Zion' ; hence the mention of Jews in l. 14. Cf. Rhys, l.c., p. 272.

Weir Warwick, C. Wynt Winchester, C. Wyrangon Worcester.
 caeth captive; pl. ceith.
 caeu to shut, close. fut. ind. pass. cayator. 232, 1.
 Cafall the name of one of Arthur's hounds. Cabal, Nennius ed. Mommsen, p. 217.
 caffel (caffael, cael) to get, seize, obtain, succeed 184, 15. pres. ind. sg. 2 ceffy, pl. 2 ceffwch, pret. pass. caffad (cahat), etc. § 145.
 calaf (coll.) stalks, reeds; 241, 9.
 calan m. Calends; c. Awst first of August; c. gaeaf All Saints' Day; c. Mei May-day.
 calaned corpses, pl. of celein. 188, 12.
 caled hard, severe; pl. -yon.
 Caled-fwlich (Ir. calad-bolg) m. hard in making notches, the name of Arthur's sword.
 calon (callon) heart; pl. -eu, -oed.
 cam crooked, wrong; wrong, injustice; gan g. wrongfully, unjustly.
 camgwl a fine, penalty. 225, 3.
 v. l. for camlwrw Leg. Wall. 40b2.
 camlwrw a fine, penalty for the lesser offences.
 cam-ryfygu to act arrogantly. 166, 10. Cp. Hg. I. 219, 28.
 cam-wed sin, iniquity. 229, 28.
 1. can (gan) (voc.) prep. with, by. § 167. With pron. end. § 53. gellwng y eneit gan yr wybry *spiritum in auras emisit* 159, 25; yr yscymunedickaf vradwr gan Vedrawt that most accursed traitor of a Medrawd 189, 15.
 2. can (gan) conj. since. § 202.
 3. can, see 1. cant.
 canal, see cynhal.
 canfed hundredth, a hundredth part. 230, 5.
 can-fod to perceive. § 160.
 canhorthwy help, aid. 178, 8. 10.
 canhorthwyaw to help. 176, 8.
 canhwyl, see canu.
 canhym-deith to accompany, keep up with. 208, 28.
 cani, see cany.
 can-lyn to follow.
 can-llaw m. a supporter. 212, 11; 213, 21; 214, 10.
 can-mawl to praise, commend.
 canonwr m. a canon; pl. -wyr.
 cans, see canys.

1. cant (can) (nas.) m. a hundred.
 2. cant, see canu.
 canu to sing, celebrate in song, recite, play; pres. subj. act. sg. 1 canwyf; impf. ind. pl. 3 cenynt; pret. ind. sg. 3 cant.
 can-wlad a hundred countries. 232, 3.
 can-wr a hundred men 151, 25. 172, 15.
 cany (cani), before vowels canyd, conj. since not. § 202.
 canyad permission, consent. 217, 13.
 canys (cans) i.e., can with the present of the copula, for, since. § 202.
 caplan m. a chaplain. 155, 3.
 car a friend, relative; pl. -ant.
 Caranwys Carnotensis. 179, 21.
 carchar m. a prison, gaol.
 carcharawr m. a prisoner; pl. carcharoryon.
 carcharu to imprison. 242, 5.
 cardawd charity, alms. 237, 7.
 carn a cairn.
 carreg a rock; pl. cerrig.
 carn-wyn having a white hilt. Hence carnwennan f., the name of Arthur's knife. 207, 31.
 caru to love. impf. ind. act. pl. 3 cerynt; past part. caredig.
 carw a stag. 196, 29.
 caryad m. love, affection. 233, 15.
 caryant 140, 4, either miswritten for caryat or formed like mol-yant, með-yant, &c.
 cassau to hate.
 casseg f. a mare.
 castell m. a castle, fortress; pl. cestyll.
 cathyl f. a song, lay, poem; pl. cathleu. 229, 17.
 Catyneis n. l. Caithness. 145, 11.
 Caw n. pr. m. 201, 19.
 cawn m. (coll.) reed grass, stalks, coarse grass; 241, 9; 12; sg. conin.
 cawr m. a giant, mighty man; pl. cewri.
 cawssei, see caffel.
 cayator, see caeu.
 cedernid strength, force, security, violence.
 cedig battlesome, boisterous. 241, 10.
 cedwyr, see cadwr.
 cedymdeith, see cydymdeith.
 cefeis, see caffel.

cefyn (*keuen*) *back*; pl. cefneu; dan-
gos eu cefneu *to flee, take to flight*.
drachefyn *behind, back, again*; traef-
gefyn *behind him*; dyfod *t. to return*
213, 8; trach-eu-cefyn 221, 21;
drae-cefyn *wynteu behind them*.
179, 26.

cefynnderw *a cousin*. plant yr hen-
vam a uyd keuyn-dyru BCh. 75, 28.
cegin f. *a kitchen*.
Cei n. pr. m. *Caius*.
ceidwad m. *a witness*; pl. keidweid.
ceing f. *a branch*. 165, 21, 197, 3.
cein *beautiful, fair, delightful*.
Ceint (*Cent*) *Kent*. 189, 19.
ceiwall *to seek, fetch, endeavour*.
ceirch *oats*. 196, 4.
ceith, see caeth.
celfyð *skilful, ingenious; an artist*.
celfyðd f. *an art*; pl. celfyðodeu.
celi *the heavens*. 231, 25. Celi
God. 231, 24.
celu *to hide, conceal*.
celwrm n. *a piece?* 207, 32.
celwyðawg *lying, false*. 190, 10.
Celydon: llwyn C. 148, 25 = coit
Celidon, Nennius, p. 199.
Celli-wig f. *the name of Arthur's
court in Cornwall, now Collington*.
cenedlaeth f. *a race, kind*.
cenedyl f. *a race, kind*; pl. cened-
loed.
ceneu m. *a whelp*. 198, 32, 199, 4.
32. Ceneu n. pr. m. 162, 3.
cennad m. and f. *a messenger,
emissary, embassy*; pl. -eu.
cennadwri f. *a message, tidings*.
cenfeint *a convent*; pl. cenvineoed.
cenwch, see 1. *can*.
cerð *craft, art, song*; pl. cyrð.
cerðawr m. *a craftsman, minstrel,
bard*; pl. cerðoryon.
cerðed *to walk, travel, journey, go*.
cerðedyd *a course, motion*. 161, 11.
Ceredigywawn *Cardigan*. 205, 28.
cerenhyð *relationship*. 168, 20.
Cernyw *Cornwall*.
cerwyd *a stag*. 226, 1.
cerwyn f. *a cauldron*. Cwm C.,
n. l. 204, 15.
cesseil *the armpit*. 194, 14.
cethr *a spike*; pl. -awd. 230, 29.
cethron *a spike*. 230, 27.
cewilyð *shame*. 141, 8, 142, 31.
cewssynt, see caffel.
ci m. *a hound*; coll. 205, 9; pl.
cwn.

cicwyr *a footsoldier; coll. infantry*.
202, 29.

cig m. *flesh*.
ciglef, see clybod.
cil *a recess, nook*.
Cil-gwri n.l.

✓ cilyaw *to retreat, desert, fail*.
cilyñ *a mate, fellow*. § 72. = *the other his fellow
mate, fellow* = *the other a hole =
no place, no
in person*

ciwdawdwr m. *a citizen, inhabitant*.
claðu *to bury*.
claf *sick*. 143, 13, 149, 28.
clefyð m. *a sword*; pl. -eu, per
metathesim clefyðeu.

✓ clefyd m. *sickness, disease*. 161, 27.
clefyðeu, see clefyf.

✓ cleigaw *to plunge, immerse*. 206, 21.
cleis *a stripe*. 194, 14. Cf. maen
cleis, *marble*. Lhwyd.—Porth Cleis
n. l. 204, 1.

clid *a shelter*. 241, 2.
clod m. and f. *fame, renown*.
clod-fawr *famous, celebrated*.
clodfori *to make illustrious, render
famous*. 165, 15.

✓ cloff *lame*.
clomen (*colomen*) f. *a dove*. 163, 10.
clust m. *an ear*. 201, 29, 203, 26.
clwm *a tune*; pl. clymeu moduli
147, 14.

Clwyd *a river-name*. 204, 17.
clybod *to hear*. impf. ind. act.
sg. 3. clywyd; impf. pass. clywid;
pret. ind. sg. 1 ciglef; sg. 3 cigleu.
§ 133 b. clybod *ar to hear of*.
clymeu, see clwm.
cnawd *flesh*. 238, 12.
cnes *skin*. 241, 14.
cneuen *a nut*. 196, 23.
cnithiaw *to pluck*. 200, 9.
coch red.
cochi *to redder, become red*. 173, 16.
coðyant m. *provocation, offence*.
166, 4.
coed (*coyt*) m. (coll.) *a wood, trees*;
baed c. *a wild boar*. pl. coydýð.
coeth *pure, fine*. eur c. *refined gold*.
cof *memory, recollection*.
coffau *to remember, to call to
mind*.
cog *a cuckoo*; pl. -eu.
congyl f. *a corner, angle*. 204, 9.
colled m. *loss*; pl. -eu 175, 31.
collen *hazel*. ✓ c. derwen *an oak
sapling*. 197, 2.
colli *to lose, be lost*. 238, 13.
conin, see cawn.
corff *a body, corpse*.

corn *a horn, trumpet; a drinking horn.* pl. cyrn, círn.
 coron *f. a crown.*
 ✓ coryf *pommel, saddle-bow; metaph. stay, support.* 233, 20; 234, 23.
 Arch. I, p. 487.
 cosb *punishment, fine.* 217, 18.
 craff *firm, steadfast.* 140, 5.
 cras *hard, dry.* 225, 20.
 crawn, see croni.
 credu *to believe.* pres. subj. pl. 2
 crettoch.
 crefyðus *devout; a religious person.* pl. -son. 155, 5.
 crefyðwr *m. a religious person.* 144, 13 (miswritten for crefftwy = operarii Geoffrey II, 14).
 Creiðylad n. pr. f.
 creir *m. a relic; pl. -eu.* 153, 26.
 creirháu *to cause to swear by relics.* 221, 2.
 crettoch, see credu.
 créu *to create.* 227, 19. 228, 18.
 creu *gore, blood.*
 creu-lawn *blood-thirsty, cruel;* compar. creulonach.
 creulon-der *cruelty, tyranny, oppression.*
 creu-lyd *blood-stained, gory;* f. creuled. 231, 20. 238, 16.
 crib *f. a comb.* 203, 25.
 crin *withered, brittle.* 241, 9.
 Crist *Christ.*
 cristawn *a Christian;* pl. cristonog-yon.
 cristonogawl *Christian.*
 crog *f. a cross.*
 crogaw, crogi *to crucify, hang.*
 ✓ croni *to hoard, amass, accumulate.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 crawn 233, 12.
 crwm *bent.* 225, 11.
 crychyad *a shake (in music);* pl. -eu. 147, 14 v.l.
 cryd *a trembling, tremor.* 231, 22.
 ✓ cryfang *a talon;* pl. -heu 197, 28.
 cryn *a trembling, quaking.* 228, 33.
 cryno *suitable.* 156, 32. compar. -ach. 169, 2.
 crynu *to tremble, quake.* 184, 22.
 past part. crynedig 152, 16.
 ✓ cuan *an owl* 197, 8; 9; *a rock-owl, Lhwyd.*
 cuðyaw *to cover, hide.* 154, 13.
 ✓ cul *lean, thin, emaciated.*
 Culwyð *God.* 228, 24. 231, 25.
 Custenhir n. pr. m. *Constantine.*

cwbwl (cwbyl) *entire, whole.*
 cweiraw, see cyweiryaw.
 cwefeint (cwfent) f. *convent, assembly;* pl. cwfenoð.
 ✓ cwm m. *a valley.* 197, 12.
 cwnsli m. *counsel.* 148, 2.
 cwrr *an edge, corner.* C. y Fagyl n.l. 204, 4.
 cwympl m. *a fall.* 225, 22.
 ✓ cwynaw *to lament.*
 ✓ cwyn-fan f. *a lament, wailing.*
 ✓ cychwyn, cychwynnu *to set out, move, start.* deil ar gychwyn = dail yn syrthio MA. 361 b, n. 8.
 cyd (ced) conj. *though;* § 205.
 cyd ac, y gyd ac *together with.* y gyd yg cyd together 155, 2. § 171.
 y gyd a hynny *likewise* 204, 26. 218, 20.
 cyd-ðioðef *to suffer.* 142, 14. past. part. -edig (y) *suffering (with).*
 cyd-ðolch *to congratulate.* 180, 10.
 cyd-farchawg m. *a knight-comrade.*
 cyd-gynghor *joint counsel.* 155, 2.
 cyd-synedigaeth f. *consent.* 145, 4.
 cyd-tywyssawg m. *a joint leader.* 178, 1.
 cyd-ym-deith m. *a companion, comrade;* pl. -on.
 cydymdeithocäu *to accompany, associate with.* 146, 4.
 cyf-agos *near.*
 cyfan *whole, entire.* 183, 32.
 cyfar *trouble, anger;* 230, 7. Cf. Rhyfedd ym fyw llyw llawged gan gyfar o gwyn gofid MA. 301 a 17.
 ✓ cyf-arch (keuarch) *to request, ask;* c. *gwell to greet;* geir cyfarch *a supplementary question asked after the trial, before the verdict is given.*
 cyf-ar-fod *to meet, encounter, touch;* § 160.
 cyfarth *to bark, bay; roði c. rendre les abois, to stand at bay.* achub yr c. (sic leg.) *to be first at the charge.*
 ✓ cyf-arwyð m. *a guide.*
 ✓ cyf-ar-wyneb(ac) *opposite (to)* 210, 5.
 ✓ cyf-eillt m. *a friend.*
 ✓ cyf-eir f. *yn y gyfeir straight before him, headlong.* 207, 6.
 cyf-enw *a namesake.* yg kyuenw yr yn dyd ym phen y vlwydyn *that day a year.* 195, 19.
 cyf-ergir m. and f. *a conflict, contest.* 240, 9.
 cyf-ing *narrow, strait.* 175, 17.
 cyf-lawn *full, complete.*

cyflafan f. *an outrage, slaughter.*
 cyf-le m. *an opportunity.* 159, 16.
 cyflehäu *to dispose, arrange, place.*
 163, 27.
 cyf-lym *sharp, quick, speedy.*
 cyf-newid (O.W. *cyfnofud*) f. *coin, merchandise.* 223, 13. Cf. ef a holltir furyf y gyfnewit; haner erwn a vyd RB. 2, 146, 19.
 cyfodi *to arise.*
 cyf-oed *having the same age, so old.* 141, 28.
 cyf-oeth m. *power, dominion, kingdom, wealth; pl. -eu.*
 cyfoethawg *powerful, wealthy.*
 cyfoethogi *to enrich.*
 cyfranc f. *an encounter, fight, combat.* 178, 12.
 cyf-red *equally swift.* 225, 6.
 cyf-reith f. *law, right; pl. -eu.*
 cyfreithiawl *legal, lawful.*
 cyfreu *plumage?* 225, 17. *action?* 229, 30.
 ✓ cyf-rin *a confidant.* 225, 5.
 cyfrwch *a meeting.* 147, 5 (v.l.).
 cyfrwng m. *mean, interval.* yg c. in the midst of 184, 9.
 cyfrwys *trained, expert.* 186, 19.
 190, 9 v.l. 191, 21.
 cyf-ryw m. *the same kind.* 181, 27.
 a kind 161, 27. *similar, like, such.*
 cyf-uch *of equal height.* yn g. ac on a level with. 174, 30.
 cyf-un-deb *unity, concord.* 167, 23.
 ✓ cyf-yawnhäu *to adjust, arrange.*
 163, 27 v.l.
 cyf-yeith *having the same language.* 196, 13.
 cyf-yl *nearness, proximity.* yn y gyfyl *near him.*
 cyff m. *stock, trunk, stem; pl. -yon.*
 cyffelybu *to compare, imitate.*
 cyffredin *common.* yn g. in common 185, 25. 223, 12.
 ✓ cyffro m. *excitement.* 164, 27. 176, 6.
 ✓ cyffroi (kefroy) *to excite, arouse, disturb;* c. cyfreith (hawl) *to institute a legal action (a claim).* past part. cyffroedig. 184, 10.
 cyffur *occasion, opportunity.* 147, 9.
 cynghaws m. *a counsel, advocate.*
 cynghellawr m. *a chancellor, the king's principal steward or reeve.*
 ✓ cynghelloraeth f. *chancellorship.*
 ✓ cynghesaeth f. *a pleading.*
 cynghlodforussed *equally renowned.* 186, 5.

cynghor* (keghor) m. *counsel, advice; caffel yn y gyngor to decide.*
 ✓ cynghorfynt *envy, malice.* 156, 20.
 Cf. LÄ. 12, 19.
 ✓ cynggori *to advise.*
 cyngreir f. *a covenant, truce.* 159, 12.
 ✓ cyngwastad *constant.* 234, 6.
 235, 27.
 cyhoeð *public.* 222, 12.
 cy-hyd *having equal length.* yn gyhyd ac as long as.
 ✓ cyhydeð *equality, parity.* 221, 6. 7.
 cylch m. *a circle.* yg c. around, about, towards, concerning; yn eu c. about them, around them; yg c. hynny about that.
 ✓ cylchynu *to surround, encompass, besiege.* 146, 17 v. l.
 cyllell f. *a knife, dagger.*
 cyllell-bren *the wooden lath of a scabbard;* pl. -eu 195, 14. *wooden tweezers* 200, 5.
 cyllell-fawr *big-knived.* 206, 19.
 cymhell *to compel, force, drive, exact.* c. y law to force one to surrender.
 cymenn *wise; compar. cymhen-nach.* 175, 28.
 cymer, see cymryd.
 cymmeint *of equal size, as much, as many, so great, so many.*
 cymmwvd m. *a commote, a division of country.*
 ✓ cymod *to propitiate, make peace.* 197, 32. 201, 7.
 cymodawg *a neighbour; pl. cymodogion.*
 cymod-loneð *a concord, agreement.*
 cymrwd *mortar.* 193, 2.
 Cymry (pl. of Cymro m. a Welshman) Wales. 154, 10. 203, 31. 222, 4.
 cymryd (kemryrit) *to take.* pret. ind. sg. 3. cymterth, cymirth. c. arnaw to feign; c. eu fford (hynt) *to set out;* c. ffo *to take to flight.*
 cymyn *to entrust.* 157, 10.
 cymnediw *a command, injunction;* pl. -eu; 150, 24; 166, 26.
 1. cyn (cynn) prep. *before.* § 170.
 2. cyn (gynn) conj. *sooner, before.*
 § 204. gynn noe fyned *before he goes.* 225, 3.
 ✓ 3. cyn *a stump;* pl. -yon. 197, 14.
 cynladyl *a meeting, assembly.* 171, 19.
 cyn-deced *as fair.* 163, 14.

cyn-digrifed *as pleasant.* 163, 14.
 cyn-dosted *equally harsh.* 198, 17.
 Cyn-ðelig n. pr. m. 162, 7.
 Cyn-ðelw n. pr. m.
 Cyn-farch n. pr. m.
 cynefawd *custom, usage.* 163, 24.
 167, 1.
 Cyn-felyn n. pr. m.
 cynhal, cynnal (*kanal*) *to sustain, support, maintain.*
 cynhebig *similar, like.*
 cynhebygu *to compare.* 161, 2.
 cynhelu *to support.* 220, 30.
 cynhen *contention, strife, contest;* pl. cynhennu.
 cynhyrfu *to excite, move.* 173, 27.
 cynired *to come together, assemble; bring together; a concourse.* 162, 20.
 Cyn-las n. pr. m.
 ✓ cynllwyn *an ambush, waylaying.* 223, 1.
 ✓ cyn-lyfan *a leash, a slip.*
 ✓ cynna *equally good, peer.* 227, 9.
 cynnal, see *cynhal.*
 ✓ cynnelw *pattern, example, model.* 233, 16.
 cynnifywr (coll.) m. *combatants, warriors.* 202, 27.
 cynnig *to propose, proffer, suggest.*
 cynnullaw *to collect, call together.*
 ✓ cynnwys *to receive, admit, adopt.* 238, 5. Ar sawl a oed dan geithiwet heuyt ef ae kynnwyssawd ym paradwys LA. 133¹²; Creawdyr celi an kynnwys ni yn trugared, FB. 1996.
 1. cynnyð m. *a huntsman; pl. -yon.* 205, 4. 7.
 2. cynnyð *increase, prosperity.* 237, 6. ef a doeth att Walchmei. Ac a gyuarchawd gwell idaw. Duw a ro kynnyd arnat, heb y Gwalehmei Hg. I. 223, 2.
 cynnyðu *to increase.* 180, 12.
 cyn-ran m. *a first or chief part; a leader.* 231, 27.
 cynt adv. *formerly, before.* yn g. sooner, rather 181, 8.
 cyntaf *first; yn gyntaf first, at first.*
 cyntefin (Ir. cétemuin) *the beginning of summer.* 225, 14.
 Cyn-was n. pr. m. 204, 4.
 cyny (kene) conj. *though not.* § 205.
 cyrch m. *an attack, onset, raid.*
 cyrchaw *to fetch, bring.* 231, 18.
 ✓ cyrchu *to attack, set upon, march upon, make for, approach.*

cyrn, see *corn.*
 cyryscwyðad *a quarrel, contention?* 230, 9.
 cysgawd m. *shade, shelter, shadow.* 241, 11.
 cysgu *to sleep.*
 crystal *equally good, as good.*
 cy-war-sangu *to trample upon, oppress, crush.* 149, 26. 152, 16. 180, 32.
 cy-weir *prepared, equipped, complete.* 158, 29. 179, 16.
 cyweiryaw *to prepare, equip, lay out.*
 cy-weithyð *a company.* 194, 3.
 cy-wir *true, just.* 234, 6.
 ✓ 1. cy-wlad f. *a neighbouring territory, borderland.* 233, 18. Rybu Vran vab Llyr llu rwymadur mat ygkamp ygkyulat ygkur MA. 180 b 13.
 2. cy-wlad m. *a compatriot.* 230, 10.
 cywrein *skilful, cunning.*
 cy-wrissed *contention, strife.* 234, 23. 236, 11.
 cy-wyð-ol-(y)aeth f. *harmony, music;* pl. -eu 163, 14. Used also as sg. pa gywydolyaethiev yw honn? LA. 82, 10.
 chwaer f. *a sister;* pl. chwioryð.
 chware *to play; play;* pl. chwarey়ে.
 chwech, chwe (whe) (spir.) *six.*
 ✓ chwedyl m. *a story, tale, news, tidings;* pl. chwedleu.
 chweg *sweet.* 239, 21.
 chwerthyn *to smile.* chwerðið (§ 129) 225, 22.
 chwerw *bitter.* 230, 7.
 chwi *you.* Emphatic chwichwi, conjunctive chwitheu, chitheu. § 45.
 Chwintus n. pr. m. *Quintus.*

da (1) *good, profitable;* (2) *goods, wealth, benefit.*
 dабre *come!* § 141.
 dad-ganu *to recapitulate, rehearse, recite.* 173, 6.
 dadolwch *intercession, invocation.* 235, 17.
 ✓ dad-rithaw *to re-transform.* 199, 8.
 dadyl m. and f. *a meeting, dispute, suit, judgment;* pl. dadleu (used as sg. masc. and pl.) *a dispute.*
 dadyl-fa *a meeting-place, court.*
 O.W. dadlma 222, 13.
 dafad f. *a sheep;* pl. defeid.

daffar provision. 225, 19; cf. gwnaeth Duw trvgar gardaud FB. 15, 14.

dangos (dankos) to shew, disclose, produce. d. cefneu to flee; d. bronnoeð to face; d. deheueoð turn the right to, face; d. ysparduneu y to spur.

dala (daly) to hold, seize, retain, hold back, capture. act. pret. ind. sg. 3 delis (dellis), past subj. pl. 3 delhynt, pluperf. pl. 3 dalyassant.

dam-gylchu to surround; past part. **damgylchedig**.

dam-gylchynu to surround. 142, 17.

damunaw to desire, wish, seek for; part. **damunedig**.

damwein m. accident, chance, fortune, event; pl. -eu; o δ. by chance.

damweinaw (y) to happen to, to befall. 173, 11.

danfon to send, dispatch. 178, 7.

dar f. an oaktree. 197, 2.

dar-estwng to subdue, subjugate, yield; past part. **darestyngedig**.

dar-fod to cease, end, come to pass, happen. pres. ind. act. sg. 3 deryw; fut. ind. sg. 3 dervyð; impf. ind. sg. 3 daroeð; cond. sg. 3 darfei. § 160.

dar-lleaw to read. 231, 29.

darmerth provision, preparation. 162, 19.

dar-o-gan prophecy, prognostication; pl. **daroganneu**.

darpar (am) m. preparation (for), provision, project.

darparu to prepare, intend. 196, 7.

dar-ym-red to pass to and fro; 210, 7.

dathoedd, see **dyfod**.

1. **daw** m. a son-in-law; pl. **dofyon**.

2. **daw**, see **dyfod**.

dawn gift, mental endowment; pl. **donyeu**.

dayar (dayr, dair) f. earth, land, ground.

dayar-dy a subterranean vault.

dayar-gychwyn an earthquake; 229, 1.

dayoni goodness, virtue, valour.

dayrawl earthly, mundane, material. 164, 9.

de, see **dy**.

dechreu to begin, inaugurate; a beginning, origin.

dedwyð happy, blessed, virtuous.

dedwyðyd happiness, felicity.

defawd f. custom, practice, habit, ordinance; pl. **defodeu**.

defnyð m. material, element, substance, cause; pl. **defnyðeu**, **defnyðyeu** witnesses, guarantors, etc. in a lawsuit.

deg, deng (nas) ten. § 41.

deheu (1) right (dexter), righteous; (2) the right hand or arm, the right side of the body, south, South-Wales; pl. -oeð.

Deheu-bARTH South-Wales.

dehongyl (dehogyl) to interpret; interpretation. 173, 8, 13.

dehol to expel, banish. 143, 21, 155, 7.

✓ **deifaw** to roast. 199, 28.

deil (coll.) leaves.

deissyfeid (deissifyt, dissuict) to demand, request, seek, merit.

deissyfyd (dysseifyd) sudden, unexpected. 147, 3. 187, 23. 208, 17.

1. **delhynt**, see **dala**.

2. **delhynt**, see **dyfod**.

delw f. image, form.

delwad m. creator. 227, 1.

delwyd, see **dyfod**.

deni, see 1. **tan**.

derwen f. an oak-tree. **collen** d. a young oak.

dethol select, picked. 202, 29.

deu m. two; f. **dwy** (dui, du). § 42 (a).

deubi, see **dyfod**.

deu-ðeg (nas.) twelve.

deu-ðeg-mlywð twelve years old.

deu-ðyblig double, two-fold. 214, 29.

deugeint forty.

deugeinfed fortieth; ar y d. with forty men. § 165.

Deu-gleðyf the name of a cantref in Pembroke. 204, 5.

deu-hanner divided in two equal halves. 221, 7.

deuth, see **dyfod**.

Dewi n. pr. m. *David*.

✓ **dewin** m. a magician. 225, 16.

dewis to choose, prefer.

dewr brave.

✓ **dewred** prowess, valour, prime of life. 140, 6. 180, 10. 186, 1. 4. warriors 144, 1, (omnem armatum militem).

Dews (Deus) Lat. *Deus*. 227, 1, 20.

1. **di**, see **ti**.

2. **di** (dy) (voc.) O. W. = later i, y, prep. to. diði to her. § 195.

di-aerfa without slaughter. 170, 10 (sic leg.)

✓ di-afael exempt from seizure. 223, 32.

di-angc to escape. pret. ind. act. sg. 3 diengis (dihegis).

di-al to avenge; vengeance.

di-am (O. W.) for. § 164.

di-amheu undoubted, certain, evident. 235, 18.

✓ di-anaf flawless, whole. 202, 5.

di-annod without delay.

di-anrydeu to dishonour. 142, 6.

di-arfeu unarmed. 156, 1.

di-arfod unprepared. 177, 30.

di-arfu to disarm.

diawd drink. 170, 16.

did, see dodi.

di-drifwr m. a hermit. 165, 8.

di-dryf a solitary place, hermitage. 165, 9.

di-darbod to consider, care. heb δ. parum cogitans 184, 14. impf. ind. act. pl. 3 diðorynt 175, 26. § 147.

di-eithyr outside. § 172. yn y d. 222, 14.

diën buds. 241, 19. Arch I. p. 503.

dieu, dieuoēδ, see dyδ.

difa to destroy, annul. 197, 13.

✓ di-fanw (O. W. dimanw) to disparage, slight. pres. subj. act. sg. 3 difanwo. 224, 7.

di-farnu I judge, decide against. 140, 9. 220, 13. 16. fut. sg. 3 diwarnawd 228, 20.

di-fei faultless, perfect. 238, 15.

di-fetha to destroy. 197, 31.

di-fryssio to hasten, speed. 242, 2.

✓ di-funer exempt from allegiance to a lord. 223, 31.

di-fwlch without a notch. Cleŷyf D. n. pr. m. 204, 12.

✓ di-fwyn void, idle, unused, untouched (of a virgin). 201, 4.

✓ di-fwynyant profitless. 211, 8.

✓ diffeith waste.

diffeithaw to lay waste.

diffeithwch m. a waste, wilderness.

differei, see diffryd.

✓ diffryd (rac) to defend, protect (from). past. subj. act. sg. 3 differei; pret. ind. sg. 3 diffyrth, diffirth. § 133a.

diffurn? 228, 11.

di-garyad unloving, unkind. 142, 4.

1. digawn (dygawn) m. a sufficiency; sufficient.

2. digawn to be able, to effect, do, accomplish; pres. ind. sg. 1 digonaf.

di-gribyaw (y) to attack. 205, 5. Cf. ym-gribiaw.

digrif pleasant, agreeable.

digrifwch pleasure, enjoyment.

di-gyfoethi to dispossess, deprive of territory. 191, 17.

✓ diheu undoubted, certain, d. porth firm support. 234, 14.

di-hewyd affection, inclination, desire. 175, 25. 180, 32. 182, 11.

dilēu to exterminate, annihilate.

dilid to pursue.

di-luyδ exempt from hosting. 223, 31.

dillad (coll.) clothes, dress. 154, 8.

dim a thing, something; nothing, naught. dilēu hyd ar ðim to annihilate; dilid hyd ar ðim to pursue to extinction; adv. at all.

din a fortress. Din Tywi n. l. 205, 27.

Din-dagwl n.l. Tintagel.

dinas m. a city, citadel; pl. dinas-soeδ.

di-obeithaw to despair. 190, 13.

✓ di-od to take off, divest, extract.

✓ di-odef (O. W. diguadef) to suffer, undergo, withstand.

dioer verily, certainly. 176, 1.

di-o-gel safe, secure.

diogelwch safety, security.

diolch (i) to thank.

dipynwys, see dybynu.

dir necessary. 190, 10.

dir-fawr very great, huge, enormous.

✓ dirieid wicked. 225, 12.

dirwy f. a fine, mulct.

✓ di-rybuδ without warning. 158, 12.

disgyblu to study, imitate (like a disciple). 156, 22. Cf. Hg. I. 208, 5.

✓ disgynnu to dismount, descend, alight, land, put up at.

dispeilaw to unsheathe. 199, 13.

dissifid, see deissyfyd.

distrwy to destroy, demolish.

ditheu, see titheu.

dithwn (O. W.) this day. 208, 15. 16.

di-wall careful, unceasing. 164, 5.

1. diwarnawd m. a day.

2. diwarnawd, see di-farnu.

diwedwyδ m. evening. 241, 13.

diweδ end or d. at last.

di-weir chaste. 164, 15.

di-weir-deb chastity. 190, 16.

di-wethaf last. 154, 30.

di-wreisδ an uprooting. 233, 3.

di-wreidēdig uprooted, demolished. 155, 4.

di-wyll cultivation. 167, 8.

dodi (dody) *to place, put, give, charge.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 did ; dodi ar y gyfraith *to appeal to the law ;* dodi ym mhen un *to suggest, submit, entrust, hand over.*
 doŷyw, doent, see dyfod.
 1. doeth *wise, sage.* 143, 3.
 2. doeth, see dyfod.
 doeth-ineb *wisdom.* 142, 32.
 Dofyð m. *the Lord, God.*
 Dofyðyad m. *the Lord.* 231, 15.
 dofyon, see 1. daw.
 dogyn *portion, share.* 202, 14.
 doið, see dyfod.
 dolur *grief, anguish.* 144, 20.
 doluryaw *to grieve.* 154, 25, 204, 20.
 domni=Lat. Domini. 237, 2.
 donyawg *gifted, endowed.* 235, 19.
 donyeu, see dawn.
 dos, see myned.
 dothuif, doy, doynt, see dyfod.
 drachefyn, see trachefyn.
 dragon, dreig f. *a dragon.* 172, 29.
 a battle standard. pl. dreigeu. 150, 26. 180, 2. 184, 3.
 drein (coll.) *thorns.* 230, 32.
 dros, see tros.
 drudbold, *arrogant, wicked.* 186, 13. 232, 8.
 drudannaeth f. *arrogance.* 165, 28 (*protervia*).
 Drud-wyn m. *the name of a hound.* 204, 8.
 drwg *bad, evil ; mischief, harm.*
 drws *door, entrance ;* pl. drysseu.
 drwy, see trwy.
 ✓ drycin (i.e. dryg-hin) *foul weather.* 225, 6.
 ✓ drychafel *to raise, lift ; rise.*
 dryg-ðamwein *misfortune, ill-luck.*
 dryll m. *portion, fragment ;* pl. -eu.
 dryllyaw *to break in pieces, shatter.*
 dryssawr m. *a doorkeeper.* 234, 8.
 drysseu, see drws.
 du *black.*
 duc m. *a duke.*
 duch, dug, see dwyn.
 du-hunaw *to awake.* 173, 6.
 Du-las (Ir. Dub-glas) *a river-name.* 146, 14.
 du-un *accordant, agreeable.* 216, 23.
 duw (dyw) : pob d. *on every day.* 201, 5. d. Sadwrn *on Saturday.* 228, 21. 240, 10.
 Duw m. *God.* pl. dwyweu 142, 21.
 dwfrein, see dwyrein.
 dwfyr (dwfwr) m. *water.*

dwrn *a fist, hand ;* pl. dirn. 235, 2.
 dwy, see deu. dwyweu, see Duw.
 dwywawl *divine.*
 dwy-law (pl. of llaw) *hands.*
 dwyn *to take, carry, bring, capture ;* § 133 (b). d. ar gof *to call to mind.* d. ruthur *to attack.* d. yr dygyn *to affirm on oath.* pres. ind. act. sg. 1 dygaf; fut. ind. pass. dygetawr (§ 129. n.); imper. sg. 2 dwg; pres. subj. sg. 3 duch (§ 110 n. 2); pret. ind. sg. 3 dug.
 dwyrein (dwfrein, dwyfrein) *the east.* 172, 1. 181, 17.
 1. dy, see 2. di.
 2. dy (de) (voc.) poss. adj. thy. § 57.
 3. dy (de), see ti.
 dy-borthi *to carry, inflict.* 180, 26.
 dy-bryd *ugly, foul, base.* 178, 6; 180, 19; 190, 26.
 dybynu *to hang down.* 230, 18.
 ✓ dycco, dyccwy, see dwyn.
 dychymyg m. *invention, device ;* pl. -eu, -yon. 164, 26.
 dyð (O.W. did) m. *day, daytime, daylight, date ;* pl. dieu (after numerals), dieuoð, dyðyeu; d. brawd Doomsday; hanner d. *mid-day.*
 dyð-gweith *on a certain day, one day.* 199, 10.
 dy-ðwyn *to bring.* 194, 13.
 Dyfed *Demetia.*
 Dyfnarth n. pr. m. 200, 28.
 Dyfneint n. I. Devon. 206, 5.
 dyfod (deuod, douot) *to come.* § 141.
 dyfodedigaeth f. *a coming, arrival.*
 dy-fryssyaw *to hasten.* 242, 2.
 dyuant, dyfyð, see dyfod.
 ✓ dyfynnu *to summon.* 201, 1. 205, 2.
 Dyfyn-wal n. pr. m.
 dyffo, see dyfod.
 dyffrym m. *a valley.* D. Llychwr the valley of Loughor.
 dyffygaw *to fail, lack.* 145, 24. 180, 11.
 dy-gaboli *to belabour, beat soundly* 207, 21.
 dygaf, dygetawr, see dwyn.
 dygonho, see 2. digawn.
 dy-gryn *terror.* 228, 33.
 dygrynnnyaw *to seize, clutch.* 206, 20.
 dy-grynnöi *to avail, profit.* 153, 10. 175, 30.
 ✓ dy-gwyðaw *to fall, chance.*
 dygwyðedigaeth f. *setting (of the sun).* 151, 4.

dygyn *hard, severe; a test, proof.*
 See *dwyn.*

✓ dy-gyrchu *to make for, set upon; draw.* 194, 23. 202, 12. 206, 24.

1. dy-heð *discordant, strange? piteous, a pity?* 194, 19.¹

2. dyheð? 228, 27. Here MA. 73 b 6 has the variant *tuedd*, pl. of *tu* 'country-side, country.'

dy-leith *death.* 232, 1.

dylyed f. *due, claim, right, title.*

dylyedawg *high-born, noble; pl. dylyedogyon.* 140, 29. 155, 14. 156, 24.

dylyedus *due, proper.* 182, 20.

dylyu (*deleu*) *to have a right to, deserve, be due, owe.* 171, 26. 208, 20. 23. 217, 25. 237, 19.

dyn m. and f. *a human being, man; coll. men* 204, 5. pl. -yon (*deneon*).

✓ dy-nessäu *to approach, draw near.*

dyn-y-orn (cf. Ir. *duin-orgun*) *homicide, murder.* 222, 17.

drychefyt, see *drychafel.*

dyrn-awd m. *a blow; pl. dyrnodeu.*

dyrn-feð *a handbreadth.* 197, 24.

✓ dy-roði *to give.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 *dere, dyry;* imperat. sg. 2 *dyro.*

dyrys (1) *difficult, intricate;* (2) *adversity.* 162, 20. 167, 16. 175, 18.

dysg m. *teaching, instruction, example, behaviour.* 164, 12. 182, 19. 184, 23 (*hortamen*). 187, 7.

dysgu *to teach, instruct.*

dysseifyd, see *deissifyd.*

dywad, see *dywedud.*

✓ dywal *fierce.* 183, 13. 233, 4.

dywalhäu *to harass.* 185, 26.

dyfyð, see *dyfod.*

dyw, see *duw.*

dywedud *to say.* § 133.

dywygyad (di-) *manner, fashion.* 164, 12.

1. e, see *yð.*

2. e, see 4. y.

eb-rwyð *swift, quick.* 176, 11.

ebryñ? 228, 27.

ech *outside of, beyond?* 228, 16.

Cf. FB. 66, 8; 106, 30; 140, 31; MA. 208a 49.

Echel *Achilles.*

echenawg *needy, destitute.* 143, 5.

echwrys *violent, fierce.* 227, 22;

Cf. FB. 159, 5; 199, 20. MA. 247, 24. 36.

ed, see *yð.*

ederyn, see *adar.*

edifar *repentant, sorry.* 149, 17.

edir, see *adaw.*

✓ edirn (etyrn) *sovereignty, supremacy.* 235, 3. 236, 15.

edrych *to look, see.* 164, 23. 220, 9.

ed-rif *descent, lineage.* 212, 29. Cf. MA. 168a 51.

ed-ucher (=hyd ucher) *till evening.* 193, 1. 203, 5.

edyw, see *ydyw.*

✓ eðewis, see *aðaw.*

ef (eff) *he, it.* §§ 45; 47. Emphatic

efo (effo); conjunct. *ynteu.* § 45 (b).

efely thus, so. See *felly.*

efo, effo, see *ef.*

Efyas n. l. *a cantred in Herefordshire.* 206, 4.

effeiryad m. *a priest; pl. effeiryeid.*

eglur *clear, bright, brilliant, renowned, famous.* 167, 1. 169, 22.

eglur-der *brightness, brilliance.* 173, 1.

eglwys f. *church; pl. eglwysseu.*

egnad (O.W.), pl. *egneyd*, see *ynad.*

englyn m. *a stanza of three or four lines.* 200, 13.

englyyon, see *angel.*

✓ enghyrth (eghirith) *terrible, painful.* 238, 10. FB. 1772; MA. 351b 21.

ehang *unrestricted, free.* 173, 29.

✓ ehawg m. *a salmon.* 197, 28.

ehedeg *to fly.* 172, 29.

ehofyn-der *fearlessness, confidence, courage.* 187, 4.

ehunan *himself; pl. ehunein* § 60.

ei, see *myned.*

✓ eiðaw *his; eiðunt theirs.* § 55.

Eiff Egypt. yr E. 172, 18.

eigawn *ocean, sea.* 161, 18.

eingon f. *an anvil.* 196, 21.

1. eil *second, next.* eil hynaf *eldest but one; eilweith a second time, again; bop eilwers alternately.*

2. eil *a son.* 200, 28; 205, 24.

eilenwi *to fulfil, accomplish.* 152, 14. 169, 22.

eillaw *to shave, to cut (hair).*

✓ einym *ours.* 169, 14. § 55.

eirant *they will arise.* 229, 19; 20. See RC. VI, 27.

✓ eirchad *a suitor, suppliant.* 234, 5.

eir-m-oed *since my time.* 198, 9. § 197 n.

¹ For oed dyhed keli y ryw was hwnn WB. 475, RB. 116 has ys oed gryssyn keli &c.

eiry *snow*.
 Eiryawn n. pr. m. 204, 30.
 eiryf *number*. 172, 14.
 eir-y-oed (*eiroed*) *ever, always*.
 § 197 n. 140, 3.
 eisseu *want, indigence*. 146, 2.
 199, 19.
 eissoes *yet, nevertheless*.
 eissyfflad *hell*. 231, 13. v. l. issaf
 wlad, MA. 74b 14. eissyflat, FB.
 161³⁴. v. l. Eissyf wlad MA. 27a⁵⁶.
 See FB. 3022s.
 eissyllud *progeny, followers*. 232, 9.
 Cf. FB. 44, 2; 203, 24; MA. 143a 39.
 169a, 35.
 eisteð (*eyste*) *to sit*; e. wrth y gaer
 to besiege the city.
 eisteð-fa f. *a seat, throne*; pl. -eu.
 eithaf *end, extremity*; pl. -oeð.
 eithyr prep. *except*. § 172.
 el, see myned.
 el-chwyl *a second time, again*. 141,
 22. 142, 22.
 elhei, elhid, elhynt, eloach, see
 myned.
 Elen n. pr. f. *Helen*.
 ell (*ill, yll*) *all*, see § 67.
 ellwng *to dismiss, dispatch, let*;
shed (blood). past. subj. act. sg. 3
 ellygei, pret. ind. sg. 3 ellygwys, etc.
 past part. ellyngedig.
 -ellyn *a razor*. 203, 25.
 em, see yn.
 -emelldigedig *accursed*.
 Emrys n. pr. m. *Ambrose*.
 Emyr n. pr. m.
 en, ena, see yn, yna.
 encil, encilyaw *to retreat*. 185, 1.
 encyd *space of time*. 184, 8.
 ene, see yny.
 eneid (*eneyt*) m. *life, soul*; pl. -eu;
 myned e. dros e. *to engage in a life-*
for-life struggle.
 enfyn, see anfon.
 enguis (O.W.), see enwi.
 enill *to gain, win*. 145, 18.
 enneilt *an ointment, a bath*. 143,
 13. Cf. RB. 76, 11.
 Enoc n. pr. m. *Enoch*.
 ennynnu *to kindle, fire; be inflamed*.
 enrydeð (*anryded*) m. *honour,*
dignity. 142, 16. 144, 11. 145, 21.
 enrydeðu (*anrydedu*) *to celebrate*.
 154, 23. pres. subj. act. sg. 3
 enrydeðoao.
 -enrydeðus *honourable, noble, vener-*
able, dignified. 143, 24.

enteu (*entheu, entehu*) pers. pron.
 sg. 3 m. §§ 45(c); 46(c).
 enw (*heno*) m. *a name*. 136.
 enwi *to name*. pret. ind. act. sg. 3
 enguis (O.W.) 218, 5.
 eny, see yny.
 enywed (*ennuet*) *damage, injury*.
 Sew y turyw ac enwywet llosgy tey a
 thorry aradyr BCh. 63, 8.
 1. er, see 1. yr.
 2. er (yr) prep. *for*. §§ 53, 197.
 3. er, see 1. y.
 er-byn *against*; yn erbyn *to meet,*
against, by. § 173. yn awch e.
against you. 180, 19.
 erbynyaw *to receive; withstand*.
 erbynyeid (*erbyneid*) *to receive*.
 141, 16. 143, 25.
 erchi (*hercki*) *to ask, request, bid*;
 pres. ind. act. sg. 1 archaf.
 ereghthun, ereghthunt, see rwng.
 ereill, see arall.
 ereint *silver*. 200, 24. 203, 19.
 205, 5. Cf. Rhys, Celt. Heathendom,
 p. 125.
 erestyn m. *a juggler*. 147, 13. The
 parallel passage in M.A. 531a 55 has:
 ac en rith kroesan ac arwestdyn ac
 gwareyt.
 ereu 230, 1 = eireu MA. 73b⁴⁶,
 see geir.
 er-gelu *to hide*. fut. ind. pass.
 ergelawr 227, 28. ergelhawr ib. 29.
 -er-glybod *to listen to*. imper. sg. 2
 erglyw 235, 10. 236, 22.
 er-grym *dread, fear*. 202, 31.
 er-gyd m. *a stroke, blow, cast*; pl.
 -eu.
 -er-hyl *hunt, chase*. 201, 18; 204, 8.
 -er-lid *to pursue*.
 er-lys *to reject, deny*. 229, 30.
 ermid m. *a hermit*. pl. -wyr.
 ermud? 232, 10.
 ermyn-wisc *a robe with border of*
ermine. 161, 29.
 eryf? 229, 4. 9.
 eryr m. *an eagle*; pl. -od 154, 3.
 metaph. *a leader*.
 es, see §§ 94; 159 n. 2.
 Esgeir Oervel n. l. *Seiscenn Uar-*
beoil in Ireland. 201, 32. 203, 3.
 esgob m. *a bishop*; pl. escyb.
 esgobaeth f. *a bishopric*; pl. -eu.
 esgobawd *a bishopric*.
 esgolheig m. *a scholar, clerk*; pl.
 -ion.
 esgyll, see asgell.

esgyrn, see asgwrn.
 esgynnu to ascend, mount, climb.
 esmywyth-der m. ease, rest.
 estrawn a stranger. 225, 4.
 estwng = gestwng to let down.
 e. gantunt *incumbentes* 176, 30.
 etifeð m. an heir; coll. heirs.
 141, 1. pl. -yon 181, 26.
 eto, see etwa.
 ethewis, see aðaw.
 ethol to choose, select.
 ethynt, see myned.
 etwa (eto) yet, still. ettwa 191, 7.
 eu their. § 57. eu hun themselves.
 eur m. gold.
 eur-ðwrn golden-handed, liberal.
 pl. -ðrn 235, 2. 236, 14.
 eureid golden, gilt, set with gold.
 184, 3 (aureus).
 eur-gleðyf-rud golden-sword-red.
 233, 9.
 euryn golden. 201, 11.
 ewin f. a nail, talon, claw. 201, 9.
 ewythy m. an uncle (brother of
one of parents, grand-parents, or
great-grand-parents); pl. ewythred
206, 2.
 eyl-weyth, see 1. eil.
 fal (mal) conj. as. § 216.
 felly thus. yfelly 164, 30. 166, 20.
 fi, ffi, see mi.
 fry above.
 fyhud? 231, 9.
 fyn (nas.) my. §§ 57, 59. fyn ^þ _{b + b}.
 ffalst cunning. 147, 16.
 Fichteid Picts.
 ffam f. a flame, fire. 160, 4. 185, 4.
 ffamychedig inflamed, flaming.
 159, 20.
 Flandrys Flanders.
 ffo to flee. ar ffo in flight.
 fforð f. a road, way, passage, means;
 pl. ffyrð.
 forest f. a forest; pl. -i.
 Ffreinc f. France.
 ffuruf f. form, manner; pa ff. how?
 fustaw to strike, beat. 175, 2.
 ffwrn f. a furnace. 228, 22.
 ffyð faith. 149, 31.
 ffyð-lawn faithful. 181, 3.
 ffynhawn f. a fountain, spring.
 ffyrð, see fforð.
 gadael (gadawl) to leave, allow.
 215, 29. See gadu.
 gadaw to leave.

gadu to leave, allow, permit. pres.
 ind. act. sg. 2 gedy; § sg. 3 gad
 146, 2; pl. 2 gedwch; imper. pass.
 gat-her.
 gafael (gafayl) f. a seizing, holding;
 seizure. 222, 15.
 gafael-fawr of mighty grip.
 Glewliwyd G., 204, 24.
 galar sorrow. 229, 9.
 galw to call, summon, name. pres.
 ind. pass. gelwir; imper. pl. 2
 gelwch.
 gallef, gallu to be able; power,
 might. pres. ind. act. sg. 2 gelly;
 sg. 3 geill, etc.
 gan, see can. ^{gæn} _{gæn} 207
 ganed, see geni.
 garscon? 199, 12.
 garth a mountain ridge. 205, 29.
 garw rough.
 gast f. a bitch.
 gawr f. and m. a shout, cry;
 battle. 205, 10. 229, 23.
 gayaf (gaef) m. winter. 156, 14.
 gefeil tongs, pincers. gefeil 194, 14.
 1. geir (geyr) m. a word, request.
 pl. -eu; o un eir with one accord.
 2. geir (gyr, ger) near. g. llaw
 near, close by. g. bronu before, § 168.
 gelfin a beak. 196, 23.
 gelyn m. an enemy; pl. -yon.
 gelynawl hostile.
 gellwng to loose, let loose, let,
 dismiss, deliver up, draw (a sword).
 pret. ind. act. pl. 3 gellygassant.
 geneu m. jaws, mouth. 229, 31.
 geni to be born; pret. ind. pass.
 ganed. 227, 12.
 genthi, genti, see can.
 ger, see 2. geir.
 Gereint n. pr. m. 203, 9. 211, 8.
 Gillamor (Ir. Gilla mór Big Lad)
 n. pr. m. 192, 14.
 Gillamwri (Ir. Gilla Muire the
 servant of Mary) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 Gilpadrig (Ir. Gilla Pádraig the
 servant of Patrick) n. pr. m. 192, 13.
 gilyð, see cilyð.
 girad lamentable, piteous, terrible.
 173, 3. 192, 9.
 glan f. a bank, shore; pl. glanneu.
 glanhäu to clean, polish. 194, 16.
 gleif m. and f. a lance, spear. Hg.
 II. 91, 12 = paladyr onn CM. 87, 32.
 gleis, see cleis.
 glew brave, stout; a brave man,
 hero.—n. pr. m. 204, 20.

glew-der *bravery, boldness, valour.*
Glew-lwyd n. pr. m. 204, 24.
 glin m. *a knee*; pl. -yeu.
 gloew *bright, sparkling.* 235, 3.
 glud *tenacious, fast, diligent.* 175, 5. M.A. 285 a 1.
 glyn (wrth) *an adhering (to), following close.* 195, 4.
 glynn m. *a valley, glen.* 197, 12. 204, 14.
Glyth-myr n. pr. m. 201, 12.
Glythfyr ib.
 glyw m. *a ruler.* 233, 3. 235, 4.
 gnawd *customary, usual, common.*
 gnotædīg *accustomed, usual.* 142, 11. 145, 22.
 gobeith *hope.*
 go-bedr-*or the four-corners (of the world).* 228, 3. FB. 199, 20. 160, 19. M.A. 236b 28.
 go-ben-yð m. *a pillow*; pl. -eu.
 go-byr m. *a fee, pay.* 221, 25.
 go-chel *to avoid, ward off, shun, escape.* 148, 30. 150, 21. 159, 3. 169, 28.
Godlont Gothland. 156, 11.
 go-dríccawr m. *a lingerer, sojourner.* 239, 8.
 go-dwṛð m. *a rumbling noise.* 172, 28.
 go-def *to suffer, allow, permit.* 233, 8.
 goðeith m. *a heath.* 185, 5. 226, 4.
 goðeu *purpose, design.* 239, 8.
 yg g. gweith Mynaw FB. 187, 29.
 gof m. *a smith.* 196, 21.
 gofal m. *anxiety* 147, 6; pl. gofeilon 156, 30.
 gofalus *anxious.* 149, 27. 160, 3.
 gofud m. *affliction, injury.* 143, 6.
 gofwy *to visit.* 142, 3.
 gofyn(wrth) *to ask (of), seek.* 199, 2.
 gofynnyad *an asking; demand.* 205, 20.
Gogigwr n. pr. m. 204, 23.
 go-gleð m. *the North.* 145, 12. 200, 32. 201, 15.
 go-gof f. *a cave*; pl. -eu.
 go-gyfarch *prominent, conspicuous.* Read with Add. *gogyfurð* (*duodecim pares*), q. v. 162, 16; 171, 11.
 go-gyf-urð *of equal rank, peer.* 171, 11, v.l.
 go-hir *to delay; delay, respite.*
 golchi *to wash, polish.* 194, 6.
 go-leith *to dissolve.* 233, 7. FB. 58, 30.

goleuhäu *to light up, illumine,* 173, 1.
 golud *wealth.* 198, 20. 233, 12.
 go-luð *to hinder, obstruct.* 233, 12.
 golwg f. *a look, glance.*
 gor-alw *to cry or call aloud.* 184, 18.
 pret. ind. act. sg. 3 gorelwis. 231, 24. FB. 283, 10. M.A. 195 a 54.
gor-cheidwad m. *a guardian, custodian*; pl. gwercheidweid 208, 17.
 gor-chyfgyu *to overcome, conquer.* 155, 26.
gor-chymyn (gorchymun) *to command, commend, commit to; a command, injunction*; pl. -eu.
 gorðerch-wraig f. *a concubine*; pl. -wraged 164, 12.
gorðeri m. *a shrieking, noise, disturbance.* 176, 19. 183, 22.
 gor-ðifwng *very steady, steadfast.* 233, 1.
Gor-ðu n. pr. f. 207, 12.
 gorðwy *oppression, violence.* 233, 2.
 gor-ðyfneid *to experience, enjoy habitually.* 142, 14. FB. 28, 18; 44, 13; 88, 27; 258, 22.
 gorelwis, see **gor-alw.**
 gor-esgyn *to invade, overrun.*
 1. goren best.—n.pr. m. 195, 8.
 2. goren, see **gwneuthor.**
 gor-flwng *very severe, austere.* 233, 3.
 gor-fod *to overcome, conquer.* g. ar 181, 4. pres. ind. sg. 3 gor-yw 230, 13. § 160.
 gor-ffowys *to cease, rest.* 157, 25.
 gor-hoffder m. *a boasting, vaunting.* 174, 34.
 gor-hoffed *a boasting, affectation.* 174, 13.
 gor-llewin *the West.*
 gormes f. *oppression, tyranny.*
 gormod *excess; 164, 6. yn o. too much,* 176, 6.
 gor-or m. *a border, side.* 242, 7.
 gor-seð (gworsseð) f. *a seat, throne, court.* 234, 21. 240, 4.
 gor-seyll *to withstand, stand.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 gorsseiw 234, 22. pres. pass. **gorseuir** 241, 7. Cf. M.A. 160 b 2.
 gor-uchel *very high or loud.* 150, 7. 241, 6.
 gorug, see **gwneuthor.**
Gor-wen n. pr. f. 207, 12.
 gorwyð m. *a steed, warhorse.* 242, 5.

*gor-ysgelu *to overflow (the bowl).*
 pres. subj. sg. 3 gorysgelhō 240, 2.
 Ni ddodai eirif ar ra dillad
 Na gwin grysgelo nac ysgarlad
 MA. 222 b 18.
 Cf. gwin gorysgalawc RB. 103, 18.
 gorysgalauc *in large bowls* E. Lh.
 gosgorð *retinue.* 141, 9.
 go-sgubaw *to sweep.* pres. ind.
 act. sg. 3 gosgupið 241, 21.
 gosgymonn *(literally fuel, food)*
occasion. 174, 5. RB. 114, 4; Hg.
 II. 34, 30; FB. 6, 8; 306, 16.
 ✓ gossod *to put, establish, set, attack,*
thrust. g. ar *to attack;* g. drwy
arrange. past part. -edig 148, 16.
 gosteg f. *silence, the proclaiming*
of silence in court. 211, 3. 8. 234, 20.
 gostegu *to proclaim silence.* 234, 19.
 gostegwr m. *a silencer.* 234, 19.
 grāð f. *a step;* pl. -eu. 166, 27.
 ✓ grawn m. *grain (coll.)* 225, 1.
 Greid n. pr. m. 198, 18.
 Greidawl n. pr. m. 199, 10.
 ✓ grið-fan *to groan, a groaning.*
 Groeg f. *Greece.*
 Gruffuð n. pr. m. 162, 4. 235, 17.
 Grugyn n. pr. m. 203, 19.
 grwm-seid *having a dark-coloured*
haft. 194, 15; MA. 954a 2. Cf.
 gwrym-dudet FB. 83, 19; gweilch
 gwrym-de 84, 4.
 ✓ grym *force, strength, effort.* 151, 13.
 184, 24.
 gwad m. *a denial.* 231, 12.
 gwadu *to deny, refuse;* pres. subj.
 pass. gwatter 239, 6.
 gwaē *woe!* g. a. *woe to him who..*
 225, 4. 10. g. wann *woe to the weak!*
 226, 2.
 gwaed m. *blood.* 150, 10.
 gwaed-lyd *bloody.* 184, 9.
 gwaed *an outcry, cry of distress;*
 pl. -eu.
 gwaeth *worse;* gwaethaf *worst.*
 gwa-hanu *to separate.* past. subj.
 pass. gwehenid 183, 5. pass. part.
 gwahanedig.
 ✓ gwa-hawð *to invite.*
 ✓ gwal a *lair.* 202, 1; 203, 15.
 ✓ gwala f. *a fill, sufficiency.* 200, 3.
 gwalch a *hawk;* metaph. a *leader;*
 pl. gweilch.
 ✓ gwalc-lan a *band of heroes?*
 233, 23. MA. 150a, 40; 161 B 20.
 Gwalchmei n. pr. m. 173, 31.
 gwal-par *strong-spearred.* 233, 24.

gwalstawd m. *an interpreter.*
 MA. 128a, 42. Cf. Rhŷs, Celt.
 Heathendom, p. 489.
 gwallaw *to serve liquor.* 235, 1.
 Anc. Laws, I. 32. § viii.
 gwalt *the hair of the head.*
 1. gwan *to pierce;* pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 gwant, § 133 a; past. ind. pass.
 gwanpywd, § 134, (f).
 2. gwan (gwann) *feeble, weak.*
 gwanar a *chief, lord.* 233, 24.
 MA. 181 a 40; 203 b 19; 220 a 34;
 221 a 45; b 37.
 gwanas a *clasp, buckle.* 239, 18.
 FB. 250, 21. 18, 19; 23, 16; 59, 14;
 MA. 144 b 26; 177 a 19; 205 b 4; 269 a
 29; 299 b 46; 48.
 gwanhāu *to weaken.* 178, 6.
 gwanwyn m. *spring.* 155, 27.
 gwaradwyð m. *disgrace, shame,*
reproach. 150, 12.
 gwaradwyðus *disgraceful.* 180, 29.
 gwarafun *to forbid, refuse.* 168, 25.
 gwarandaw *to listen, hear.*
 gwarawd, see gwa-red.
 ✓ gwar-chadw *to guard, protect;*
 g. ar *to besiege.* 146, 18.
 ✓ gwarchae *to besiege;* m. *a siege.*
 gwar-der *humanity, pity.* 153, 33.
 gware *to play;* m. *a game, play;*
 pl. gwary-eu. Cf. chware.
 gware n. pr. m.
 ✓ gwa-red *to succour, help, rescue;*
help, deliverance. pret. ind. act.
 sg. 3 gwarawd.
 'gwar-eð *meekness.* 238, 2. RB. II.
 1223.
 ✓ gwarth *disgrace, shame.* 233, 23.
 gwarthaf *upper part, surface.*
 ar w. *on the top of* 241, 20.
 gwartheg *kine, cattle.*
 Gwarthegyd n. pr. m. 204, 9.
 gwary-ð m. *a juggler.* 147, 13.
 Hg. II. 10, 15.
 gwas m. *a youth, lad, servant;* pl.
 gweisi.
 Gwasgwin *Gascony.* 160, 4.
 gwassanaeth *service, attendance.*
 gwassanaethu *to serve.*
 gwassanaethwr m. *a servant.*
 ✓ gwa-sgaru (tr. and intr.) *to disperse,*
scatter. past part. gwasgaredig.
 gwa-sgawd *shelter, protection.*
 148, 28; 156, 2.
 gwasgu *to press, crush.*
 gwastad *level, even, constant,*
temperate; yn w. *constantly.*

gwastadawl *constant.* 169, 4. v.l.
(sic leg.)

gwawr *dawn.* 173, 15. metaph.
234, 8.

gwayw (gwaew) m. and f. *a lance,*
spear; pl. gwewyr. 175, 2.

gwāam, gwāost, see gwybod. 126, 8.

gwedi prep., conj. *after.* § 174. 210.

gwēd f. *form, fashion.* pa (py) wed
how?

gwēdi f. *a prayer.* 161, 28.

gwēdiaw *to pray.* 215, 1.

gwēdu *to befit, to submit.* 144, 6.
148, 11. 165, 5.

gwēdus *fitting, meet, seemly.*

Gweōw n. pr. m. 201, 8.

gwēōw *deserted, desolate, lonely.*
225, 9.

gwehenid, see gwahanu.

gweilch, see gwalch.

gwein f. *a sheath, scabbard.*

gweir-glawd f. *a meadow;* pl.
-gloeyeu.

gweis, see gwas.

1. gweith m. *work, task.* yg g.
at work. 226, 5.

2. gweith f. *a turn, time;* dyd-g.
once; weithon (*weithyon*) *this time,*
now; pl. -eu *sometimes.* -eu . . . -eu
ereill *now . . . again.* 187, 18.

gweith-red m. *an action, deed;*
pan del ar weithred *cum ad actum*
accedit 167, 21. RB. II 846.

gweled *to see, provide, arrange.*

gweledigaeth f. *a vision, dream.*

gweli f. *a wound;* pl. -eu, -oeð.

gwely m. *a bed.* 241, 11.

gwell *better;* 204, 26. cyfarch
g. *to greet.*

gwellau *to improve, amend.* 214, 12.

gwelleu *shears, scissors.* 203, 25.

gwelling leg. *gwelling?* *to distribute?* 235, 2. FB. 45, 15. MA. 172 b 15;
181 b 39 v.l., 140 b 12.

gwellt (gwell) *grass.* 223, 12. Cf.
Peredur, ed. K. Meyer, § 80, 16.

gwen *a smile.* 225, 22.

gwen-gan *white and fair.* 227, 26.

Gwen-hwyfar (Ir. Find-abair) n.
pr. f. 172, 20.

gwenith m. *wheat.* 196, 3.

gwenn, see gwynn.

Gwenn f. *the name of Arthur's*
shield.

gwenn-wlad f. *a happy land.* 234, 8.
=Heaven, MA. 173 b 24; 177 a 42;
189 b 20; 222 b 38.

gwenwyn m. *poison.* 202, 4.

Gwenwynwyn n. pr. m. 233, 24.

gwer, see gor-

✓gwerin-dawd f. *virginity.* 238, 3.
LA. 17, 4; 65, 21.

gfern (coll.) *alder-trees.* G. Abwy
n. l.

gwers f. *a while, space of time.*
197, 29. 194, 6. pob eil-w. *alternately,*
in succession. gwers . . g.
arall 175, 29.

gwersyll *a camp;* pl. -eu.

gwerth m. *price, reward.*

gwerth-fawr *valuable.* comp.
gwerthfawrogach 169, 1.

gweryð f. *a virgin.* 161, 5; pl. -on.

gwestei m. *a guest.* 193, 9.

gwywyr, see gwayw.

gwidon f. *a witch.*

gwin m. *wine.*

gwir (1) *true, truly.* g.-aberth
150, 17. g. gwell *truly better.* 226, 3.

(2) *justice, right.* 223, 27.

✓gwirowd *a beverage, drink;* pl.
gwirodeu. 164, 2. 235, 1.

gwisg f. *dress, clothing;* pl. -oeð.

gwišgaw *to put on, wear;* part.
gwišgedig *dressed, clad.*

gwlad f. *a kingdom, country;* pl.
-oeð, gwledi; g. *present the present*
world. G. yr Haf n. l. 202, 29.

✓gwledig m. *a ruler.*

gwledychu *to rule, reign.*

gwleð f. *a feast, banquet.* 238, 1.

Gwndy n. l. 223, 10.

gwnel, see gwneuthur.

gwneuthur *to make, do, form.* § 142. *With v.*
in prep.

gwnn, see gwybod.

✓gwor-saf *support, bulwark.* 236, 9.

gworsseð, see gorseð.

✓gwosparth *support* 233, 23. Cf.
gosparth Brython MA. 124 b 38.

gwr m. *a man, husband, vassal;*
y gwr *he who* 239, 10; (applied to
God) 203, 17. pl. gwyr *men, soldiers*

179, 11.

gwrrach f. *a hag, witch.*

gwrageð, see gwreig.

gwrawl *manly, brave, stout;* pl.
gwrolyon. 139, 3.

Gwrbothu n. pr. m. 206, 3.

gwr-da m. *a noble.* pl. gwyrda;

gwyrda *saient holy men;* MA. 142a.

gwrd strong, vehement. 233, 1.
235, 13; g.-fleid a fierce wolf 233, 3.

gwreig f. *a woman, wife;* pl.
gwrageð.

gwreigawl *womanish, cowardly* ;
 pl. **gwreigolyon**. 186, 17.
Gwr-gi (Ir. Fer-chū) n. pr. m.
Gwr-gwst (Ir. Fer-gus) n. pr. m.
gwrhäu *to pay homage*.
gwr-hyd *manliness, valour, bravery, strength*.
Gwrhyr n. pr. m.
gwrteith *to dress, mend, temper* ;
a dressing ; 195, 10. Cf. Hg. 38, 37.
 pl. -yeu.
gwrth (wrth) voc. (1) prep. *against, towards, for, for the purpose of* ; wrth
hynny *because of that, therefore* ;
y-wrth *from, of; in comparison with*.
 §§ 53, 194. (2) conj. *because*. § 231.
gwrth-dir *borderland*. 207, 12.
gwrth-eb *to answer, reply*.
gwrth-gassed *rebellion, dissension*.
 174, 4. Hg. 276, 2. LA. 15, 26;
 CM. 110, 28.
gwrth-od *to give back, reject, renounce* 165, 7. pres. ind. act. sg. 3
gwrthyd 154, 14.
gwr-thwm *very heavy*. 149, 28.
 172, 26.
gwrthrynn *resistance, opposition*.
 233, 23.
gwrth-wyneb *opposite, adverse* ;
yg g. y mynyd *facing the mountaintop* ;
talu yn y g. *to pay in return*.
 142, 23.
gwrth-wynebu (y) *to oppose, resist*.
gwrthyd, see **gwrth-od**.
gwrych (coll.) *bristles*. **G. Ereint**
 n. pr. m. 203, 19.
gwrys *strife, hostility*. 197, 31.
 FB. 63, 25; 85, 12; 159, 5; 193, 6;
 199, 20; 200, 9.
gwrysg (coll.) *the smaller branches of a tree*. 225, 11.
Gwy the Wye. Aber G. 206, 17.
Gwyar n. pr. m. 173, 31.
gwybod *to know, recognize; knowledge, courtesy*. § 143.
gwybyðiad m. *an eye-witness* ;
 pl. **gwybyðyeid**.
gwychyr *stout, resolute, bold* ;
superb. **gwychraf**. 183, 13; 191, 4;
 192, 10.
Gwydre n. pr. m. 204, 19.
 1. **gwyð** m. (coll.) *wood, trees*
 241, 13. 21. *mast of a ship* 242, 8.
 2. **gwyð** *presence* ; *yn y vyð, hyny vyð lo!* *behold! thereupon!* 193, 1;
 198, 13. 199, 27. *yn eu g.* *at once*
 202, 24. ✓

gwyðad, gwyðyad, see **gwybod**.
gwyð-bwyll *some game like chess* ;
 164, 24; 167, 3. See RB. 153, 5.
Gwydel *an Irishman* ; pl. **Gwyðyl**.
gwy-fa f. *festival, watch, ward* ;
 pl. -eu.
gwyliad m. *a guardian*.
gwyllt *wild* ; *aeth yg g. he became mad*. RB. 100, 6, 8. **Cyledyr W.**
gwyneb (wyneb) *face*. 209, 23.
 216, 27.
Gwyneð *Venedotia, North Wales*.
 161, 22.
gwynn m., **gwenn** f. *white, blessed* ;
 pl. -ion. **gwyn y fyð** *happy he!*
 170, 18. **Gwynn** n. pr. m. 200, 25.
Avon Wenn 173, 23.
gwyn-seid *having a white haft*.
 194, 15. Cf. Laws I. 586, 726.
 II. 866, evii.
gwynnyeith *pain, torture*. 231, 32.
 FB. 185, 5. FB. 303, 3; MA. 193 a 13.
gwynt m. *wind, favourable wind*.
gwy, see **gwybod**.
Gwy n. l. *Gover*. 205, 24.
gwyrd *green, fresh, vigorous*.
 236, 25.
gwy-rhäu *to incline, bend*. 241, 13.
 FB. 241, 8.
 ✓ 1. **gwys** f. *a summons, command*.
 2. **gwys**, see **gwybod**.
 3. **gwys** a sow. 205, 17.
gwyssyaw *to summon*. 198, 24.
gwystylm a *hostage* ; pl. **gwystlon**.
gwystyn m. a *withered stump*.
 197, 4.
Gwythyr n. pr. m. *Victor*.
gynn, see **cyn**.
gynt, see **cynt**.
gyr, see **2. geir**.
 ✓ **gyrru** *to send, despatch, drive, hasten* 199, 6; *ry-yrru* (reherru) 213, 4.
gyt, see **cyt**.
 1. *ha*, see **2. ac**.
 2. *ha* interj. § 243.
 ✓ **hac**, see **2. ac**.
haeðu *to deserve, claim, merit*.
 ✓ **hael** *generous, liberal* ; pl. -on.
haelder m. *generosity*. 145, 17.
hael-foneð *one of noble descent*.
 234, 21.
haf summer. **Gwlad yr H.** 202, 29.
haf-ðyð *a summer's day*. 242, 6.
hafod *a summer dwelling*. 225, 9.
 Cf. RB. II. 277, 5.
Hafren f. *the Severn*.
hagen *however, yet, indeed*.

han-bwyllaw *to consider, remember*. 190, 27. RB. 1²⁰; 173¹⁵.

handit, see hanfod.

han-denu *to have leisure, linger.* 190, 27 v. l.

han-fod *to arise, issue; proceed from, descend.* § 160.

hanner (hanher) m. *a half, middle.* 140, 20. 179, 20. h. dyðmidday; h. nos *midnight*; h. gwr *a coward* 170, 24. 180, 32.

hard fair, beautiful, comely.

hawdit, see haf-ðyð.

hawð *easy, pleasant; compar.*

haws.

1. hawl f. *a claim.*
2. hawl, see holy.

hawlwr m. *a claimant.*

haws, see hawð.

hayach *wellnigh, almost.* 167, 6. 192, 15.

hayachen *almost.* 207, 23.

hayarn *iron, sword.* 160, 4.

1. heb, hebyr *says.* § 151.

2. heb (voc.) *prep. without, besides.* §§ 16 (i); 53; 175.

hebrwng *to conduct, escort.*

hebyr, see 1. heb.

heðiñw *to-day.*

heðwch *peace.*

heðychu *to make peace, pacify.*

hefyd *also, in addition.*

hegarwch m. *kindliness.* 226, 3.

heibaw *adv. past, by.* 156, 14. 204, 3.

heint m. *a sickness, disease.* 149, 28.

hela *to hunt, chase.*

helw *possession; ar y h. in his possession.* 152, 11; 204, 25.

helym f. *a helmet.* 159, 22.

hen old; *an old man.* superl. hynaf.

hen-dad m. *an ancestor; pl. -eu.*

heneint (henein) *old age.* 139, 9.

1. heno, see enw.
2. heno *to-night.*

henw, see enw.

herw *a plundering, pillaging.* 235, 15. Cp. Gwynfyd herwr ywr hirnos MA. 361 a¹⁷.

herwyð *according to, by; yn h. according to; yn h. y nerth with all his might.* h. fal 165, 2.

hestawr, *a corn measure of about two bushels.* 199, 17.

heul f. and m. *the sun.*

heussawr m. *a herdsman.* 195, 3. FB. 174, 1.

hi she, her. *Emphatic hihi, con-junct. hitheu.* § 45.

hin *weather.* 209, 22.

hir long, tall; drwy h. o amser for a long time 141, 5. Compar. hwy. Hir n. pr. m. 206, 1.

hir-flawð *a long tumult.* 235, 15.

Hir-las n. pr. m. 178, 16. 184, 10.

hitheu, see hi.

hob : dan eu hwb ac eu h. *pushing and kicking them.* 207, 22.

hoedel *lifETIME, life.* 152, 18.

hoff-der m. *a boasting.* 174, 34. LA. 143, 22.

holly (holi) *to claim, ask, search, demand; imper. sg. 2 hawl.*

holl, see oil.

hollowl *whole, entire; yn h. completely, altogether.*

holtti *to split, cleave.*

honn to proclaim. 159, 25.

honna, see hwnnw.

Howel (Hywel) n. pr. m.

Humyr the Humber. 145, 11.

Huandaw n. pr. m. 204, 23.

1. hun *sleep.* 172, 26.
2. hun, pl. hunein self. § 60.

hwb, see hob.

hwch m. and f. *a pig.* 203, 11.

hwnn m., honn f., hynn n. *this.* pl. hynn. §§ 61; 62.

hwnt *yonder; h. ac yman (yma) here and there.* 185, 25.

hwnnw m., honno f., hynny n. *an hynny = therefore.* that. pl. hynny. §§ 61, 62.

hwy (wy) *they.* Emphatic (h)wyntwy, conjunct. (h)wynteu. § 45.

2. hwy, see hir.

hwyl f. *a sail; pl. -eu.*

hwylaw *to sail.* 157, 28.

hwynt, see 1. hwy.

hwyreld *slowness, tardiness.* 151, 19.

hy bold. 239, 19.

1. hyd f. *length; prep. as far as, up to, § 177; conj. as long as, as far as, § 214; h. na so that not § 214; until almost 154, 13; h. pan until, so that § 225; h. tra while, § 230. ba h. whither?*
- hy-dwf *well-grown, tall.* 158, 18.
- hyð a stag; pl. -od. 241, 12.

Hy-gwyð n. pr. m. 202, 19.

hynaf, see hen.

hynefið m. *an elder.* 210, 3.

hynn, see hwnn.

hynny, see hwnnw.

hynt f. *a course, path, journey.*
ar h. *immediately.* 174, 16. 175, 6.
hyny vyð, see 2. gwyð.

1. i (voc.) prep., see 1. y.
2. i, see mi.
3. i, see yð.
iach *sound, whole.* 200, 16.
iachäu *to heal.*
iad *the upper part of the head.* 230, 32.
iaen *ice, a sheet of ice.* 241, 12.
iarll (jarll) m. *an earl; pl. ieirll.*
iawn (yaun, jaun) (1) *right, just;*
ymlað yn i. *to fight in reality.* superl.
-haf, -af 198, 30, 31. (2) *a recompense,*
satisfaction. 166, 15, 18.
iawnder m. *right.*
iðaw, iði, see 1. y.
Iðew a Jew; pl. -on.
iechid *health, salvation.* 158, 21.
ieith f. *language; pl. -oeð, -eu.*
Iessu *Jesus.*
ieuanc *young; superl. jeuaf.*
ieuencnid *early manhood; youth.*
Ieuanc n. pr. m. *John.* 231, 26.
in, see yn. ima, ina, see yma, yna.
v inheu, inneu, see mi.
ir-lloneð m. and f. *wrath.* 159, 20.
is *below, beneath.* §§ 53, 178.
Iscawyn n. pr. m. 204, 20.
Islont *Iceland.*
issod *below.* 199, 5.
Iwerðon f. *Ireland.* 155, 28.

llad (Ir. laith) *liquor, drink.* Sic
leg. 230, 31? Cf. FB. 201, 22; 23.
lladrad *robbery.* 222, 17.
llað *to strike, slay, cut, cut off, kill.*
impf. ind. pl. 3 lleðyt; *impf. pass.*
lleðid; *pret. pass.* llas. *p. part.*
llaðedig. § 134(a).

Llaesgennyd n. pr. m. 204, 25.
llaessäi *to relax, abate, moderate.*
llafur m. *labour, exertion, toil,*
effort.
llafuryaw *to labour, endeavour,*
attempt. 140, 13. 159, 15. 166, 21.
180, 32. 186, 9.
llafuryus (llafurus) *laborious.* 191, 27.
v llafyn *a blade; pl. llafneu, llafnawr.*
y llall *the other; pl. y lleill.* § 70.
Llamrei *the name of Arthur's*
mare. 201, 20.
llann *an enclosure, land.* 223, 5;
Ll. daf n. l. *Llandaff.*

llanw (1) *to fill.* 175, 7. (2) *tide.*
198, 7. 209, 4. 216, 11.
v llary *generous, gracious, gentle.* 233,
31. MA. 249 b 48; 247 a 48; 241 b 42.
v llas, see llaoð.
v llathru *to glitter, glisten.*
* llaw f. *a hand; pl. dwy-law.*
cymhell y l. *to force to surrender;*
152, 23; *rag ll. at hand, imminent.*
llawch *protection.* 233, 6. MA.
192 b 8; 247 b 6.
llawen *glad, gay, merry.* ll. yw
genyf gaudeo 170, 13.
llawer *many, much.*
llawhethan 227, 28 = llywethan¹
MA. 73 a 18 v.l. *one of the constellations.* Cf. Barddas I, 404.
llaw-hir *long-handed.*
llawn *full.*
llawr m. *the ground; the earth;*
239, 19. 234, 10. 239, 9. yr ll. *to the*
ground; y lawr down.
lle m. *place; pl. -oeð. where* 225, 13.
yn lle *instead of, for* 180, 2; *yn y lle*
immediately; yssid le iðaw gwynaw
he has reason to lament; pa le where?
with subjunctive clause, *where.* 225, 13.
llechu *to lurk, hide.* 177, 22.
lleld m. *breadth.* 154, 7.
Lledewig, see Llywedi^g.
lleld-lwm *half-bare, half-naked.*
Gwrgwst Ll. n. pr. m. 200, 28.
llefaru *to speak.* 229, 31.
llef m. *voice, sound.*
v llefein *to shout, cry; m. a shout-*
ing.
v lleferyð *to say; speech, utterance.*
139, 22. 202, 16. 220, 4.
lleng *a legion.*
Llengrys n. l. *Lengriae.* 179, 6.
llei less, *inferior.* 162, 1.
v lleidyr m. *a thief; pl. lladron.*
1. lleill, see llall.
2. lleill; y ll. *one of two.* 194, 17. § 71.
lleis *voice.* 153, 4.
v lleissawn *generous, liberal.* 235, 11.
MA. 154 b 11; 159 b 8.
* lleith *death.* 232, 2. 233, 7.
llemenig *striding, bounding.*
Cadwr Ll. n. pr. m. 161, 23.
v llenwi *to fill.* 206, 22.
Lles n. pr. m. *Lucius.* 157, 31.
llesg *feeble, faint.* 191, 20.
llesgeð f. *feebleness, sloth, covar-*
dice. 166, 30; 167, 5. 9. 180, 23.
v lletty m. *a lodging; pl. -eu.* 195, 9.

¹ A popular etymology for Leviathan.

✓ **lletty-wr** m. *a host.* 195, 9.
Lleu n. pr. m.
lleufer f. and m. *light*; pl. -eu.
✓ **llew** m. *a lion.* 186, 30. 235, 11.
llewenyð *joy.*
llewychu *to shine.* **llewychi** 232, 7,
 leg. **llewychei** ? MA. 243 b 9.
lleyg m. *a lay-man*; pl. -yon.
✓ **lliaws** m. *a multitude, host.*
llicrið, see **llygru**.
llid m. *anger, indignation.*
llidyaw *to become angry.*
llin, see 1. **llynn.**
llinad (**llin-had**) coll. m. *linseed*,
 sg. **llin-hedyn**. 199, 18. 20.
llithrav *to slip, glide along, pass
 by.* ll. *at to flock to.* 145, 23.
✓ **llithrei** 203, 20 leg. **llathreiglistened;**
 cf. RB. 2, 2.
 1. **lliw** (**llyw**) m. *colour, hue.* 164, 13.
 241, 16. 2. **lliw**, see 1. **llyw.**
✓ **llof-ruð** (*lit. red-handed*) *a slayer
 of men.* 233, 10.
llong f. *ship*; pl. -eu.
lloneid *fill, the full of anything.*
llosg *arson.* 223, 1.
llosgi *to burn, set on fire.*
llu m. *a host, army*; pl. -oeð.
lluched *lightning.* 227, 25. pl.
llucheid. 185, 27.
Lluð n. pr. m. 198, 18. See Rhŷs,
 Celt. Heath. p. 125.
llued *fatigue.* 207, 9.
lluðyas *to hinder.* 208, 21.
lluest *a camp*; pl. -eu.
Llundein *London.*
llunyæthu *to arrange, dispose,
 array.* 146, 5. 165, 19. 182, 14.
llunyeithaw *to arrange, put in
 order.* 178, 2.
lluoss-og-rwyða *multitude.* 141, 28.
llurug f. *a coat of mail.* 150, 25.
llu-ýð m. *a hosting, military ex-
 pedition.* 222, 14; 223, 32.
✓ **llw** m. *an oath.* 221, 4.
llwch a *lake.* 229, 5. 241, 8. **Ll.**
Tawy 205, 25.
llwdyn m. *the young of animals*;
 pl. **llodyn**. 203, 4.
llwfyrl m. *a coward.* 242, 9.
llwgyl *harm, damage, disad-
 vantage.* 218, 25.
✓ **llwm** *bare, poor.* 226, 4. 241, 1.
 242, 8.
llwrw (*Ir. lorg track*): *yn ll. as
 regards?* 198, 17. *loco, vice, Davies.*
llwyd *grey.*

Llwyðawg n. pr. m. 205, 6.
Llwyðeu n. pr. m. 202, 25.
✓ **llwyn** (*lluhyn*) m. *a wood, grove,
 bush*; pl. -eu.
llwyr *complete*; *yn ll. wholly, com-
 pletely.*

llwyth m. *a tribe, people.* 227, 27.
Llychlyn *Norway.* 157, 9:
Llychlyn-wr m. *a Norseman.*
157, 11.
Llychwr n. l. *Loughor.* 205, 5.
llydan *broad, extensive.*
Llydaw *Armorica, Brittany.*
Llydewig *Armorian, Breton.*
Glythmyr **Ll.** 201, 12.
llydw *a host, household, com-
 munity.* 223, 10; 13. See MA. 308 b 28,
 249 a 14, 343 a 51.
llyfyr m. *a book.*
✓ **llyfyr-der** m. *cowardice.* 233, 7.
llygad m. *an eye.* **taraw** l. *in the
 twinkling of an eye, immediately.*
Llygad-ruð n. pr. m. *Red-eye.*
206, 2.
llygru *to corrupt, mar, spoil,
 violate.* 167, 4. 189, 3. 195, 13; *to
 become foul* 241, 3.
llyngcu *to swallow.*
llynghes f. *a fleet.* 145, 9.
llym *keen, sharp.* 241, 1.
llyma *lo here!* 169, 17 (en). § 244.
llyna *lo there!* 169, 16 (en). § 244.
 1. **llynn** (**llin**) f. *a lake, pool*; pl.
llynnuei. **Ll.** **Lliwan** 206, 17 = **Linn**
 Lliuan, Nennius ed. Mommsen,
 p. 214.
✓ 2. **llynn** *a drink.* 193, 15.
llynnwyn m. *a pool.* 225, 1. Leg.
 Wall. 480 b 4.
Llyr n. pr. m. 139, 1. 206, 19.
llys f. *a court, palace*; pl. **llyssoeð.**
llyssu *to reject.* 218, 7.
llythyr m. *an epistle, letter*; pl. -eu.
 1. **llyw** (**lliw**) m. *a leader.* 235, 11.
 236, 23.
 2. **llyw**, see 1. **lliw.**
Llywelyn n. pr. m.
✓ **llywodraeth** f. *management.*
llywodyr m. *a leader, commander*;
 pl. **llywodron.**
✓ **llwyaw** (**llywaw**) *to rule, direct.*

ma, see mae.
✓ **mab** m. *a son*; pl. **meib, meibon.**
Mabon n. pr. m. 195, 24. See
 Rhŷs, Celt. Heath., p. 21.

mach m. *a surety, guarantor*; pl. meicheu, meychieu. 210, 20; 21; 217, 14; 221, 25.
 Madawg n. pr. m. 204, 29.
 maðeu to forgive; *forgiveness*. 231, 4
 maðeueint *forgiveness, remission*. 150, 20.
 mae (may) *is*; pl. maent. *what is?* 219, 7. §§ 152. 154 (a).
 maðeu to beat, strike, pound. 159, 24. 183, 23.
 maen m. *stone*; pl. mein; m. freuan *quern-stone*. m.-dy m. *a stone house*. 198, 15.
 maer (mair) m. *a steward, reeve*; pl. meirri. 202, 7. 219, 9.
 maerony f. *stewardship*. 221, 18.
 maes (mays) m. *an open field, open court, battlefield*; roði cad ar f. to give battle; cawssant y m. *they won the day*.
 maestawd *majesty*; maes m. *field of judgment*. 229, 13. MA. 165 a 22; 171 b 51; 195 a 9.
 magu to rear, bring up, to produce, engender, conceive. pres. ind. sg. 3
 meccið 242, 9. FB. 244, 21. MA. 363 a 21; 33.
 magwyr f. *a wall*. 198, 12.
 mal (fal) conj. as; when. § 216.
 malpei (malphei) as if. y m. 195, 11.
 mam f. *mother*.
 man *fine, small, insignificant*. 184, 18; 196, 10.
 manach m. *a monk*; pl. meneich.
 manachlawg f. *a monastery, convent*; 188, 22. m. gwrageð 190, 15.
 pl. -logeð 165, 4.
 Manawyðan n. pr. m. 206, 19.
 march m. *a horse*; coll. *horsemen*. 202, 30. pl. meirch, meirych. 143, 15. 162, 20. ar feirych on horseback 174, 18.
 marchawg m. *a knight*; pl. marchogyon.
 marchogaeth *horsemanship, riding*.
 1. marw *dead*; pl. meirw.
 2. marw to die. 145, 1. 149, 9.
 marwawr (pl.) *cinders*. 228, 6.
 marwolyaeth (marwolaeth) f. *death*. 145, 7.
 mawl, see moli.
 mawr *great, big*; compar. mwy; super. mwyhaf, mwyaf.
 mawr-fuð *great gain or advantage*; 233, 11.
 Maxen n. pr. m. *Maximus*.
 meccið, see magu.
 með *mead*.
 með-gell f. *a mead-cellar, cellar*. 164, 2. 204, 27.
 með-gorn m. *a mead-horn*; pl. -girn 235, 1.
 með-gwyn *a mead-banquet*. 235, 1. 236, 13.
 meðu to possess. 181, 5.
 meðwl m. *thought, purpose, mind*.
 meðyant m. *possession, power, authority*.
 meðylyaw to think, consider, meditate.
 mefyl f. and m. *disgrace, shame, insult*. 225, 10.
 meglyd (yn) to grip, grasp, cling to. 176, 14; 202, 20. FB. 51, 12; 141, 29; 183, 24; 247, 7.
 megys conj. as, like, as it were. § 217: m. na as if not; with subj. so that 145, 23. 180, 3.
 meyhñ place, country? 229, 2. FB. 123, 28; 133, 25; 169, 1; 190, 29; 202, 8; 210, 10.
 Mei May. 208, 5.
 meicheu, see mach.
 mein, see maen.
 meint f. *size, number, quantity, length; such*. pa f. *how much*.
 Meir Mary (*the Virgin*).
 meirw, see marw.
 melyn yellow.
 melys sweet. 170, 18.
 Melit n. pr. m. 201, 11.
 menegi to make known, declare.
 meneich, see manach.
 Menw n. pr. m. 201, 28.
 merch f. *a daughter*; pl. -ed.
 Merchyf; dyw M. on Wednesday. 240, 10.
 meredig irrational, foolish. 193, 5.
 RB. 115, 18. Laws I., 260.
 merthyr m. *a martyr*. 161, 4.
 messur m. *a measure, impression*. 202, 26.
 measuredig measured, according to measure. 199, 19.
 meu mine; § 55.
 Meugant n. pr. m.
 Meuruc n. pr. m. *Mauricius*.
 meycheu, see mach.
 mi (fi, fy, i) I, me. Emphatic mifi, conjunctive minheu, inneu. § 45.
 1. mil f. *a thousand*; pl. -yoed.
 2. mil m. *an animal*; coll. 204, 5. pl. -eid.

mil-wr m. *a warrior.*
 milwryaeth f. *prowess, warfare.* 164, 15; 175, 25; 177, 8; 185, 30.
 mill-dir f. *a mile.*
 minheu, minneu, see mi.
 mis m. *a month.*
 moch (coll.) *swine.*
 moð m. *manner.* 191, 30.
 modrwy f. *a ring*; pl. -eu.
 moes *custom.* 193, 7. RB. II. 300, 1.
 molawd *praise.* 237, 4.
 moli to *praise, commend.* pres.
 ind. sg. 3 mawl. 233, 11.
 molyant *praise, fame.* 146, 2. 4.
 (probitas); 156, 21; 181, 19; 185, 17.
 1. mor (voc.) with adjectives, *how,*
so, as.
 2. mor m. *sea*; pl. -oeð.
 morðwyd m. *a thigh.* 205, 23.
 Morgannwg *Glamorgan.*
 mor-gerwyn f. *a maelstrom, whirl-*
pool. 154, 13.
 ✓ mor-gymlawð *the raging of the sea.*
 235, 13. MA, 173a³¹; 193b⁷; 254a⁴⁴;
 266a²⁹.
 ✓ mor-grug (lit. *anthill*), *ants*; sg.
 -yn m. 199, 20.
 Moruð n. pr. m.
 *morwyn f. *a maiden*; pl. morynyon.
 mud *dumb, mute.*
 mul m. *a mule*; pl. -yoeð.
 muner m. *a lord, king.*
 mur m. *a wall, rampart*; pl. -oeð.
 y Mureif Morray. 152, 28.
 murmur *a growling.* 172, 27.
 ✓ mwng m. *smoke.* 199, 23.
 mwyr, mwylaf, see mawr.
 ✓ mwyalch f. *a blackbird.* 196, 17. 20.
 ✓ mwylhäu *to increase, augment.*
 mwynhäu (muenhau) *to use, employ,*
enjoy, profit. 199, 33; 216, 4; 217, 26;
 218, 1.
 Myg-ðwnn *smoke-dun, or for*
Myng-ðwn dusky-maned, the name
of a horse. 201, 8. Gwynn m. 206, 15.
 myhun *I myself.* § 57.
 myn (in oaths) *by.* 203, 1. 206, 7.
 mynaches m. *a nun*; pl. mynach-
 esseu.
 myned *to go*; m. *dros to break*
through, penetrate; § 140.
 ✓ mynnu (mennu) *to desire, wish,*
seek, endeavour.
 mynwent f. *a graveyard.* 188, 17.
 LA. 84, 8.
 mynwgyll *neck.* 176, 14.
 mynch *frequent.*

mynched m. *frequency.* y m.
 hwnnw so often. 191, 1. v. 1.
 mynyð m. *a mountain*; pl. -ed.
 y fynyð *upward, up.*
 Mynyw *Menevia, St. David's,*
mysg midst.
 y mywn (mewn) *within, in*; o f.
inside, within. § 181.

1. na (spir.), before vowels nad not.
 § 236.
 2. na (voc.), before vowels nag not.
 § 237.
 3. na (spir.), before vowels nac nor.
 § 238. na . . na either . . or 168, 2.
 naccäu to *refuse.*
 nachaf *lo, behold!* 187, 21. (voc.)
 153, 16. 189, 3. 193, 2.
 1. nad (nat), see 1. na.
 2. nad is not (dependent). § 155 (ε).
 Nadolig *Christmas.* 154, 23.
 Naf m. *the Lord.* 235, 16. 236, 28.
 1. nag a *refusal.* 202, 10. 16.
 2. nag, see 2. 3. na.
 nam, see 1. 3. na.
 namyn, namwyn conj. *except*;
after a negative, but. § 219.
 nant a *valley*; pl. nanheu 229, 32.
 1. nar = na + def. art.
 2. nar = ra + ry. 184, 1. § 95 N.
 naw (nas.) *nine.*
 ✓ nawð m. *protection, sanctuary.*
 nawfed *ninth.* 208, 5.
 neb *any*; *any one, someone.* y
 neb a *who.* § 64.
 nef m. *heaven*; pl. -oeð.
 neges f. *a business, affair, quest.*
 nei m. *a nephew*; pl. nyaint.
 neill *one (of two)*; ar neill-du on
one side. § 69; 71.
 neill-du-edig *apart, aside.*
 neirthyad m. *a strengthener, stay.*
 227, 2; FB. 241, 21; MA. 193b, 1.
 neithawr *a wedding feast*; pl.
 neithoreu, -yeu 189, 9.
 ner m. *a lord.* 233, 5.
 nerth m. and f. *support, help,*
strength, power; pl. -oeð.
 nerth-fawr *mighty.* 233, 5.
 1. nes prep. *until.* § 182.
 2. nes, nessaf, see agos.
 nessäu *to draw near.* 147, 16.
 nessed *nearness.* yr n. *however*
near. 154, 20.
 Nethawg n. pr. m.
 1. neu (voc.) or, nor. § 220.
 2. neu *now*, before vowels neud;
with ry, neur. § 221.

GLOSSARY.

newidyaw *to exchange (blows).* 186, 8; 191, 24. tra newitywn an deheuoeð *quando dextras conferemus.* 170, 19.

newyð *new.* o n. *anew, again, recently.* 178, 28. 179, 4. 195, 15 v. l.

newyn m. *hunger.* 149, 5; 186, 30.

ni (ny) *we, us.* Emphatic nini, conjunct. ninheu, ninneu. §§ 45 (a).

nifer m. *a number, host, retinue;* pl. -oeð.

no (spir.), nog, with def. art. nor, conj. *than.* § 222.

nodi *to mark, notify, specify.* 199, 18. pluperf. pass. sg. 3 ry nodyðoeð. 205, 10.

noði *to protect, preserve;* pres. subj. sg. 3 noðo (nodho) 193, 8.

noe, see no.

noeth *naked, bare, unprotected, unarmed;* pl. -on.

noethi *to bare, to unsheathe.*

Normaneyid *Normans.*

nos f. *night.*

nottäu *to mark, specify.* 201, 24.

Nuð n. pr. m. 200, 25.

Nwython n. pr. m.

1. ny (spir.) before vowels nyd, not. § 235.

2. ny, see ni.

1. nyd, see 1. ny.

2. nyd is not. § 155 (ð).

nyeint, see nei.

Nyfer *the river Nevern.* 204, 12.

nym, nys, see 1. ny.

1. nyth m. *a nest;* pl. -od. 154, 3.

2. nyth, see 1. ny.

nyw, see § 49 (c). 233, 2. 8. 12.

1. o (a) (voc.) prep. *of, from, with, for;* with passive verb, *by.* o gyfreith according to law 211, 17. § 183. with def. art. or (ar).

2. o (spir.), before vowels od, or, os conj. *if;* neg. ony, onyd; with the pres. of copula os, neg. onyd. § 224. obry *below.*

1. oc prep. = 1. o before pronouns beginning with a vowel. § 183.

2. oc? 230, 16.

och ah! alas! o. fi ah me! 142, 21.

odi *to snow.* 241 passim.

odid *scarcely, hardly, rarely.* 226, 6. 232, 11; 13.

odolygyssant, see adolwyn.

oðieithyr *outside* 158, 26; 164, 19;

o. hynny *besides.* 161, 34, 162, 21.

oðyma *hence.*

oðyna *thence, from that time.*

oðyno *from there.*

oðy-rwng *from between.* 196, 19.

oðy-uchtaw *above it.*

oe, see 1. o. oeð, oeðynt, see bod.

oed (oyd) m. *age; appointed time, respite, delay.* 208, 20.

oer *cold;* dire, cruel, deadly.

o.-grynedig *fearfully trembling.* 152, 16.

1. oes f. *life, lifetime, age, generation;* pl. oessoëð.

2. oes (oys) *there is.* §§ 152, 154 β. oestru? 230, 33.

ofn-awg *timorous.* 184, 21.

ofyn m. *fear.* 148, 22. 187, 31.

ofyñhäu *to fear.* 142, 4. 167, 26.

offeren *mass;* pl. -eu. 162, 29.

ohan-, ohon-, see §§ 53, 183.

oia *interjection.* § 243.

ol *track;* yn ol *after, behind.* a oeð yn ol or dyð *what remained of the day.*

olyf-wyð (oliwyð) m. coll. olive-wood. 165, 21.

oll, holl, all. § 67.

onaðunt *of them.* § 53.

oni, onyt, see ny.

or, see 1. 2. o.

Orc, Orch *the Orkneys.* 156, 12. 162, 11.

organ f. *a musical instrument,* organ. 163, 6. 15.

orig (dimin. of awr) *a short hour.* 230, 13.

os, see 2. o.

osid if there is. 213, 22, 28. §§ 152, 154

osp m. *a stranger, guest.* 193, 7.

ottid, see odi.

Owein n. pr. m.

pa, ba (voc.) *what?* § 80. *þa weð = h-*

pab m. *a pope.* pl. -eu 220, 8.

Pabo n. pr. m.

pader f. *the Paternoster.* 215, 4. 5.

pagan *a pagan, heathen;* pl. -yied.

paladyr m. *a spear-shaft.* 194, 23.

pallu *to fail.* 180, 11.

pan (pann) (1) *whence,* § 225. (2) (voc.) *when,* § 226. (3) *that;* pan yw 155a (β); hyd pan *until, so that.*

yr pan *since.* 170, 5.

parabyl m. *a speech.* 170, 4.

paradwys f. *Paradise.* 238, 4.

parattöi *to prepare.* 148, 7.

parawd *prepared, ready, easy.* 144, 3. 158, 24. 30.

parchell m. *a young pig.* 203, 10.

pared m. *a wall, partition.* 196, 20.
 parhāu *to remain, continue.* 180, 15.
 parth m. and f. *part, direction;* 149, 2. 201, 5. *p. ac towards.* 139, 9.
 Parth *Parthia.* 172, 6.
 parth-gleð *left-hand side;* sic leg. 229, 29. MA. 274a 25.
 pawb *everyone, everybody.*
 pebyll m. *a tent;* pl. -eu.
 pebyllaw *to pitch a tent or tents, encamp.* 173, 24.
 pechawd m. *sin;* pl. pechodeu.
 pedeir, see pedwar.
 pedr-ongyl *square.* 154, 7. RB. II. 12, 31.
 - pedwar m. *pedeir f. four.*
 pedwryð m. *pedwareð f. fourth.*
 peðyð *infantry.*
 peðydganta *troop of infantry.* 171, 5.
 Pedyr *Peter.* 228, 19.
 pei *if he were.* 200, 16. conj. if. § 227.
 'peidaw (peidyaw) (ac) *to cease (from).* 140, 4. 179, 3. 190, 21; p. o 167, 3 v. l.; p. yn 178, 24. RB. II. 253, 10.
 peir m. *a cauldron.* 202, 7. 14.
 peiss-awg *coated.* Hir P. n. pr. m. 206, 1.
 pell *far, distant;* ym p. *far off;* o b. *from afar.* comp. bellach *further.* 193, 16 v. l.
 pellenhig *a stranger.* 193, 7.
 penn *ahead, top, point, end; mouth.* 225, 12. pl. -eu. am b. *against* 146, 26.
 uch b. *over, above;* ym p. *at the end.*
 Penn n. pr. m.
 pennaf (penhaf) *foremost, chief.*
 Penn-beið *chief of boars.* 201, 16.
 - penn-cawr *chief giant.*
 Penn-dragon *chief leader.*
 penn-ffestin *a helmet.* 150, 25; 159, 17. RB. II. 55, 19; 155, 7; 162, 14.
 penn-saer m. *a chief craftsman.* 204, 27.
 penn-swyðwr m. *a chief steward.* 160, 13.
 penn-trullyad m. *a chief butler.* 160, 12.
 penyd *penance.* 150, 20. 238, 8.
 Peredur n. pr. m.
 perfeð *middle, centre.* 176, 26. 183, 3. 29. 210, 10.
 perffeith *perfect.* 237, 12.
 ✓ peri *to cause, make, create.* 190, 19. 234, 10.
 perigyl m. and f. *a danger;* pl. perigleu. 151, 30. 153, 30.
 perthcled, see parth-gleð.
 1. perthyn *(at) to belong (to).* 155, 21.
 2. perthyn *appropriate, pertinent.* 234, 18. 235, 8. MA. 191a, 26; 228a, 26.
 ✓ peryf m. *the Creator.* 234, 9. MA. 228a 18.
 petrus m. *a doubt.* 150, 4 v. l. 167, 4.
 pettrussaw *to doubt.* 169, 7.
 petrusder *hesitation, doubt.* 147, 28. 150, 4.
 - peth *a thing, something, somewhat.* peth, beth = pa beth *what?* §§ 74. 79. 203, 11.
 peunyð *adv. daily, everyday.* beunyð 239, 10.
 peunyð-yawl *daily.* 190, 9.
 phellas: ara phellas 239, 17. "which I have set apart," Skene, FB. I, 289; Pughe s.v. gwanas has: a ryfullias "which I have prepared."
 pieu *whose is?* 193, 5. 6. *to whom it belongs,* 16, 7. §§ 83, 161.
 pigo *to peck at.* 197, 23.
 pimp, see pump.
 plant *(coll.) children.*
 pleid f. *a side, party;* o b. *on the side of.*
 plith: o blith *from among;* trwy blith *through the midst of;* ym plith *among.*
 plwyw *people.* 227, 12. LA. 106, 19; 22. RB. II. 270, 24.
 pob *each, every;* bob un, bob deu *in ones and twos;* pob eilwers *alternately;* § 43. pobmynnig *any place.* 223, 8.
 pobyl f. *people;* pl. pobloëd.
 poen f. *pain;* pl. -eu. 142, 13.
 poened *pain, torment.* 230, 21.
 pony, before vowels and with pres. of cop. ponyd, interrog. part. = Lat. nonne? § 240.
 1. porth m. *a gate, gateway;* pl. pirth. 193, 11. 194, 3. 234, 12.
 2. porth f. *help, assistance, support.* 175, 6. 176, 18. 196, 8. 208, 20. 25.
 3. porth *a port, harbour.* P. Cerðin n. l.
 porthawr m. *a doorkeeper.* 193, 12. 17: 234, 12.
 porth-fa f. *a port.* 172, 21.
 post *a post, pillar.* Pabo p. Prydein 162, 3.
 pren m. *a tree, cross.* 230, 17.

Presseleu n.l. 204, 6.
 pressennawl *pertaining to this world.* 198, 20. LA. 130, 31; 142, 4.
 pressent *present.* gwlad p. *this world.* 230, 5; 232, 10. MA. 272a, 16; 281, 36.
 priawd *own.* 181, 18.
 ✓ priif-gerð a *panegyric.* 235, 5.
 ✓ priif-glod *loud praise, eulogy.* 235, 6.
 priodas f. *marriage.* 141, 2.
 priodawr m. *a proprietor, land-owner.* 212, 24, 27; 213, 8; 220, 28, 31.
 priodol-der m. *proprietary right.* 212, 28; 213, 1, 20. RB. II. 341, 21.
 processio (procesiwn) *procession.*
 profi to *try, test, tempt.* 139, 11.
 237, 17. p. part. profedig 146, 1; 164, 15; 206, 13.
 1. pryd *aspect, beauty.* 140, 22; 155, 25.
 2. pryd m. *time; pa bryd when?*
 p. pan *when* 229, 25. p. na *since not.* § 228.
 ✓ prydū to *sing, compose poetry.* 235, 5.
 pryder *care, anxiety;* pl. -eu.
 pryderus *anxious.* 190, 29.
 Prydein f. *Britain.*
 Pryd-wenn f. (*fair-shaped*) *the name of Arthur's ship.* 199, 6; 202, 12.
 prynu to *buy, redeem.* 238, 14.
 Pumplumon n.l. *Plimlimon.* 199, 22.
 pump (nas.) *five.*
 pur *pure, perfect.* 238, 5.
 pur-ðu *jet black.* 225, 21.
 ✓ pur-flawd *pure, perfect happiness.* 237, 13. MA. 315 b¹⁴.
 pur-wynn m. -wenn f. *pure-white.*
 pwll m. *a pit, hole.* 200, 6.
 pwy who? *which?* 139, 11. 194, 14.
 who; p. bynhac *whoever.* § 81.
 pwys a *weight, burden.* 238, 6.
 pwystyr *why?* 193, 14.
 ✓ py (voc.) *what?* § 185; *pyr why?* § 229. py diw (O.W.) *to whom.* 146, 1. § 80 n. 4. *þær með = how*
 pyd m. *a pitfall, snare.* 177, 25.
 MA. 231 b¹⁴; RB. II. 76, 10.
 pylu to *make blunt.* 159, 17.
 RB. II. 106, 31; 56, 33; 71, 19; 161, 1.
 pым, *see pump.*
 pymhed *fifth.*
 pymtheg (nos.) *fifteen.*
 ·pynhag *-soever.* § 81.
 pyr, *see py.*

pysg m. *a fish;* pl. -awd. 154, 8. 198, 26. 241, 11.
 pythew-nos *a fortnight.* 209, 6. 216, 13, 16.
 racco (racko) *yonder.* § 63.
 rad f. *grace, favour, blessing.* 140, 5, 12. 145, 18.
 raff a *rope;* pl. -eu. 147, 4.
 rag prep. *before, for, from.* §§ 52³, 186. yn r. 195, 28. p yr. *wherefore?* 193, 13 v. l. r. *wyneb following, next.*
 rag-ðywedud *to foretell.* 176, 15. p. part. rag-ðywedig *aforesaid.* 173, 3.
 rag-fébylaw *to consider, provide.* 167, 18. 20; 169, 4.
 rag-flaenu *to excel.* 164, 8. RB. II. 293, 29; 350, 11. r. y fford iter *prae-cedere.* 179, 7.
 ragod (rachod) *to waylay; an am-bush.* 147, 1; 177, 16; 206, 12; 223, 6.
 rag-weled *to foresee, provide.* 167, 20. 169, 4. part. weledig 169, 2 v.l.
 rag-ynys f. *an adjacent island.* 202, 28.
 ranc: r. bod *content, satisfaction.* 195, 12.
 ranghei, *see rengi.*
 rann f. *a division, part, portion, share.* ran 228, 7. pl. -ed. 227, 6.
 rannu *to divide.* 141, 5. 179, 14.
 redeg (rydec) *to run, race, pass by.*
 redyn fern. *Redyn-fre* n. l. (*Fern-hill*) 196, 29.
 Reged f. n. l. 152, 29. 155, 16.
 reges *ebb-tide; adversity.* 228, 11. CZ. V, p. 566.
 rengi bod *to satisfy, please.* pres. ind. sg. 3 reinc 194, 18; past subj. sg. 3 ranghei 195, 11. RB. II. 329, 18. MA. 321b, 31.
 rei (rey) *some, few.* y rei *those, such;* pob rei *both sides* § 66; rei . . . rei (ereill) *some . . . some* § 75.
 Reid (wrth) *need (of), necessity, trouble.*
 reid (reit) *a shaft, antler.* 197, 1. MA. 148 b 58.
 Reidwn n. pr. m. 204, 17.
 reinc, *see rengi.*
 Rein n. pr. m. *Regin.*
 reolawdyr *regular.* 161, 8. RB. II. 171, 16; CM. 14, 15.
 ✓ restru to *range.* 204, 11.
 rew *frost, ice.* 241, 20.
 rewi *to freeze.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3 rewhid 241, 3. 19. § 129.

rewinyaw *to cause to perish, destroy, ruin.* 3 sg. pret. ind. act. 33; FB. 146, 6.
 rewinywys 229, 22. cp. MA. 140a, 189, 8.
 ried, see ryd.
 riein-gadeir f. *a queen's throne.*
 rienei pl. *ancestors.* 168, 13; 170, 12.
 rif *number.* 171, 16.
 ringhyll (ringyll) m. *an apparitor, a beadle.* 210, 12. 18; 214, 21.
 riheid? 228, 30. FB. 11, 10; 174, 2.
 rihyd *splendour, splendid?* 227, 4.
 MA. 195a, 12; 229, 21; FB. 6, 24; 8, 5; 110, 12; 112, 3; 211, 15; 212, 17; 305, 7.
 rin *a secret.* 225, 7.
 ritth form, *guise.*
 ritthaw *to shape, create, transform.* 196, 27; 197, 7.
 riw *a slope.* 242, 4.
 ro prep. *between.* § 53.
 rod f. *a wheel.* gellwng cleðyf ar y r. *to brandish a sword in cirele.* 202, 21. MA. 286a, 35. L. Glyn Cothi 92, 10.
 rod m. and f. *a gift;* pl. -yon.
 rofi, see ro.
 roði (roy, rohi) *to give, put, place, grant, surrender.*
 Ron *the name of Arthur's lance.*
 ruð red, *ruddy.* 228, 15.
 Ruð-fyw n. pr. m. 205, 31.
 Rufein f. *Rome.* 181, 4.
 Rufteinawl *Roman.*
 Run n. pr. m.
 ruthur (rythur) f. *a rush, onset.* 151, 21. 24. 176, 12. 24. 178, 21. 182, 6. 8.
 Ruthyn n. l.
 rwng (yrwng) prep. *between.* §§ 53, 187.
 rwyð *easy, free, prosperous, favourable;* 172, 24. arr. *in prosperity;* glew-r. 235, 11.
 rwyf m. *a ruler, leader.* 236, 23. 25.
 rwygaw *to rend, break.* 198, 27.
 r. (y) mor *to plough the sea* 149, 16. 172, 25.
 rwymaw *to bind, gird.* 150, 29. 188, 5. p. part. rwymedig *bound, attached.* 162, 25. 158, 6.
 rywsg *sway.* 227, 4. 235, 13.
 ry verbal particle. §§ 95, 96, 97.
 ry- intensive prefix, *very, too.*
 ry-fawr 241, 19. ry-hir 162, 8.
 rych *a furrow.* 226, 5.

ryd a *ford.* 241, 3. R. Ychen Oxford 161, 34.
 rydec, see redeg.
 ryð *free.* 198, 29. 237, 24.
 ryðaw, see ro.
 ryðhäu *to free, liberate.*
 ryðidf. *freedom, franchise, privilege.* 186, 23. 221, 19.
 ryðynt, see ro.
 ry-fed a *wonder; wonderful.* 162, 23. compar. -ach, 154, 5.
 ryfēðu *to wonder.* 149, 23. 154, 4.
 ryfel m. *war.* 167, 25.
 ry-gosswy, ry-gossys? 231, 31.
 Rymhi n. l.
 rynawd *awhile.* 142, 1.
 ryodres *magnificence, pomp.* 156, 21. 161, 2.
 ryrys? 231, 30.
 Rys n. pr. m. 205, 31. 235, 17.
 rysswr m. *a warrior, champion.* 199, 26; 29; 204, 16; 206, 18. CM. 1, 25; 2, 3.
 rythur, see ruthur.
 ryw m. *kind, sort; such;* 167, 7. 174, 33. 186, 2. neb ryw any. 140, 10.
 my - ywne return - ~~return~~ - ~~return~~ -
 Sadwrn: duw S. on Saturday. 228, 21.
 saer m. *a craftsman, wright.*
 Saesneg f. *the English language.*
 Saeson, see Seys.
 saeth *an arrow;* pl. -eu. 176, 23.
 saethu *to shoot with arrows.* 164, 24.
 safant, see sefyll.
 safedig (p. part. of sefyll) established, *fixed, valid.* 218, 11.
 Salsbri n. l. *Salisbury.*
 salwen vain, *needless.* 201, 29.
 Samsun n. pr. m. *Samson.*
 sant m. *a saint;* pl. seint. 202, 32.
 sarff *a serpent;* pl. seirff.
 sarhaed f. *an insult, affront;* pl. -eu. 166, 1. 223, 21.
 sawdl *a heel;* pl. sodleu. 159, 24. 183, 23.
 sawl *a many, multitude;* y s. *those.* § 77.
 sef that is, this is. § 47.
 sefir, see sefyll.
 sefyll (trans. and intrans.) *to stand, to stop, stand fast, fix.* pres. ind. sg 3 seif, pass. sefir, pl. 1 safwn, pl. 3 safant (sauahant), pret. sg. 3 safawð segur *disengaged, idle.* 241, 18.
 seguryd m. *ease.* 167, 7. 180, 13.
 seif, see sefyll.

GLOSSARY.

seilaw to found, establish; remain? perf. sg. 3 ry **seilas**. 232, 3.

sein a sound. 183, 8.

seint, see **sant**.

seith seven. s.-lydyn seven young ones. 203, 4, 15.

Seith Pedyr Saint Peter. 228, 19. Cf. Rhŷs, Lect. p. 371.

seneð f. a senate. 166, 4, 15.

seneðwr m. a senator. 172, 11.

ser, see **syr**.

serch love.

Seys m. a Saxon, Englishman; pl. **Sæson**. 146, 12.

Sibli f. the *Sibyl*. 169, 17.

sodlau, see **sawdl**.

son f. a sound, noise. 183, 22.

✓ **sorri** to be angry, frown. 141, 19, 142, 32. pres. ind. sg. 3 **syrr**. 226, 2.

sugnaw to suck. imperf. ind. sg. 3 **sucknei** 154, 19.

✓ **Sul-gwyn** m. *Whitsunday*. 160, 19.

✓ **swilt** m. money, treasure. 149, 12, 202, 24.

✓ **swyð** an office. 202, 19.

syberw stately, noble. 143, 15.

syberwyd pride, arrogance. 180, 17.

syched m. thirst. 170, 15.

syllu to gaze, look. 154, 1; 199, 26.

symudaw to change. 143, 14.

syr (coll.) stars. 161, 11. 197, 23. 227, 29.

syrr, see **sorri**.

syrthaw to fall. 159, 10. pret. pl. 3 **syrrhassant** 185, 21; 187, 25.

tad m. a father; pl. -eu; hen-dad an ancestor.

Tafaw. 15 ^{15th} _{Jan} ¹⁵ _{Jan} **tafaw**? 230, 19 sqq.

tafawd a tongue; pl. **tafodeu**.

tafawd-leferyð spoken word, verbal evidence. 139, 22; 220, 4.

tangnefeð peace. 201, 2.

tangnefeðu to make peace, pacify, appease.

tangnefeðus peaceful. 144, 16.

1. **tal** m. forehead. 159, 16.
2. **tal** payment, value. tu a thal an equivalent? 221, 12.

talawr, pl. of **tal**? 228, 13.

Taliessin n. pr. m.

talu to pay, give in return, requite, give, forfeit; reckon. 209, 12.

talym m. a while, period. ar dalym for a time 146, 2.

1. **tan**, **dan** (voc.) prep. under; deni under her. § 188.
2. **tan** m. fire.

tanawl fiery. 173, 4.

tannu to stretch. t. **pebylleu** *tentoria* *figere*. 173, 17 v. 1.

taplas f. tables, backgammon. 164, 25; 167, 4.

taraw to strike. t. *lygad* in the twinkling of an eye. 203, 32.

tarðu to flee, run away, start, pres. ind. sg. 3 **terðið**; pres subj. sg. 3 **tardho** 228, 13; 14. FB. 93, 18; 94, 27; 104, 29; 125, 6; 151, 5; 163, 16; 198, 21.

tarren f. a plot of uncultivated land. 196, 3.

✓ 1. **taryan** f. a shield; pl. -eu.

2. **taryan** thunder. 227, 25; 229, 7. FB. 171²²; MA. 287 b11.

✓ **taryanawg** m. a shield-bearer; pl. -ogion. 234, 15. 236, 7.

✓ **taryf**, leg. **toryf**? 233, 17, 236, 7.

tawl, see **toli**.

tebig similar, like. 239, 11.

tebygu to deem, think, suppose.

teccāu to adorn, decorate.

tecced beauty. 140, 26.

teg fair, pleasant.

tegwch m. beauty. 140, 22. 155, 25.

Teilaw n. pr. m.

✓ **teiwlwg** (y) worthy of, meet, fit for, deserving, acceptable. 150, 17.

✓ **teilyng-dawd** f. dignity. 155, 22. 164, 7.

teir-gweith three times.

Teir-gwaeð "Three-shouter" n. pr. m. 201, 28.

teir-nossig three nights old.

teithyawg moving, in motion. 229, 8. mal ton teithiawc llwyfenyd FB. 192, 26.

Teithyon n. pr. m. 204, 29.

telediw handsome, fair. 140, 29.

telediwed fairness. 140, 27 v. 1.

telyn a harp. 147, 12.

telynawr a harper. 147, 15.

-**temyl** (temhyl) f. a temple; pl. **temleu**. 144, 10, 12; 152, 27.

Temys the *Thames*. 189, 27.

terfyn m. an end, limit, boundary, term; pl. -eu, -heu. 166, 16, 20.

terfynu to end, finish. 168, 27. 183, 24; p. part. **terfynedig** appointed. 171, 28.

✓ **terfyng** m. trouble, conflict, uproar. 141, 18; 167, 29; 225, 12; 233, 20.

terfyngu to disturb. 141, 12.

tes heat, hot weather, sunshine. 241, 16.

1. *teu thine.* § 55.
 2. *teu silent?* 231, 2.
 - *teu-lu* *a household, retainers, community;* pl. -oeð.
 tew *thick, dense.* 151, 22; 241, 21.
 tewhäu *to thicken, to close up the ranks.* 151, 26; 176, 24; 187, 24.
 ✓ *teyrn* (*teérn, teéirn*) *a king, ruler;* pl. *teerneð*; t.-fab *m. a king's son;* t.-walch *m. a royal hawk, hero;* t.-wialen *f. a sceptre.*
 - *teyrnas* *m. and f. a kingdom;* 144, 9.
 162, 31. pl. -ssoeð.
teyrn-ged *f. tribute.* 166, 6.
 ti (di) *thou, thee;* emphat. *tydi,* *conjunct. titheu.* § 45 (a)
 tino *a valley, vale.* 240, 1. FB. 157, 7;
 210, 8.
 tir *m. land;* pl. -eð.
 tir-diwallawdr *a husbandman;* pl.
 -odron. 149, 20.
 tireð, see *tir* and *twr.*
 titheu, see *ti.*
 - tlws *m. a jewel;* pl. *tlysseu.*
 toði *to melt.* 228, 26.
 töi *to cover;* pres. ind. sg. 3 töið,
 tohið 241, 5; 242, 1. FB. 157, 4.
 ✓ *totu* *to curtail, diminish;* pres. ind.
 sg. 3 *tawl* 233, 12.
 ton *f. a wave.* 229, 6. 241, 5.
 tor *belly;* ar eu t. *against them.*
 181, 14, RB. II. 48, 12; 97, 30; 157, 23.
 torri *to break, violate.* 183, 12. 223, 4.
 ✓ *toryf* *multitude, host;* pl. *torfoeð.*
 151, 26. 233, 20. 234, 16. 23.
 totst *hard, severe.*
 Totneis *n. l. Totness.*
 1. *tra* (*spir.*) *prep. beyond, across,*
over. § 189.
 2. *tra* (*voc.*) *conj. while.* § 230.
 - *tra-chefyn* *backwards, back, behind,*
again. § 189 N. See *cefyn.*
 Trach-myri *n. pr. m.* 204, 8.
 traeth *m. a shore, coast;* pl. -eu.
 traethu *to utter, declare.* 168, 29.
 170, 7.
 trafferth *trouble.* 207, 27. 28.
 tragicwyð *eternal.* 232, 13.
 tragicwyðawl *eternal.* 150, 11.
 trallawrd *f. persecution, trial.* 237, 18.
 LA, 19, 27; 21, 27; 28, 25.
 tra-mor *over-sea.* 156, 28.
 trannoeth *(lit. over night) next day.*
 traws *transverse.* ar t. *across.*
 149, 3 v. l.
 traws-brenneu *pl. lateral branches*
of a tree. 149, 3. Cf. *trauskeyg,*
Anc. Laws I. 290, 3.

trayan (*traean*) *m. a third.* 139, 17;
 157, 5; 201, 31.
 trebelid *swift, dexterous.* 201, 22,
 RB. II. 56, 27. MA. 279a³⁵
 trechaf (*superl. of tren*) *strongest.*
 187, 19. § 37 (b).
 tref *f. a dwelling-place, home.*
 tref-tadawg *m. an inheritor.* 218, 18.
 tref-tadawl *inherited.* 146, 8.
 trei ebb. 209, 4; 216, 11.
 treiaw *to ebb.* 154, 14.
 treiglaw *to travel;* pres. ind. sg. 3
 treigyl. 197, 18.
 treigyl *m. a course, journey.* 197, 26.
 ✓ treis *f. violence, rapine, rape.*
 200, 28. 222, 17.
 tremygu *to despise.* 140, 8. 166, 9.
 treth *f. a tribute.* 188, 9.
 trethawl *tributary.* 168, 2. 186, 23.
 ✓ treulaw *to spend, consume, wear.*
 tri (*spir.*) *m. teir f. three.*
 tri-dieu *three days.* 149, 8. 164, 29.
 209, 1.
 triganed *a trumpet blast?* 228, 29.
 A thriaganed kyrn a gwerin trygar
 FB. 211⁷; Cf. 68; MA. 124b⁴⁶.
 ✓ trigiauw *to dwell, remain.* 162, 22.
 240, 10, 13.
 trindawd *f. the Trinity.*
 trist sad. 179, 2.
 tristäu *to become sad, grieve.* 142, 2.
 tristaw *to become sad, grieve.*
 141, 21.
 tristyd *m. grief.* 147, 6.
 Tro *Troy.* 163, 24.
 troed *m. a foot;* pl. *traed.* ar traed
on foot. 174, 18.
 troed-noeth *bare-foot;* pl. -on.
 153, 27.
 troed-feð *m. a foot (measure).* 154, 6.
 tröi *to turn (tr. and intr.).*
 tros, dros *(voc.) prep. across, over;*
myned dros to break through; *eneid*
dros eneid a life for life struggle.
 §§ 53; 190.
 trossi *to turn, move (tr. and intr.).*
 149, 18. 151, 4. 199, 24.
 tru sad, *wretched.* 230, 20.
 truan *miserable, wretched; a wretch.*
 trueni *m. wretchedness, misery.*
 ✓ tru-gar *merciful.* 225, 19.
 trugareð *f. mercy.* 227, 7.
 trugarhäu (*wrth*) *to commiserate.*
 trugeint (*trugein*) (*nas.*) *sixty.*
 trwch *cut, broken.* 241, 9.
 trwm *m., trom f. heavy, sad.*
 trws 227, 21 = *trwst noise?* Cf. yna
 byð *mawrdrwst* MA. 73a.

trwssyad (trwssad) m. *one who arranges, or disposes.* 234, 7; 235, 28.
 Cf. trwssyaw, trwssa, Hg. I., 214, 37.
 trwy (drwy) (voc.) prep. *through.* § 191. drwy y hun in his sleep 172, 27.
 trwydēd *to visit, pass, sojourn.* 237, 18. FB. 59, 12. MA. 844a, 21.
 try-chan (nas.) *three hundred.*
 trychu *to cut down.* 149, 1.
 trydyð m. tredeð f. *third, one of three; ar y d. with two others.* 142, 9. § 165.
 try-fer a *trident.* 197, 33. MA. 317b, 13.
 trym-der m. *gravity, seriousness.* 166, 14.
 try-wyr *three men.* 174, 7. 193, 3.
 tu m. *side, region, part; or tu yn eu* *hol from behind them; tu ac towards; pa du where?* 198, 32.
 tud *people, country.* 231, 9.
 twng, see tyngu.
 twll *perforated, pierced.* 205, 23.
 twr m. *a tower; pl. tyreu.* 156, 32; 166, 25, 27. tireð 181, 6.
 twrch m. *a boar.*
 twrwf m. *a host, multitude.* 234, 15.
 twyll m. and f. *deception, treachery.* 178, 9.
 twyllwr m. *a traitor.*
 twynpath m. *a mound.* 199, 14.
 1. ty, see ti.
 2. ty m. *a house; pl. tei.*
 tybygu, see tebygu.
 tybyaw *to suspect.* 177, 27.
 tyfu *to grow.*
 tynghedfen f. *fate, fortune; pl. -neu.* 142, 10.
 tyngu *to swear, take an oath.* pres. ind. act. sg. 3. twng 220, 27. 233, 4.
 tyllu *to pierce, make a breach.* 183, 15.
 tylwed (tellwed) f. *stillness.* 211, 2.
 tynnu *to pull, drag, draw, retreat;* 147, 18. 162, 25. 228, 9. t. pebylleu *to pitch tents.* 173, 17.
 tyreu, see twr.
 tyrned, see teyrn-ged.
 tyst a *witness; pl. -on, -ion.*
 tywyð a *tempest, storm.* 228, 25.
 tywyll *darkness.* 229, 33.
 tywyssawg m. *a leader, prince, chief; pl. -ogion.*
 tywyssogaeth *leadership, dominion.*
 uch (voc.) prep. *above; uch ben above, over.* § 193.

uched *height.* 197, 24.
 uchel *high, tall, loud.* 150, 32; 186, 16; 234, 3.
 ucher *evening.* 196, 23. 197, 24.
 uchod adv. *above.* 187, 22; 198, 8.
 uð (uut, wut) m. *a lord, king, the Lord.* 235, 16; 236, 28.
 uðunt *to them, see 1. y.*
 ufuð-häu *to obey.* 150, 23. 189, 22.
 ufull-dawd *humility, lowliness.* 237, 22.
 uffern *hell.*
 ugeint (ugein) m. *twenty.* deg ar hu. *thirty.*
 Ugnach n. pr. m.
 Ul-Cessar *Julius Cesar.*
 un *one; same.* 163, 29. 221, 13.
 any. 164, 14. § 164 (4).
 un-ben m. *a chieftain.*
 un-fam *having the same mother.* 202, 18.
 un-ryw *of the same kind, similar.*
 un-tu: ar u. *at a stretch.* 156, 17.
 RB. II. 308, 33.
 urðas m. *a rank, order, dignity;* pl. urðasseu, urðassoed.
 urðasseið *dignified.* 161, 6.
 urðaw *to ordain.*
 urðawl *ordained.*
 Uryen n. pr. m. *Urbigenus.*
 Uthur n. pr. m.
 weithon, weithyon, see gweith.
 wrth, see gwrth.
 wut, see uð.
 wy (hwy) *they, them; emphat.*
 wyntwy, conjunct. wynteu.
 wybyr *sky, heaven.* 159, 25. See 1. can.
 wyf, see bod.
 wyneb *face; rac w. following, next.* 151, 9. 153, 6. 155, 27. w. yn w. *face to face.* 216, 27.
 wyth *eight.*
 whe, see chwech.
 whedleu, see chwedyll.
 whioryð, see chwaer.
 1. y (voc.) prep. (1) *to, (2) from, of.* § 195.
 2. y def. art., see 1. yr.
 3. y verb. particle, see yð.
 4. y (voc.) his, (spir.) her, their. § 57.
 y-am (voc.) (1) *from off;* (2) *including.* § 164.
 y-ar (1) *from;* (2) *upon.* § 165.
 1. ych m. *an ox; pl. -en.*
 2. ych *your.* §§ 57, 58.

ychydig *some, a little, a few.*
 y-dan (voc.) prep. *under.* § 188.
 ydys, ydyw, see bod.
 yð verb. particle, before consonants
 y. § 91.
 yfed to drink. 202, 14.
 yfelly, see felly.
 y-gan (voc.) prep. *from.* § 167.
 yng a strait, difficulty, distress.
 150, 29.
 ynghyd (ac) *together (with).*
 yll (ill, ell) before numerals, *all.*
 § 67.
 1. ym, see yn. *ym = to me. 57*
 2. ym, see bod. *ym = to me. 60*
 yma here, hither.
 ✓ ym-adaw (ac) *to part with, leave, desert; past subj. pl.* 3 ymedewynt.
 ✓ ym-adrawð m. *to speak; speech, discourse; pl.* ymadroðyon. 142, 10.
 ym-ðassu (ac) *to adapt oneself. y.*
 ar ðayar *to measure one's length on the ground.* 174, 26.
 ym-afael (yn) *to take hold of, grasp.* 202, 17. 206, 21. 207, 17. 19.
 yman here. hwnt ac y. nunc hac
 nunc illac 185, 25.
 ✓ ym-ar-ðisgwyl *to watch.* 199, 27.
 ym-ar-ðyrchafel *to exalt oneself.*
 157, 4.
 ym-baratöi *to prepare oneself.*
 171, 19.
 ym-ben-tyr(r)-yaw *to rush together.*
 176, 17; 186, 10; Hg. II. 163, 1.
 ym-choelud (-chaelud) *to return, turn.* 189, 11. 206, 12. 229, 27. 29.
 y. ar *to turn upon, set upon.* 174, 29.
 207, 20. y. y arfeu yn y Gwyðyl *to attack the Irishmen.* pret. ind. sg. 3
 ymhoelles. 160, 17.
 ym-da, see ym-deith.
 ymdan (voc.) prep. *about.* § 164.
 ym-daraw (ac) *to contend (with).*
 201, 29.
 ym-deith *to go about, to go, go away.*
 141, 14. pres. ind. sg. 3 ym-da 199, 4.
 ym-dynnu (o) *to retreat (from).*
 174, 17.
 ym-ðianc *to escape.* 154, 18. 197, 30.
 ym-ðiðan *to converse.* 147, 9.
 203, 18.
 ym-ðifad (o) *bereft (of); pl.* -ðifeid.
 176, 28.
 ym-ðifedi *destitution.* 145, 14.
 ym-ðiffyn, see am-ðiffyn.
 ym-ðired *to trust.* y. y 225, 4.
 y. yn 151, 7. 158, 20.
 ym-ðwyn *to carry about.* 202, 20.

ym-ðywedyd *to discuss, argue.*
 211, 16.
 ymeith (o) *out (of), away (from).*
 174, 8.
 ym-eneinaw. *to anoint oneself.*
 207, 9.
 ym-erbynycyd *to encounter, combat.*
 186, 6.
 ym-ffust m. *a conflict, struggle.*
 187, 20; RB. II. 84, 24; 90, 31;
 162, 10.
 ym-gaffel (ac) *to get hold of, engage in battle.* 185, 19. 186, 2.
 ym-garu *to caress one another.*
 147, 19. 148, 12.
 ym-geffelybu (ac) *to imitate.* 156, 25.
 Hg. II. 89, 14; 102, 2; LA, 44, 8;
 RB. II. 80, 12.
 ym-geis (ac) *to seek.* 202, 31.
 ym-gelu (rag) *to hide (from).*
 146, 27.
 ym-golli (ac) *to lose sight (of).*
 205, 1.
 ym-gribyaw (ac) *to wrangle (with).*
 207, 25.
 ym-gyf-ar-fod *to encounter.* 146, 14.
 169, 15. 170, 14. 174, 6.
 ym-gyffelybu (ac) *to compare oneself, vie (with).* 156, 25.
 ym-gynghor (ac) *to consult.* 148, 1.
 ym-gym-mysgu *to engage each other.* 183, 20. Hg. I. 55, 26; 282, 19.
 RB. II. 28, 12.
 ym-gynhal *to resist.* 151, 17. 192, 8.
 ym-gynull *to gather together.*
 148, 25.
 ym-gynullaw *to flock together.*
 145, 1. 152, 20. 173, 20. 192, 7.
 ym-gyrchu *to attack.* 173, 2.
 ym-gyweiraw (o) *to equip oneself (with).* 172, 16.
 ymhoelles, see ym-choelud.
 ✓ ym-lað m. *to fight; a fight; pl.* -eu.
 ✓ ym-lid *to pursue.* 148, 24. 188, 2.
 fut. sg. 1 ymlidyaf 206, 9.
 ym-lynu *to follow, pursue.* 152,
 7. 22. 191, 1.
 ym-o-glyd (rag) *to guard against.*
 176, 3; RB. II. 46, 34; Hg. I. 28, 5.
 ✓ ym-orðiðwes (ac) *to overtake, come up with, touch.* 174, 20. 28. 202, 4.
 204, 3. 28. 207, 3.
 ✓ ym-rithaw *to transform oneself.*
 201, 33.
 ym-roði *to give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself.* 145, 22. 149, 5.
 150, 12. 156, 6. pres. ind. sg. 3
 ymryð 150, 17.

ym-ryðhäu (o) to free oneself (from). 147, 22.

ym-tynnu, see ym-dynnu.

ym-wasgu (ac) to rejoin. 174, 34; LA. 100, 6; Hg II. 272, 29.

ym-weled to see one another; y. ac to visit. 147, 20. 203, 32. 205, 12.

ym-wneuthur to effect mutually. 164, 16 v. 1.

ym-yrru (gyt ac) to concern oneself (with), help. 200, 20. RB. II. 19, 8; CM. 77, 17.

ym-ysgydyaw to shake oneself. 202, 4.

1. yn (nas.) prep. in, into, upon. 173, 5. § 196.

2. yn (voc.) forming adverbs and with predicative noun and adjective. § 16 (d).

3. yn (an) our. § 57.

yna then, there, thither.

ynad (O.W. egnat) m. a judge. 209, 24; pl. yneid. 210, 5.

ynfyd foolish. 231, 33.

ynni vigour. 174, 19. 27. 186, 1.

yno there, thither.

ynt, see bod. ynteu, see ef.

yny (hynny) conj. until. § 234.

For yny vyð see 2. gwyð.

ynyal desert, wild. 228, 7.

ynys f. an island; pl. ynyssed.

Ynys Daned Thanet.

Ypolit Hippolytus.

1. yr, before consonants y (voc. before fem.) def. art. the.

2. yr prep. for the sake of; for; since. §§ 53; 197. yr na since not, though not. § 234. yr hynny nevertheless; yr pan since; pyr (py yr) why? 193, 13.

yrof, see ro.

y-ryngtunt, see rwng.

1. ys is. §§ 152; 155; 159 N2.

2. ys: ys pump mlyned since five years. ys gwers for some time. 194, 6.

yr ys pell o amser long ago. 197, 22.

ysgar (ac) to leave, part with. 205, 25.

Ysgawd n. pr. m. 204, 20.

ysgawn light, slight, easy. 180, 31. 202, 11.

ysgithyr a fang, tusk. 201, 23.

Y.-wynn white-tusked. 201, 16.

✓ ysglyfyaw to snatch. 202, 2; RB. II. 151, 8; Hg. I. 296, 22.

ysgol a school. 161, 10.

ysgolheig m. a scholar, clerk, priest; pl. -on. 147, 29. 153, 25. 160, 9.

ysgrifenu to write. 164, 6.

✓ ysgrybul (coll.) cattle. 199, 4.

ysgwyd a shield. 241, 18. 22.

✓ ysgwyð f. a shoulder. 174, 31. 198, 10. 241, 18. 22.

ysgymun (ysgymyn) accursed. 191, 16.

ysgymun-dawd villany. 149, 24.

✓ ysgymunedig accursed; pl. -yon.

ysgythredig chased, engraved. 150, 26. CM. 34, 32; 104, 19.

yslipanu to burnish, polish. 194, 5. 12.

yslipanwr m. a burnisher. 193, 18.

yspardun f. a spur; pl. -eu.

yspeid f. a while, a space of time, respite.

Yspaðaden (Hawthorn) n. pr. m. 199, 18. Cf. Rhŷs, Celt. H., p. 373.

Yspaen Spain. yr Y. 182, 23.

yspeil spoil; pl. -eu 177, 3.

yspelaw to despoil. 176, 31. 188, 3.

yssid there is. 198, 15. 233, 5. pl. yssydynt. 194, 2. § 154 (a); ib. n. 1.

yssigaw to shatter. 147, 4.

yssu to eat, consume. 200, 3. 31.

yssyð (yssy) who, which is. §§ 152. 154 (β); 155 (κ).

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ystorya history, story. 164, 7.

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3. yw, see 1. y.
1. ywch, see bod. = 2nd pl. yws = yewore p. 100.
2. ywch, see 1. y. = 1st pl. yws = yewore p. 196.

APPENDIX

Additional Variants to "Lear and his Daughters" from MSS. at Peniarth.

P¹, P², P³, P⁴ = MSS. No. 22, 44, 45, 46.

Ch. 1.—l. 2, thrugein mlyned : dev vgeyn P²—l. 3, ef a adeilvs P²—a thri ugein mlyned y ḡledich̄ys (ḡledych̄s P³) ef yn ̄rāl ac yd adeil̄ys (adeil̄s P³) dinas P³ P⁴—l. 4, leýrcester P².

Ch. 2.—l. 2, yd adāhei P⁴.

Ch. 3.—l. 4, leueryd *om.* P² P⁴—l. 5, adā y rodi hitheu yr ḡor P³.

Ch. 4.—l. 3, y rygaru : yr caru P³—l. 11, nas rodi hi P³—l. 12, damweinhei P⁴.

Ch. 5.—l. 2, yr Alban: e gogled P²—l. 8, y rodei . . . genti : ý rodeý heb týr na daýar na ssvllt P²—l. 15, kadarn-hawyt : ḡnaethp̄yt P³.

Ch. 6—l. 12, ellvng er reý ereýll ý emdeýth P².

Ch. 8.—l. 5, gellygassei y ̄rthā P³.

Ch. 9.—l. 1, ydoed P³—l. 3, Or* týghetven lýtýavc ep ef pa brýd edav dýd e gallwýf ý talu vdvnt wý hýn P². O chwichwi yr tyghetueneu P³. Oiar teghetuenneu py le, &c. P⁴—l. 4, pa achos y kyffroassoch uiui yar &c. P³—l. 7, gytdiodef P³—l. 14, traet P³ P⁴—ib. Owi P³—l. 16, talu yny ḡrth̄neb yr ḡyr hyny P³ P⁴—l. 21, vy rodyon : vyn da P³ P⁴—l. 25, yn gam P³.

* Strachan says: "I can't read the second letter except as r."

Ch. 10.—l. 1, aghyfnerth : trueni P³—l. 2, ef a doeth, &c. : dýnessav parth ar dýnas edoed ý ver (*sic*) endav P²—ib., ym Paris : ýg cariz P³ P⁴—l. 4, ar gyuaroed P³—l. 5, namýn vn marchavc ac essweýn P²; namyn ef ae yswein P³ P⁴—l. 7, mynet ae that, &c. : dwýn ý that hýt en dýnas arall ac eno dywedwýt ý vot en glaf P²—l. 16, wedy yr dehol P³.

Ch. 11.—l. 11, a 6naeth : re gwnathoed P²—a wnathoed P³ P⁴—l. 12, anryded Bifrontisiani : anryded ýr devforvavl ianus P²—l. 13, delhei P⁴—ib. ac ena ed emkýnvlley holl seýry a chreffdwýr e dýnas P²—gredyfwyr (*sic*) P³—crefuyd6yr P⁴.

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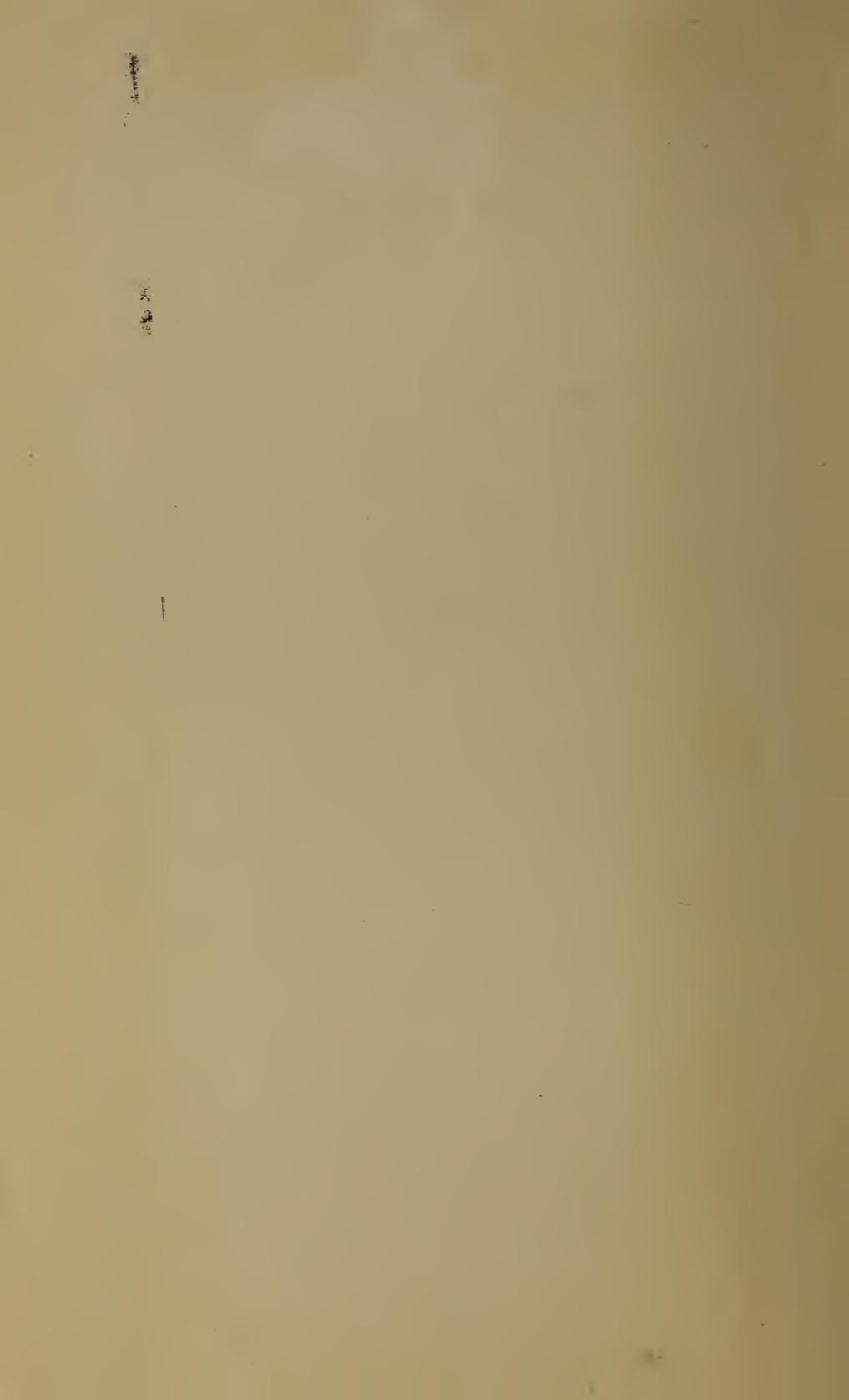
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